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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

A. The Officers of the Commission

President: Professor James Chester BRADLEY (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12 August 1953)

Vice-President: Senhor Dr. Afranio do AMARAL (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12 August 1953)

Secretary: Mr. N. D. RILEY (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (23 July 1958)

Assistant Secretary: Dr. W. E. CHINA (*British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7*)

B. The Members of the Commission

(Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology)

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Professor J. Chester BRADLEY (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12 August 1953) (*President*)

Professor Harold E. VOKES (*University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A.*) (12 August 1953)

Dr. Norman R. STOLL (*Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12 August 1953)

Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (12 August 1953)

Dr. K. H. L. KEY (*Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia*) (15 October 1954)

Dr. Alden H. MILLER (*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.*) (29 October 1954)

Doc. Dr. Ferdinand PRANTL (*Národni Museum v Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia*) (30 October 1954)

Professor Dr. Wilhelm KÜHNELT (*Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Vienna, Austria*) (6 November 1954)

Professor Ernst MAYR (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*) (4 December 1954)

Professor Enrico TORTONESE (*Museo di Storia Naturale "G. Doria", Genova, Italy*) (16 December 1954)

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Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (23 July 1958)

Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (23 July 1958)

Professor Pierre BONNET (*Université de Toulouse, France*) (23 July 1958)

Mr. Norman Denbigh RILEY (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (23 July 1958) (*Secretary*)

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Professor Dr. Robert MERTENS (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a.M., Germany*) (23 July 1958)

Professor Dr. Erich Martin HERING (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*) (23 July 1958)

Dr. D. V. OBRUCHEV (*Palaeontological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Moscow B-71, USSR*) (5 November 1958)

Professor Tohru UCHIDA (*Department of Zoology, Hokkaido University, Japan*) (24 March 1959)

Professor Dr. Rafael ALVARADO (*Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain*) (31 May 1960)

Dr. Gwilym Owen EVANS (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (31 May 1960)

Dr. E. G. MUNROE, (*Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, Ottawa, Canada*) (9 June, 1961)

Dr. N. S. BORCHSENIUS (*Institute of Zoology, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad B 164, U.S.S.R.*) (28 September 1961)

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 19, Part 1 (pp. 1–64) *2nd February*, 1962

Election of a New Commissioner

The following new member has been elected to the Commission in accordance with the procedure laid down by the International Congress of Zoology, with effect from the date shown:

Dr. N. S. Borchsenius, Institute of Zoology, Academy of Sciences, University Embankment 1, Leningrad B 164, U.S.S.R. (28 September 1961)—Hemipterist. Nominated by the Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

N. D. RILEY, *Hon. Secretary*

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use of the Commission's plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the Bulletin :—

(1) Validation of *Scolytus* Geoffroy, 1762 (Insecta, Coleoptera). Z.N.(S.) 81.
(2) Suppression of eight dubious specific names of birds. Z.N.(S.) 1033.
(3) Designation of a type-species for *Ammodiscus* Reuss, 1862 (Foraminifera). Z.N.(S.) 1087.
(4) Validation of two species named *Ammonites laevigata* by J. de C. Sowerby, 1827 (Cephalopoda). Z.N.(S.) 1203.
(5) Validation of *Biomphalaria* Preston, 1910 (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 1392.
(6) Preservation of *Argyrodes* Simon, *Dipoenura* Simon, *Robertus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, and *Theonoe* Simon (Araneae). Z.N.(S.) 1481.
(7) Validation of *Corixa affinis* Leach, 1817 (Insecta, Hemiptera). Z.N.(S.) 1482.
(8) Designation of a type-species for *Dromia* Weber, 1795 (Crustacea, Decapoda). Z.N.(S.) 1488.
(9) Validation of *Parthenope* Fabricius, 1798, and *Lambrus* Leach, 1815 (Crustacea, Decapoda). Z.N.(S.) 1487.
(10) Validation of *Corystes* Latreille, [1802–1803] (Crustacea, Decapoda). Z.N.(S.) 1486.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England.
9 *November*, 1961.

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *PNOEPYGA* HODGSON, 1844. Z.N.(S.) 1457

(see volume 18, pages 209–210)

By S. Dillon Ripley (*Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.*)

I should bring to the attention of Commissioners the following : *Microura* Gould, 1837, as accepted by the Law of Priority, appears in the primary literature in *A Synopsis of the Birds of India and Pakistan* (*together with those of Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and Ceylon*), by S. Dillon Ripley, 703 pages, published by the Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay, as a special publication, in 1961. This volume is what is known as a " standard work ".

By Sálim Ali (*Bombay, India*)

The range of these little wren-babblers extends along the Himalayas into Burma and Formosa. The genus does not occur in Borneo nor the Philippines, and therefore the principal books which are going to cover its geographical range are the one by S. Dillon Ripley, just published, namely, *A Synopsis of the Birds of India and Pakistan* (including those of Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and Ceylon) [Bombay Natural History Society, 1961] and 2 others by H. G. Deignan which are already in galley proof or in press. All of these have rejected *Pnoepyga* in favour of *Microura* following the ordinary laws of priority, and therefore, under the circumstances and at this stage, it would be a great hardship to the layman and the normal user of bird books in this geographical area to have to revert back to a conserved name.

As an ornithologist working in the area concerned, and as the author of several standard bird books including one (*The Birds of Sikkim*) now in the final stages of publication, wherein also the name *Microura* has been used, I would submit that a decision to revert to the conserved name, as proposed, would cause unnecessary confusion among workers in India and the Indo-chinese sub-region who, like myself, are not specialists in bird taxonomy but who have constantly suffered from the instability, even waywardness, of scientific names.

Since it is most unlikely that another checklist of the birds of the particular areas under reference will be published in the next 20 years or more, there seems little to be gained by conserving and reversion at this stage to a name lawfully rejected in the latest and most important relevant publication.

SCOLYTUS GEOFFROY, 1762 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA); PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 81

By W. E. China (*Assistant Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

History of the Case

The present application was first submitted to the Commission in 1914, during the Secretaryship of the late Dr. C. W. Stiles, by James S. Hine of the Ohio Academy of Sciences. J. M. Swaine had, a few years earlier, published his Catalogue of the described SCOLYTIDAE of America, North of Mexico (Report of the New York State Entomologist for 1908, *New York State Mus. Bull.* 134, *Educ. Depart. Bull.* No. 455, 1909, Appendix B : 76–159). There he pointed out (: 77) that Geoffroy's name *Scolytus* could not be used (presumably because Geoffroy's work was not binominal). He also stated that the species included by O. F. Müller (1776, *Zool. dan. Prodr.* : 57), *Scolytus punctatus* Müller, 1776, which was the first species to be included in the genus thereby validating *Scolytus*, was not a Scolytid at all. This he said had been pointed out by C. L. Ganglbauer (1903, *Munch. Koleopt. Zeit.* : 311, footnote) and had been followed by Trédl, 1907, in his Catalogue of the European Bark Beetles. Therefore the name *Scolytus* should give place to *Eccoptogaster* Herbst, 1793. Why, wrote Hine to Stiles, should *Eccoptogaster* Herbst be given precedence over *Scolytus* Geoffroy, 1762?

2. Stiles wrote for information to Swaine who confirmed that he regarded Geoffroy's work as invalid and said that, with the exception of Reitter, German authors had almost entirely discarded the name *Scolytus* in favour of *Eccoptogaster*. He stated that although he himself, in his Catalogue, used the family name IPIDAE instead of SCOLYTIDAE he thought that if *Scolytus* were to be used again the name SCOLYTIDAE should certainly be retained. Stiles passed the problem to Dr. Karl Jordan in England and the correspondence developed into a discussion between Stiles, S. A. Rohwer, Jordan and A. D. Hopkins on the question of the acceptance or non-acceptance of the Geoffroyan names, a matter of principle based on the proper interpretation of the term binary.

3. In 1914, A. D. Hopkins of the Bureau of Entomology, U.S. Department of Agriculture, gave a full account of the two names in his List of Generic Names and their Type-Species in the Coleopterous Superfamily Scolytoidea (*Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **48** : 115–186). He dealt with the problem again in 1915 in his Preliminary Classification of the Superfamily Scolytoidea (*U.S. Dept. Agric., Techn. Series* No. **17**(11) : 219.

4. In 1945 the case was taken up by Mr. Francis Hemming who wrote to Dr. K. Jordan asking if any progress had been made with the *Scolytus* problem. Jordan replied that the status of Geoffroy 1762 had to be decided on general principles, was *sub judice*, and could not be taken up until correspond-

ence was possible again with all countries. Hemming, who at that time was engaged with the problem of the conservation of another Geoffroy name, *Corixa*, replied that it was possible for the Commission to suppress or validate Geoffroy, 1762, in order to prevent confusion in nomenclature in certain groups irrespective of whether Geoffroy's work was or was not a binary work.

5. In 1950 the late Dr. K. W. Dammerman (*Ent. Berichten* **13**(295) **:** 12) wrote : " If we could reject Geoffroy's name on account of the author not using a binominal system, the next author making the genus a valid one was Goeze (1777, *Entom. Beytr.* **1 :** 143), using also the generic name *Scolytus* and replacing the name ' scolite ' by *Geoffroi* (correctly *geoffroyi*). Later, Fourcroy (1785, *Entom. Parisiensis* : 139) established the name *niger* for Geoffroy's species. Before both last-named authors Fabricius (1775, *Syst. Entom.* : 59) latinized the specific name ' scolite ', placing the species *scolytus* in the genus *Bostrichus*. The generic name *Scolytus* was therefore validated long before the genus *Eccoptogaster* was created by Herbst, 1793.

" The type of *Scolytus* by consequence of tautonymy is *Bostrichus scolytus* Fabr. All older authors, however, have rejected tautonyms, like botanists still do to-day (Art. 68 of the Botanical Rules), and the name *Scolytus geoffroyi* has been in general use before the introduction of the Code. We should strongly insist on the International Commission suspending the rules not only in cases of generally accepted generic names but of specific epithets too, which were in universal use in the last hundred years. *Scolytus* Geoffroy, 1762, with the type-species *geoffroyi* Goeze, 1777, should be placed therefore on the Official List."

6. In 1950, Dr. Karl E. Schedl (*Ent. Berichten* **13**(300) **:** 96) in replying to Dammerman wrote as follows: " Considering the fact that opinion on tautonymy is still divided, as Mr. Dammerman remarks himself, and because the name of *Scolytus scolytus* Fabr. has been used consistently and nearly without exception in modern literature on bark-beetle taxonomy as well as in the vast field of economic entomology, I do not see any advantage by changing this name once more and establishing a situation having been overcome a long time ago. *Scolytus scolytus* Fabr. is the name nearly exclusively used in our days and should stand for ever, if any official establishment is aimed at at all.

" I do agree on the other hand with the proposition of Mr. Dammerman concerning the generic name of *Scolytus* Geoffroy in preference to *Eccoptogaster* Herbst, and this point of view was shared by Eggers and Blackman."

7. At the Paris Congress in 1948 it was agreed that in view of the solution of the binary-binominal controversy, Geoffroy's book was not available for nomenclatorial purposes. The decision was recorded in 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4 :** 366, and promulgated in 1954 as Opinion 288 (*Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 211–220). While the Opinion ruled that all the names in Geoffroy's work were unavailable, it was agreed that names the rejection of which would lead to instability or confusion, should be validated under the plenary powers if submitted to the Commission in the proper manner. Mr. Hemming consequently informed Prof. Boschma in June 1950 that an application to this effect on behalf of *Scolytus* Geoffroy was required before Dammerman's case could be dealt with.

8. Boschma replied that it was not necessary that the International Commission should validate the generic name *Scolytus* Geoffroy, 1762, but that the Commission should be asked to place the valid name *Scolytus* Goeze, 1777, on the Official List of Generic Names in order to retain this well-known name and the family name SCOLYTIDAE. Boschma then repeated the case as set out by Dammerman in 1950 (*Ent. Berichten* **13**(295) : 12) asking that *Scolytus geoffroyi* Goeze, 1777, should be designated as the type-species of *Scolytus* and not *Bostricus scolytus* Fabricius.

9. Nothing more was done until 1960, when Miss Margaret Spillane wrote to Prof. Boschma requesting information on certain details connected with the case. No reply was received.

Present Position

10. Dr. A. D. Hopkins in 1915 in his Preliminary Classification of the Superfamily Scolytoidea (*U.S. Dept. Agric., Techn. Ser.* **17**(2) : 219–220) clearly set out the state of affairs in the case of *Scolytus* Geoffroy, and one cannot do better than repeat his findings here. No doubt the advent of World War I delayed the assimilation of Hopkin's paper by European workers :—

" It has seemed to the writer that there is not sufficient reason or authority for the suppression of the name *Scolytus* as proposed and clearly defined by Geoffroy (1762 : p. 309). The single ' species ' of the ' genus ' recognized by him was at the same time (p. 310) indicated by a number, the genus name (*Scolytus*), and a reference to a figure (Vol. 1, pl. 5, fig. 5), and the characters were more clearly defined in a description.

" Müller (1764, p. xiv) recognized the genus *Scolytus* Geoff. and referred to the original description and figures.

" Schaeffer (1766, Tab. cxii, figs. 1, 2, 3, 4) redescribed the genus *Scolytus* and described and figured the species indicated by Geoffroy but did not name it.

" Linnaeus (1767) failed to mention the genus or to refer to Geoffroy, Müller or Schaeffer.

" Fabricius (1775, p. 59) recognized the species described by Geoffroy and redescribed it under the name *Bostrichus scolytus*, with the citation ' Geoff. Ins. 1–310 [no.]1, Tab. 5, fig. 5, Mal.?' Thus Fabricius recognized the species indicated by Geoffroy on page 310, but did not refer it to the genus described on page 309 under the name *Scolytus* because he (Fabricius) evidently considered it synonymous with *Bostrichus*. Consequently, the name proposed by Geoffroy for the genus should stand with *Bostrichus scolytus* (Fab.) as the type.

" Sulzer (1776, Th. 1, p. 21 ; Th. II, Tab. II, f.13k), under the name *Dermestes scolytus*, described and figured the species indicated by Schaeffer, 1766.

" Müller (1776, p. 157) published a description under the name *Scolytus punctatus* but referred it doubtfully to Geoffroy's figures.

" Goeze (1777, p. 143), under the name ' *Dermestes scolytus* Geoffroi ', cited *Bostrichus scolytus* Fabr. (1775), *Scolytus* Geoff. (1762), and *Scolytus punctatus* Müll. (1776). Goeze evidently did not mention ' Geoffroi ' as a specific name but merely to indicate that Geoffroy was the author of or authority for the name *Scolytus*.

"Linnaeus (1788–1793, p. 1602) recognized *Bostrichus scolytus* Fab. and cited Fabricius, 1787, Geoffroy, 1762, Sulzer, 1776, and Schaeffer, 1766.

"Herbst (1793, p. 124) described the genus *Eccoptogaster* with *Bostrichus scolytus* Fabr. as the type.

"Olivier (1795, No. 78, p. 5, Pl. I, fig. 4 a, b, c) adopted the name *Scolytus* for the genus and cited Geoffroy, 1762, and Fabricius, 1775, but substituted for the species the name *destructor* in the place of *scolytus* Fabr., evidently concluding as other contemporary writers did, that the generic and specific names could not be the same. In fact this opinion evidently influenced the action of Fabricius, Müller, Herbst, and others.

"Curtis (1824, p. 43) designated the type of the genus *Scolytus* as *Bostrichus scolytus*."

11. Hopkins, of course, believed that *Scolytus* Geoffroy, 1762, was a valid name, but as pointed out in (7) above, in 1954 (Opinion 228) Geoffroy's 1762 work was invalidated, although most of Geoffroy's species had been validated in 1785 by Geoffroy in Fourcroy (*Ent. paris.* : 139). In this work Geoffroy described his "scolite" under the name *niger*, which therefore became an objective synonym of *Bostrichus scolytus* Fabricius, 1775, based on the same description and figures. According to Hopkins, Dammerman (1950) was wrong in assuming that "Geoffroi" Goeze, 1777, was a valid name for the vernacular "scolite" of Geoffroy, 1762, and in this we are inclined to agree with Hopkins. Goeze, 1777 (*Ent. Beytr.* **1** : 143) listed as "Neue Dermestesarten" two species :—

"No. 11. *Scolytus*, das Kolbenkäferchen
Sulzers Gesch. 5.21.t.2.f.13.k.
Schaeff. 1 con.t.112.
and No. 12. *Scolytus* Geoffroi (sic) Geoffrois Kolbenkäferchen
Fabric. S.E. p.59. Bostrichus 4."

Whether No. 12, as a homonym of No. 11, is unavailable or whether the specific name *Geoffroi* could be accepted for No. 12 is a debatable point. Goeze gave under No. 12 references (not quoted above) to Geoffroy's "le scolite" and to Müller's *Scolytus punctatus*. Obviously Goeze did not validate *Scolytus* Geoffroy as stated by Dammerman, since he placed Geoffroy's species in the genus *Dermestes*.

12. On the other hand Hopkins overlooked the fact that Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785, had, in effect, validated Geoffroy's 1762 name *Scolytus* and had given the name *Scolytus niger* to his old species "le scolite". However, as pointed out by Dammerman, Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. ent.* : 59) had previously given a valid name to Geoffroy's 1762 species by describing it under the name *Bostrichus scolytus*. This species under the Rules could be regarded as the type-species of *Scolytus* Geoffroy by tautonymy once Geoffroy's name is validated by the use of the plenary powers. *Bostrichus scolytus* Fabricius, 1775, however, was designated as type-species of *Scolytus* Geoffroy by Curtis, 1824 (*Brit. Ent.* **1** : No. 43) and later by Hopkins, 1914 (*Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **48** : 129).

13. It is clear that *Scolytus punctatus* Müller, 1776, *Dermestes scolytus* Sulzer, 1776, *Dermestes scolytus geoffroi* Goeze, 1777, *Scolytus niger* Geoffroy *in* Fourcroy, 1785, and *Scolytus destructor* Olivier, 1795, are all objective

synonyms of *Bostrichus scolytus* Fabricius, 1775, being names suggested for Geoffroy's "le scolite" or to replace it to avoid tautonymy. Dammerman's request that *Scolytus* Geoffroy should be placed on the Official List with *geoffroyi* Goeze, 1777, as type-species cannot be granted without upsetting current usage. It is true that Gemminger & Harold, 1872–1873 in their *Catalogus Coleopterorum* **9** : 2695 used *geoffroyi* Goeze, 1777, instead of *scolytus* Fabricius, 1775, and in this were followed by Eichhoff (1881, *Europ. Borkenkäfer* : 148), but since 1914, modern authors following Hopkins have used *scolytus* Fabricius.

14. Hopkins was wrong in stating (Para. 10 above) that Herbst (1793, Natursystem aller bekannten in -und ausländischen Insekten. Die Käfer, Th. V ; 81, 103, 122 and 127–128) described the genus *Eccoptogaster* with *Bostrichus scolytus* Fabricius as the type. Herbst described the genus *Ekkoptogaster* to hold two species, the above-mentioned *B. scolytus* Fabricius and *B. pygmaeus* Fabricius, 1792 (*Ent. syst.* **1**(2), emend. : 367). Hopkins, however, designated the first of these two species as type-species of *Eccoptogaster* in 1914 (*Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **48** : 121) and so far as can be traced this was the first valid type designation for Herbst's genus. The first emendation of *Ekkoptogaster* Herbst to *Eccoptogaster* appears to have been by Erichson in 1836 (*Arch. Naturgesch.* **2** : 58) since when the emended spelling has been used invariably. Since *Eccoptogaster* is isotypical with *Scolytus* they will become objective synonyms if the latter is validated by the Commission.

15. Apart from any argument as to whether *Scolytus* was validated by Fabricius, 1775, Goeze, 1777, or by Geoffroy himself in Fourcroy, 1785, the fact remains that the opportunity offered in Opinion 228 to validate *Scolytus* Geoffroy, 1762, under the plenary powers should be taken now so that further argument and confusion may be settled in favour of current usage (Hopkins, Schedl, Duffy, Balachowsky, etc.)

16. The oldest family-group name for this family is SCOLYTIDAE, first used by Westwood, 1838 (*Introd. mod. Classif. Ins.* **1** : 350). In the use of this name he was followed by Lacordaire, 1866 (*Hist. nat. Ins.* **7** : 349) and Gemminger & Harold, 1872–1873 (*Cat. Col.* **9** : 2669). In 1879 Schlechtendal and Wünsche (*Insekten*, Leipzig :173) used the group name TOMICIDEN. In 1906 Reitter (*Cat. Col. Europe* : 707), apparently believing that *Scolytus* Geoffroy was unavailable, used the next available name *Eccoptogaster*, emendation by Erichson, 1836, of *Ekkoptogaster* Herbst, 1793, in place of *Scolytus* and established the family-group name ECCOPTOGASTERINI. In 1907, Trédl (*Ent. Bl.* **3** : 5) followed suit and raised the tribe to subfamily rank ECCOPTOGASTERINAE. Hagedorn, 1910 (Junk's *Coleopt. Cat.* **60**(4) : 79) following these workers, used the subfamily name ECCOPTOGASTERINAE Reitter, 1906, but placed it in the family IPIDAE which he used instead of SCOLYTIDAE. Swaine (1909) followed Hagedorn in the use of the family-group name IPIDAE. Hopkins (1914) overcame the difficulty by using the higher group-name SCOLYTOIDEA. As, with the exception of ECCOPTOGASTERINAE, all these groups have different type-genera based on different type-species they cannot be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology. They are only subjective synonyms.

17. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked to take the following action :—

(1) to use its plenary powers :
    (a) to validate the generic name *Scolytus* Geoffroy, 1762, under the provision made in para. (2) of the Ruling of Opinion 228 ;
    (b) to designate the nominal species *Bostrichus scolytus* Fabricius, 1775, to be the type-species of that genus ;
(2) to place the generic name *Scolytus* Geoffroy, 1762 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Bostrichus scolytus* Fabricius, 1775, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;
(3) to place the specific name *scolytus* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Bostrichus scolytus* (type-species of *Scolytus* Geoffroy, 1762) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;
(4) to place the family name SCOLYTIDAE Westwood, 1838 (type-genus *Scolytus* Geoffroy, 1762) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology ;
(5) to place the generic name *Ekkoptogaster* Herbst, 1793, and its emendation *Eccoptogaster* Erichson, 1836 (junior objective synonyms of *Scolytus* Geoffroy, 1762) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology ;
(6) to place the following specific names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology, all being junior objective synonyms of *Bostrichus scolytus* Fabricius, 1775 :
    (a) *punctatus* Müller, 1776, *Zool. dan. Prodr.* : 57, as published in the binomen *Scolytus punctatus* ;
    (b) *scolythus* [sic] Sulzer, 1776, *Gesch. Ins.* **1** : 21 ; **2** : tab. 2, fig. 13k, as published in the binomen *Dermestes scolythus* ;
    (c) *geoffroi* [sic] Goeze, 1777, *Ent. Beytr.* **1** : 143, as published in the combination *Dermestes scolytus geoffroi* ;
    (d) *niger* Geoffroy, 1785, *in* Fourcroy, *Ent. paris.* : 139, as published in the binomen *Scolytus niger* ;
    (e) *destructor* Olivier, 1795, *Entomologie* **4**(78) : 1–14, pls. 1–2, as published in the binomen *Scolytus destructor* ;
(7) to place the following names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology :—
    (a) ECCOPTOGASTERINI Reitter, 1906 (type-genus *Eccoptogaster* Herbst, 1793) (a junior objective synonym of SCOLYTIDAE) ;
    (b) ECCOPTOGASTERINAE Trédl, 1907 (type-genus *Eccoptogaster* Herbst, 1793) (a junior objective synonym of SCOLYTIDAE).

BRISSON, 1760 " ORNITHOLOGIE " : PROPOSED RESTRICTION OF VALIDATION GRANTED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS TO CERTAIN PORTIONS OF THAT WORK. Z.N.(S.) 702

By Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(*formerly Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

The present suggestion that the validation already granted under the plenary powers to Brisson's *Ornithologie* of 1760 should be restricted to certain portions of that work arises out of correspondence which I had with my colleague the late Dr. James L. Peters in 1945 regarding the difficulties which had arisen in connection with the entry on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology relating to the name *Egretta* Forster, 1817 (*Syn. Cat. Brit. Birds* : 59) (type-species, by monotypy, *Ardea garzetta* Linnaeus, 1766 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1**(1) : 237) through the discovery that this name was a junior homonym of *Egretta* Brisson, 1760 (*Ornith.* **5** : 431). I had thought that Dr. Peters himself intended to submit proposals to the Commission on the lines of the present application, but he never did so, and his sudden and premature death made it necessary to find other means for bringing this matter before the Commission. It is so brought forward now, because, as it seems to me, it is desirable that this should be done without further delay in view of the fact that in one of the cases which was submitted to the Commission by the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature, the disturbance in existing nomenclatorial usage for which redress was sought by the Standing Committee was due entirely to the discovery that a Brisson name (*Coracia* Brisson, 1760, *Ornith.* **2** : 3) was a senior objective synonym of a name which had been in use for over 100 years (Opinion 404), while in another application also submitted by the Standing Committee relating to the name *Colymbus* Linnaeus, 1758, (Opinion 401) the proposals submitted by the Committee for the recognition of the name *Gavia* Forster, 1788, were complicated by the discovery of the existence of the older name *Gavia* Brisson, 1760 (*ibid.* **6** : 196). It had been my intention to raise the present issue in the Report which (as Secretary to the Commission) I had been asked to prepare on the availability of names in the slightly later work by Brisson on mammals, i.e. his *Regnum Animale* of 1763 (see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 313–314), if in the meantime Dr. Peters had not done so, for Brisson's outlook on nomenclature in the *Ornithologie* of 1760 would inevitably have thrown some light on the attitude to this subject shown by that author in the *Regnum Animale* published three years later. For the reason explained above, I now think it necessary to bring this matter before the Commission in advance of the completion of the Report on the *Regnum Animale*.

2. The nature of the present issue and its importance in relation to the maintenance of stability in ornithological nomenclature was, as I have explained, first brought to light when, on discovering that the entry on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology relating to the name *Egretta* Forster, 1817, made in the Commission's Opinion 67 (1916, *Smithson. Publ.* 2409 : 180) was invalid,

that name being a junior homonym of *Egretta* Brisson, 1760, I sought the views of Dr. Peters on this subject. Dr. Peters's reply, dated 6th December 1945, reads as follows :—

> *Egretta*
>
> Dr. Stejneger once told me that it was his understanding in voting on the validity of Brisson's generic names that only such names as appeared in the " Tabula " in volume 1 were to be regarded as valid ; *Egretta* does not appear there. Pp. 391–503 of volume 5, the group of pages which comprise, on page 431, the name *Egretta* are devoted to Herons, the genus *Ardea* (ex Tabula p. 48, genus 81) is further characterized, then follows an array beginning with *Ardea*, followed by such additional species as *Ardea mexicana purpurascens*, *Ardea candida*, *Ardea brasiliensis candida* with *Egretta* sandwiched in between.
>
> Other names with the same status as *Egretta* appearing only in volume 5 and not in the " Tabula " are :—
>
> (1) *Botaurus* p. 444 (but followed by a lot of other names such as *Botaurus freti Hudsonis*, *Botaurus minor*, etc.) ;
> (2) *Cancrofagus* (p. 466) and followed by numerous species of *Cancrofagus* ;
> (3) *Nycticorax* (p. 493) ;
> (4) *Ardeola* (p. 497) with one additional species.
>
> Of these so-called names *Botaurus* currently dates from Stephens, 1819, *Nycticorax* from Forster, 1817, and *Ardeola* from Boie, 1822 ; *Cancrofagus* does not figure in the literature at all.
>
> I therefore believe the Commission would be ill-advised to take up the Brissonian names that do not appear in the tables at the front of volume 1.

3. The particulars given by Dr. Peters (and many others that could be cited) show that in the *Ornithologie* of 1760 Brisson did not consistently apply the principles of binominal nomenclature, as under the clarification of Proviso (b) to Article 25 decided upon by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 64–66, 175) an author is required to do if new names published by him are to acquire rights of availability under the Règles ; Brisson was, in fact, what forty years ago was called a " binary author ", that is an author who recognised the proposition that the scientific name of an animal must consist of two parts, the first, consisting of a single noun in the nominative singular, denoting the next higher taxonomic grouping (the genus) to which the species belonged, the second, consisting of any number of words in any case or number, denoting the species itself and distinguishing it from any other member of the grouping (genus) concerned. In 1911 the Commission ruled in favour of the availability of the generic names published by Brisson in his *Ornithologie* in Opinion 37 (published in 1911, *Smithson. Publ.* 2013 : 87–88), the wording of the decision then taken being : " Brisson's (1760) generic names of birds are available under the Code ". This Opinion, it will be noted, was published only twelve months after the publication of Opinion 20

(1910, *Smithson. Publ.* **1938** : 48–50), in which the Commission had ruled in favour of the availability of generic names published by " binary ", though not " binominal " authors. In giving the foregoing ruling in relation to the availability of new generic names in Brisson's *Ornithologia*, the Commission was therefore doing no more than apply in a particular case a general decision that had already been taken on the question of principle involved.

4. If no special action had been taken in Paris in 1948 it would have invalidated books such as Brisson's *Ornithologia*, the availability of which depended entirely upon the interpretation of Proviso (b) to Article 25 (namely, that the application by the author of a new name of the principles of binominal nomenclature was not a necessary condition to the acquisition by that name of availability under the Règles), which the Congress (by insisting upon the acceptance, by the author of a name, of the principles of binominal nomenclature) then ruled to be incorrect. In order to prevent such a result in the case of a book such as Brisson's *Ornithologie* which had formed the subject of a ruling by the Commission and which was currently accepted by specialists in the group concerned, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature recommended, and the Congress agreed to the insertion in the appropriate Schedule to the Règles of a saving provision maintaining and validating the earlier decision in favour of the availability of the new generic names published in Brisson's *Ornithologie* (see 1950. *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 65, Point (3)(a)(iv)). Thus, although the decisions taken in Paris provided a new and valid basis for the ruling previously given by the Commission in relation to the new generic names in Brisson's *Ornithologie*, those decisions did not alter in any respect the scope of ruling which had been given in that Opinion. In 1955 these decisions were formally promulgated by the Commission in its Declaration 16 and the title of this work of Brisson's was placed on the Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature as Title No. 16 (1955, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **1C** : 81–88).

5. The sole object of using the plenary powers to provide availability for the new generic names in Brisson's *Ornithologie* was to promote stability in ornithological nomenclature by providing a legal basis for names in current use. It would have been entirely inappropriate deliberately to use those powers in such a way as to provide availability for names which, if so validated, would cause confusion and objectionable name-changing. Situated as it was in 1948, the Commission could only have abstained from validating Brisson's *Ornithologie* (a course which would clearly have been wrong by reason of the confusion which it would have caused by leading to the rejection of Brissonian names in current use) or have used its plenary powers to maintain the position, as it was believed to exist at the time when Opinion 37 was first rendered. Faced with this choice, the Commission could not reasonably have adopted any course other than that which it did, that is, to reaffirm and to validate the previously existing ruling in this matter.

6. The late Dr. Stejneger (as we have seen) claimed that the decision embodied in the Commission's Opinion 37 was intended to apply only to the generic names which appear in the tables at the beginning of volume 1 of the *Ornithologie* or at least that this was his understanding of the proposal when

he voted in favour of it. The correspondence relating to the earlier Opinions of the Commission (including the correspondence relating to Opinion 37) was destroyed long before I became Secretary to the Commission and in consequence no light on Dr. Stejneger's contention can be obtained from this source. All that is now available on this subject is the extremely meagre application submitted to the Commission by the late Dr. Ernst Hartert who was himself opposed to the recognition of any of the new names in Brisson's *Ornithologie* and who voted against the adoption of Opinion 37 ; no views by any other ornithologist are given in that Opinion. There is therefore no evidence in Opinion 37 on the particular point later made to Dr. Peters by Dr. Stejneger in regard to the scope of the decision intended to be given in Opinion 37 ; all that we know on this subject is that of the two prominent ornithologists who were members of the Commission, one (Hartert) voted against that Opinion, while the other (Stejneger) stated at some later date—we do not know what passed at the time when this Opinion was under consideration—that it was his understanding that this decision applied only to the new names in the tables at the beginning of Volume 1 of the *Ornithologie*. While we may perhaps surmise that the bulk at least of the members of the Commission voted in favour of Opinion 37 without any knowledge of the special problem later discussed by Dr. Stejneger with Dr. Peters and may accept Dr. Stejneger's later explanation as to the limitation subject to which he voted in favour of this Opinion, we are left nevertheless with the fact that the wording of the decision given in the " Summary " is absolutely general in its terms and that there is not a word in the short text of this Opinion to suggest that any indication that a limitation should be imposed on the scope of this Opinion was ever made at the time either by Dr. Stejneger or by any other member of the Commission.

7. It must be accepted therefore that in its present form the ruling in favour of the availability of new generic names as published in 1760 in Brisson's *Ornithologie* is entirely unqualified and applies to the new generic names scattered in later volumes of that work equally to those embodied in the tables at the beginning of volume 1. This does not mean however that the Commission is in any way stopped from refining that decision either by taking *ad hoc* remedial action under the plenary powers in individual cases or by adding some express qualification limiting the scope of that Opinion. As shown by the experience already acquired in connection with current cases (that is, in connection with the case of *Coracia* Brisson in relation to *Pyrrhocorax* Tunstall, with the case of *Gavia* Brisson in relation to *Gavia* Forster, and with the case of *Egretta* Brisson in relation to *Egretta* Forster) the problem cannot be regarded as one of a strictly limited character ; on the contrary, the fact that, when writing of a single group of birds as treated by Brisson, the late Dr. Peters was able at once to cite four other cases, including one case of a Brisson name which had hitherto been completely neglected (the name *Cancrofagus* Brisson), the introduction of which could not fail to disturb some name now in common use, strongly suggests that a careful and systematic examination of the *Ornithologie* would disclose the existence of a considerable number of cases where the unqualified grant of availability to all Brisson's generic names would lead to confusion and name-changing instead of promoting—as it was

hoped in 1948 that it would promote—the maintenance of stability in ornithological nomenclature.

8. If no action of a general character were now to be taken, it would no doubt be possible to overcome these difficulties one by one, as they arose, by the use by the Commission of its plenary powers to suppress those of the Brisson generic names (such as *Coracia* Brisson and *Gavia* Brisson), the acceptance of which would be prejudicial to the maintenance of uniformity and stability. But it is clearly not desirable to permit a situation to arise which is calculated to lead to numerous applications for the use of the plenary powers, if some method of a more general character can be devised for securing the same end. For the repeated use of the plenary powers for the purpose of securing a given result in identical circumstances is clearly not the most suitable method of dealing with whatever the problem may be—more especially in view of the fact that it almost invariably happens that application for the use of the plenary powers is not made until at least some author has disturbed existing nomenclatorial practice and at least some support has been found for making the change in names required under a strict application of the ordinary provisions in the Règles. For these reasons, therefore, it is highly desirable that, if possible, a formula should be found which will secure the desired result automatically without the need for the individual reference of each case to the Commission. It is suggested that for this purpose consideration should be given to the suggestion made by the late Dr. James L. Peters, a suggestion which, as has been explained (paragraph 2 above) corresponds also to the late Dr. Stejneger's understanding of the intention of Opinion 37, though not, as has been shown (paragraph 6 above), to the ruling conveyed by that Opinion as actually drafted. Under this suggestion the only new names in Brisson's *Ornithologie* which would possess any availability would be those published (and defined) in the synoptic table of Orders and genera (entitled " *Tabula synoptica Avium secundum Ordines* ") which occupies pages 24 to 61 of volume 1 of the *Ornithologie*, those generic names being, according to the views expressed by the foregoing specialists, the only new generic names published by Brisson which are currently in use and therefore the only such names which ought to be given rights of availability under the Règles. This Synoptic Table is, it should be noted, reproduced in two languages, the version on the left hand pages (pages bearing even numbers) being in Latin, while that on the right hand pages (pages bearing odd numbers) is in French. Pages 24 and 25 are concerned only with Brisson's scheme of Orders, and it is not until pages 26 (Latin) and 27 (French) that the keys to the Orders containing (in the Latin but not the French text) the Latin names for the genera recognised within each Order commence.

9. In order to provide a basis for the discussion of the issues involved, I now bring forward the following proposal designed to give effect to the suggestion made to me in correspondence by my colleague, the late Dr. James L. Peters under which the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked to render an Opinion in the following terms :—

(1) The decision taken in 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 65–66) to grant availability under the Règles to new generic names for birds intro-

duced by Brisson (M. J.) in the work entitled (in French) " Ornithologie " and, lower down the title page, in Latin " Ornithologia " is hereby restricted to those generic names which appear in Latin in the *Tabula synoptica Avium secundum Ordines* reproduced on the left-hand pages (bearing even numbers) in the series of pages numbered 26 to 61 in volume 1 of the foregoing work. For this purpose the decision taken in 1948 as set out in the portion of the *Official Record* cited above is to be read as though (a) the words " Volume 1, pages bearing even numbers in the series of pages numbered 26 to 61, containing the Latin text of the *Tabula synoptica Avium secundum Ordines* there given " were inserted after the word " Ordines " in line 5 of point (iv) at the foot of page 65 of volume 4 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, and (b) the words " in part of " were inserted between the phrase " generic names " and the phrase " which " in line 6 in the same item as that referred to in (1) above.

(2) The entry relating to the foregoing work by Brisson made on the Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature by the Ruling given in Direction 16 is hereby amended by the insertion therein as follows of the limitation specified in (1) above : " (the only names in this work available for zoological nomenclature being the generic names introduced in volume 1 on the pages bearing even numbers in the series of pages numbered 26–61 containing the Latin text of the *Tabula synoptica Avium secundum Ordines*) ".

10. I now invite all ornithologists interested in this matter to communicate their views on this subject to the Secretary of the Commission at the British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7. If any name in current use, would be invalidated by the presently proposed Ruling by the Commission, particulars should be submitted for decision as a special case. As far as I know there are only two such names—*Cacatua* (*Ornith.* **4** : 204) and *Lorius* (*ibid.* **4** : 215).

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A NEOTYPE FOR *CORVUS BENGHALENSIS* LINNAEUS, 1758. Z.N.(S.) 1465

(see volume 18, pages 217–219)

By Krishna Kant Tiwari (*Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta*—12)

I endorse the application of Dr. B. Biswas proposing to designate a neotype for the northern Indian roller, *Corvus benghalensis* Linnaeus, 1758.

Very strict application of the Rules has frequently resulted in unsettling many well-established names, and resurrecting obscure ones which had long remained in oblivion due to some reason or other, on grounds of priority. Such nomenclatorial disturbances are often confusing to new workers on a group, especially in countries where library facilities are inadequate.

As the present proposal is meant to avoid such a contingency, it has my whole-hearted support.

FAMILY-GROUP NAMES IN HETEROPTERA PROPOSED FOR THE OFFICIAL LIST AND OFFICIAL INDEX (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER HEMIPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 958

By T. Jaczewski (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*)

A number of nominal generic names of Heteroptera were placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology during the period ending 1936, but at that time the practice of dealing with family-group names at the same time as the type-genus had not yet been initiated. It is therefore proposed that these names should now be dealt with according to present procedure. My original application to the Commission contained references to a number of points which have already been dealt with by the Commission in files Z.N.(S.) 989 (Direction 40 : genders) ; Z.N.(S.) 1016 (Direction 64 : specific names) and Z.N.(S.) 1017 (Direction 63) (*Ops. Decls. int. Comm. Zool. Nomencl.* **1**, Section E, 1957). Only the family-group name problems therefore remain to be dealt with here.

2. Family-group names to be placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:

(i) CIMICIDAE, correction by Curtis, 1825 (*British Ent.* **2**, No. 86) of CIMICIDES Latreille, [1802–1803], *Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. Ins.* Paris **3** : 240 (type-genus : *Cimex* Linnaeus, 1758) (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera).

(ii) ANTHOCORIDAE, correction by Dallas, 1852 (*List Spec. Hemipt. Ins. Coll. Brit. Mus.* **2**, London : 587) of ANTHOCORIDEA Fieber, 1837, Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Schnabelkerfe, *Beitr. Nat. u. Heilwiss.*, Prag, **1** : 106 (type-genus : *Anthocoris* Fallén, 1814) (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera).

(iii) NABIDAE, correction by Dohrn, 1859 (*Catalogus Hemipterorum*, Stettin : 51) of NABINI Costa, 1852, *Cimicum Regni Neapolitani centuria tertia et quartae fragmentum* (*Conspectus methodicus Cimicum in Regno Neapolitano huc usque detectorum*), Napoli : 66 (Separatum) ; also *Atti R. Instit. Incoragg. Sc. Nat., Napoli* **8**, 1855 : 292 (type-genus : *Nabis* Latreille, [1802–1803]) (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera).

(iv) PROSTEMMATINAE, correction of PROSTEMMINA Reuter, 1890, Ad cognitionem Nabidarum, *Rev. d'Ent., Caen*, **9** : 289 (type-genus : *Prostemma* Laporte, [1832]) (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera).

(v) NOTONECTIDAE, correction by Curtis, 1824 (*British. Ent.* **1** : No. 10) of NOTONECTARIAE Latreille, [1802–1803], *Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. Ins.* Paris, **3** : 253 (type-genus : *Notonecta* Linnaeus, 1758) (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera).

(vi) REDUVIIDAE, correction by Stephens, 1829 (*A Systematical Catalogue of British Insects*, London **2** : 350) of REDUVINI Latreille, 1807, *Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum*, Parisiis et Argentorati **3** : 126 (type-genus: *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775) (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera).

(vii) TRIATOMINAE, correction by Usinger, 1939, *Univ. California Publ. Ent.*

7(3) : 33 of TRIATOMINI Jeannel, 1919, *Insectes Hémiptères*, **3**, *Voyage de Ch. Alluaud et R. Jeannel en Afrique Orientale*, Paris : 176, 177 and 309 (type-genus : *Triatoma* Laporte, [1832] (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera).

3. Family-group names to be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology :

(i) CIMICIDES Latreille, [1802–1803], *Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. Ins.* Paris **3** : 240 (type-genus : *Cimex* Linnaeus, 1758) (an invalid original spelling for CIMICIDAE Latreille, [1802–1803]).

(ii) CIMICIDA Leach, 1815, Brewster's *Edinburgh Encyclopedia* **9**(1) : 112 (type-genus : *Cimex* Linnaeus, 1758) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for CIMICIDAE).

(iii) CIMICINI Costa, 1847, *Cimicum Regni Neapolitani centuria*, *Atti R. Istit. Incoragg. Sc. Nat., Napoli* **7** : 160 (type-genus : *Cimex* Linnaeus, 1758) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for CIMICIDAE).

(iv) CIMICOIDEAE Spinola, 1850, *Tavola sinottica dei generi spettanti alla classe degli Insetti Artroidignati*, Modena : 38–39 (Separatum) ; also *Mem. Mat. Fis. Soc. Ital., Modena* ; (*Mem. Soc. Ital. Sci. Modena*) **25**, 1852 : 78–79 (type-genus : *Cimex* Linnaeus, 1758) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for CIMICINAE).

(v) CIMICIDEA Fieber, 1851, *Genera Hydrocoridum Pragae* : 9 (Separatum) : also *Abhandl. Böhm. Ges. Wissensch., Prag.* (5) **7**, 1852 : 189 (type-genus : *Cimex* Linnaeus, 1758) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for CIMICIDAE).

(vi) ACANTHIIDAE Costa, 1852, *Cimicum Regni Neapolitani centuria tertia et quartae fragmentum* (*Conspectus methodicus Cimicum in Regno Napolitano huc usque detectorum*), Napoli : 67 (Separatum) ; also *Atti R. Istit. Incoragg. Sc. Nat., Napoli* **8**, 1855 : 293 (derived from the rejected and invalid type-generic name *Acanthia* Fabricius, 1775 ; Direction 63, Name No. 904).

(vii) ACANTHIINI Costa, 1852, *Cimicum Regni Neapolitani centuria tertia et quartae fragmentum* (*Conspectus methodicus Cimicum in Regno Neapolitano huc usque detectorum*) Napoli : 67 (Separatum) ; also *Atti R. Istit. Incoragg. Sc. Nat., Napoli*, **8**, 1855 : 293 (derived from the rejected and invalid type-generic name *Acanthia* Fabricius, 1775 ; Direction 63, Name No. 904).

(viii) ACANTHIDAE Dohrn, 1859, *Catalogus Hemipterorum*, Stettin : 44 (derived from the rejected and invalid type-generic name *Acanthia* Fabricius, 1775 ; Direction 63, Name No. 904).

(ix) ACANTHIADAE Fieber, [1860], *Die europäischen Hemiptera*, Wien : 24, 37, 135, and 402 (derived from the rejected and invalid type-generic name *Acanthia* Fabricius, 1775 ; Direction 63, Name No. 904).

(x) ACANTHIIDA Stål, 1865, *Hemiptera Africana*, **3**, Holmiae : 24 (derived from the rejected and invalid type-generic name *Acanthia* Fabricius, 1775 ; Direction 63, Name No. 904).

(xi) ACANTHIDES Puton, 1869, *Catalogue des Hémiptères Hétéroptères d'Europe*, Paris : 33 (derived from the rejected and invalid type-generic name *Acanthia* Fabricius, 1775 ; Direction 63, Name No. 904).

(xii) ACANTHIINA Reuter, (1871) 1872, *Skandinaviens och Finlands Acanthiider*, *Öfv. K. Vet.-Akad. Förhandl.*, Stockholm, **28** : 407 (derived from the rejected and invalid type-generic name *Acanthia* Fabricius, 1775 ; Direction 63, Name No. 904).

(xiii) CIMICINA Stål, 1873, Enumeratio Hemipterorum 3, *Kongl. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl., Stockholm,* **11,** No. 2 : 103 (type-genus : *Cimex* Linnaeus, 1758) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for CIMICINAE).

(xiv) CIMICIDI Acloque, 1897, *Faune de France,* **2**, Paris : 358, 392 (type-genus : *Cimex* Linnaeus, 1758) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for CIMICIDAE).

(xv) CLINOCORIDAE Kirkaldy, 1906, List of the Genera of the Pagiopodous Hemiptera—Heteroptera with their type-species, from 1758 to 1904 and also of the Aquatic and Semi-Aquatic Trochalopoda, *Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., Philadelphia,* **32** : 147 (derived from the rejected and invalid type-generic name *Clinocoris* Fallén, 1829 ; Direction 63, Name No. 910).

(xvi) CLINOCORINA Reuter, 1908, On the Nomenclature of some (British) Hemiptera—Heteroptera, *Ent. mon. Mag., London* **44** : 27 (derived from the rejected and invalid type-generic name *Clinocoris* Fallén, 1829 ; Direction 63, Name No. 910).

(xvii) ANTHOCORIDEA Fieber, 1837, Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Schnabelkerfe, Weitenweber's *Beitr. z. gesammten Nat. u. Heilwiss., Prag* **1** : 106 (type-genus : *Anthocoris* Fallén, 1814) (invalid original spelling for ANTHOCORIDAE Fieber, 1837).

(xviii) ANTHOCORIDEAE Fieber, 1843, Faune du Cercle d'Elbogen, *Almanach de Carlsbad Prague,* **13** : 55 (type-genus : *Anthocoris* Fallén, 1814) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for ANTHOCORIDAE).

(xix) ANTHOCORINI Costa, 1852, *Cimicum Regni Neapolitani centuria tertia et quartae fragmentum* (*Conspectus methodicus Cimicum in Regno Neapolitano huc usque detectorum*), Napoli : 69 (Separatum) ; also *Atti R. Istit. Incoragg. Sc. Nat., Napoli,* **8**, 1855 : 295 (type-genus : *Anthocoris* Fallén, 1814) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for ANTHOCORINAE).

(xx) ANTHOCORIDA Stål, 1865, *Hemiptera Africana,* **3**, *Holmiae* : 23 (type-genus : *Anthocoris* Fallén, 1814) (an erroneus subsequent spelling for ANTHOCORIDAE).

(xxi) ANTHOCORIDES Snellen van Vollenhoven, 1868, De inlandsche Hemipteren, I, *Tijdschr. v. Ent., 's Gravenhage* **11** : 137 (type-genus : *Anthocoris* Fallén, 1814) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for ANTHOCORIDAE).

(xxii) ANTHOCORIDES Puton, 1869, *Catalogue des Hémiptères Hétéroptères d'Europe,* Paris : 32 (type-genus : *Anthocoris* Fallén, 1814) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for ANTHOCORINAE).

(xxiii) ANTHOCORINA Reuter, (1871) 1872, Skandinaviens och Finlands Acanthiider, *Öfv. Kongl. Vet.-Akad. Förhandl., Stockholm* **28** : 409 (type-genus : *Anthocoris* Fallén, 1814) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for ANTHOCORINAE).

(xxiv) NABINI Costa, 1852, *Cimicum Regni Neapolitani centuria tertia et quartae fragmentum* (*Conspectus methodicus Cimicum in Regno Neapolitono huc usque detectorum*), Napoli : 66 (Separatum) ; also *Atti R. Instit. Incoragg. Sc. Nat. Napoli,* **8**, 1855 : 292 (type-genus : *Nabis* Latreille, [1802–1803]) (invalid original spelling of NABINAE Costa, 1852.

(xxv) NABIDES Stål, (1858) 1859, Nabides, en ny grupp bland Reduvites, *Öfv. K. Vet.-Akad. Förhandl., Stockholm*, **15** : 247–248 (type-genus : *Nabis* Latreille, [1802–1803]) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for NABINAE).

(xxvi) NABIDA Stål, 1862, Hemiptera mexicana, *Stettin Ent. Zeitg.* **23** : 458 (type-genus : *Nabis* Latreille, [1802–1803]) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for NABIDAE).

(xxvii) NABINA Stål, (1870) 1871, Hemiptera insularum Philippinarum, *Öfv. K. Vet.-Akad. Förhandl., Stockholm*, **27** : 674 (type-genus : *Nabis* Latreille, [1802–1803]) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for NABIDAE).

(xxviii) CORISCINA Stål, 1873, Enumeratio Hemipterorum 3, *K. Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handl., Stockholm*, **11**, No. 2 : 106, 110 (derived from the rejected and invalid type-generic name *Coriscus* Schrank, 1796 ; Opinion 244, Name No. 64).

(xxix) NABISII Acloque, 1897, *Faune de France* **2** Paris, 393, 395, (type-genus : *Nabis* Latreille, [1802–1803]) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for NABINAE).

(xxx) NABIDINAE Distant, 1904, *Fauna of British India, Rhynchota*, **2** London : 197 and 389 (type-genus : *Nabis* Latreille, [1802–1803]) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for NABINAE).

(xxxi) NABIDINARIA Distant, 1904, *Fauna of British India, Rhynchota*, **2**, London : 397 (type-genus : *Nabis* Latreille, [1802–1803]) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for NABARIA).

(xxxii) CORISCIDAE Uhler, 1904, List of Hemiptera-Heteroptera of Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico, collected by Messrs. E. A. Schwarz and Herbert S. Barber, *Proc. U.S. National Mus., Washington*, **27** : 363 (derived from the rejected and invalid type-generic name *Coriscus* Schrank, 1796 ; Opinion 244, Name No. 64).

(xxxiii) NABINA Stål, 1873, Enumeratio Hemipterorum 3, *K. Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handl.*, Stockholm, **11**, No. 2 : 106, 107 (an erroneous subsequent spelling for NABINAE and based on *Nabis* Stål, 1873 (*Prostemma* Laporte, [1832]) nec *Nabis* Latreille, [1802–1803]).

(xxxiv) PROSTEMMINA Reuter, 1890, Ad cognitionem Nabidarum, *Rev. d'Ent. Caen*, **9** : 289 (type-genus : *Prostemma* Laporte, [1832]) (an erroneous original spelling for PROSTEMMATINAE Reuter, 1890).

(xxxv) PROSTEMMARIA Distant, 1904, *Fauna of British India, Rhynchota*, **2**, London, : 391 (type-genus : *Prostemma* Laporte, [1832]) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for PROSTEMMATARIA).

(xxxvi) PROSTEMMINAE Oshanin, 1912, *Katalog der paläaktischen Hemipteren*, Berlin : 54 (type-genus : *Prostemma* Laporte, [1832]) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for PROSTEMMATINAE).

(xxxvii) PROSTEMMINI Handlirsch, 1925, *in* Schröder, *Handbuch der Entomologie*, Jena, **3** : 1055 (type-genus : *Prostemma* Laporte, [1832]) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for PROSTEMMATINI).

(xxxviii) NOTONECTARIAE Latreille, [1802–1803], *Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. Ins.*, Paris, **3** : 253 (type-genus : *Notonecta* Linnaeus, 1758) (an erroneous original spelling for NOTONECTIDAE Latreille, [1802–1803]).

(xxxix) NOTONECTIDA Leach, 1815, Brewster's *Edinburgh Encyclopaedia*, **9**, part 1 : 124 (type-genus : *Notonecta* Linnaeus, 1758) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for NOTONECTIDAE).

(xl) NOTONECTAEDES Billberg, 1820, *Enumeratio Insectorum*, Holmiae : 66 (type-genus : *Notonecta* Linnaeus, 1758) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for NOTONECTIDAE).

(xli) NOTONECTICI Burmeister, 1835, *Handbuch der Entomologie*, Berlin, **2** : 185 (type-genus : *Notonecta* Linnaeus, 1758) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for NOTONECTIDAE).

(xlii) NOTONECTINI Costa, 1838, *Cimicum Regni Neopolitani centuria*, Napoli : 2 (Separatum) ; also *Atti. R. Istit. Incoragg. Sc. Nat., Napoli*, **7**, 1847 : 146 (type-species *Notonecta* Linnaeus, 1758) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for NOTONECTIDAE).

(xliii) NOTONECTINIDAE Fieber, 1843, Faune du Cercle d'Elbogen, *Almanach de Carlsbad*, Prague **13** : 54 (type-species : *Notonecta* Linnaeus, 1758) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for NOTONECTIDAE).

(xliv) NOTONECTIDES Agassiz, 1842–1846, Nomina systematica generum Hemipterorum, *Nomenclator Zoologicus*, Soloduri : VII (type-genus : *Notonecta* Linnaeus, 1758) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for NOTONECTIDAE).

(xlv) NOTONECTIDEA Agassiz, 1842–1846, *ibidem* : 13 (type-genus : *Notonecta* Linnaeus, 1758) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for NOTONECTIDAE).

(xlvi) NOTONECTOIDEA Agassiz, 1846, *Nomenclatoris Zoologici Index Universalis*, Soloduri : 251 (type-genus : *Notonecta* Linnaeus, 1758) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for NOTONECTIDAE).

(xlvii) NOTONECTITAE Spinola, 1850, *Tavola sinottica dei generi spettanti alla classe degli Insetti Artroidignati*, Modena : 27, 49 (Separatum) ; also *Mem. Mat. Fis. Soc. Ital., Modena*, 1852 : 67, 89 (type-genus : *Notonecta* Linnaeus, 1758) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for NOTONECTIDAE).

(xlviii) NOTONECTEAE Fieber, 1851, *Genera Hydrocoridum* Pragae : 9 (Separatum) ; also *Abhandl. Böhm. Ges. Wissensch., Prag*, 1852 (5) **7** : 189 (type-genus : *Notonecta* Linnaeus, 1758) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for NOTONECTIDAE).

(xlix) NOTONECTAE Fieber, 1851, *ibidem* : 24 (Sept.), 204 (type-genus : *Notonecta* Linnaeus, 1758) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for NOTONECTINAE).

(l) NOTONECTICA Flor, 1860, *Die Rhynchoten Livlands*, Dorpat, **1** : 751, 766 (type-genus : *Notonecta* Linnaeus, 1758) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for NOTONECTIDAE).

(li) NOTONECTINA Stål (1870), 1871, Hemiptera insularum Philippinarum, *Öfv. K. Vet.-Akad. Förhandl., Stockholm*, **27** : 707 (type-genus : *Notonecta* Linnaeus, 1758) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for NOTONECTIDAE).

(lii) NOTONECTIDI Acloque, 1897, *Faune de France*, Paris, **2** : 359, 397 (type-genus : *Notonecta* Linnaeus, 1758) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for NOTONECTIDAE).

(liii) REDUVINI Latreille, 1807, *Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum*, Parisiis et Argentorati, **3** : 126 (type-genus : *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775) (invalid original spelling for REDUVIIDAE).

(liv) REDUVIADAE Kirby, 1837, *in* J. Richardson, *Fauna Boreali-Americana*, **4**, London : 279 (type-genus : *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for REDUVIIDAE).

(lv) REDUVINA Fieber, 1837, Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Schnabelkerfe, Weitenweber's *Beitr. z. gesammten Nat. u. Heilwiss., Prag*, **1** : 101 (type-genus : *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for REDUVIIDAE).

(lvi) REDUVINIDAE Fieber, 1843, Faune du Cercle d'Elbogen, *Almanach de Carlsbad, Prague*, **13** : 54 (type-genus : *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for REDUVIIDAE).

(lvii) REDUVIEAE Fieber, 1844, *Entomologische Monographien*, Prag : 25 (Separatum) ; also *Abhandl. Böhm. Ges. Wissensch., Prag*, (5) **3**, 1845 : 303 (type-genus : *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for REDUVIIDAE).

(lviii) REDUVITAE Spinola, 1850, *Tavola sinottica dei generi spettante alla classe degli Insetti Artroidignati*, Modena : 27, 44 and 45 (Separatum) ; also *Mem. Mat. Fis. Soc. Ital., Modena*, **25**, 1852 : 85, 86 (type-genus : *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for REDUVIIDAE)

(lix) REDUVIOIDEAE Spinola, 1850, *ibidem* : 45, 85, 86 (type-genus : *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for REDUVIINAE).

(lx) REDUVIDEA Fieber, 1851, *Genera Hydrocoridum*, Pragae : 9 (Separatum) ; also *Abhandl. Böhm. Ges. Wissensch., Prag* (5) **7**, 1852 : 189 (type-genus : *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for REDUVIIDAE).

(lxi) REDUVIINI Costa, 1852, *Cimicum Regni Neapolitani centuria tertia et quartae fragmentum* (*Conspectus methodicus Cimicum in Regno Napolitano huc usque detectorum*), Napoli : 66 (Separatum) ; also *Atti R. Istit. Incoragg. Sci. Nat., Napoli* **8**, 1855 : 292 (type-genus : *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for REDUVIINAE).

(lxii) REDUVITES Stål, 1858, Bidrag till Rio Janeiro Traktens Hemipter-Fauna, *K. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl., Stockholm*, **2**, No. 7 : 5, 6 and 68 (type-genus : *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for REDUVIIDAE).

(lxiii) REDUVIDAE Dohrn, 1859, *Catalogus Hemipterorum*, Stettin : 48 (type-genus : *Reduvius*, Fabricius, 1775) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for REDUVIIDAE).

(lxiv) REDUVINI Stål, 1859, Till kännedomen om Reduvini, *Öfv. K. Vet.-Akad. Förhandl., Stockholm* **16** : 175 (an erroneous subsequent spelling for REDUVIIDAE and based on *Reduvius* Stål, 1859 (=*Rhynocoris* Hahn, 1834) nec *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775).

(lxv) REDUVIDES Stål, 1859, *ibidem*. **16** : 195 (an erroneous subsequent spelling for REDUVIIDAE and based on *Reduvius* Stål, 1859 (=*Rhynocoris* Hahn, 1834) nec *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775).

(lxvi) REDUVIIDA Stål, 1862, Hemiptera mexicana, *Ent.Zeitg., Stettin*, **23** : 441 and 446 (an erroneous subsequent spelling for REDUVIIDAE and based on *Reduvius* Stål, 1859 (=*Rhynocoris* Hahn, 1834) nec *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775).

(lxvii) REDUVINA Mayr, 1866, Hemiptera, *Reise der österreichischen Fregatte Novara um die Erde*, Wien : 135 (an erroneous subsequent spelling for REDUVIIDAE and based on *Reduvius* Stål, 1859 (=*Rhynocoris* Hahn, 1834) nec *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775).

(lxviii) REDUVIDES Puton, 1869, *Catalogue des Hémiptères Hétéroptères d'Europe*, Paris : 35 (type-genus : *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for REDUVIINAE).

(lxix) REDUVIINA Stål, (1870) 1871, Hemiptera insularum Philippinarum, *Öfv. K. Vet.-Akad. Förhandl., Stockholm*, **27** : 675 (an erroneous subsequent spelling for REDUVIIDAE and REDUVIINAE and based on *Reduvius* Stål, 1859 (=*Rhynocoris* Hahn, 1834) nec *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775).

(lxx) REDUVIIDAE Reuter, 1872, Skandinaviens och Finlands Reduviider, *Öfv. K. Vet.-Akad. Förhandl, Stockholm*, **29**, No. 6 : 59 (invalid since based on *Reduvius* Stål, 1859 (=*Rhynocoris* Hahn, 1834) nec *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775).

(lxxi) REDUVIDES Puton, 1875, *Catalogue des Hémiptères (Hétéroptères, Cicadines et Psyllides) d'Europe et du Bassin de la Méditerranée*, 2 éd., Paris : 49 (type-genus : *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for REDUVIIDAE).

(lxxii) REDUVIDAE Puton, 1875, *ibidem* : 50 (type-genus : *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for REDUVIINAE).

(lxxiii) REDUVINI Puton, 1875, *ibidem* : 50 (type-genus : *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775) (an erroneous spelling for REDUVIINI).

(lxxiv) REDUVIOIDEA Uhler, 1877, Report upon the Insects collected by P. R. Uhler during the Explorations of 1875, including Monographs of the Families Cydnidae and Saldidae, and the Hemiptera collected by A. S. Packard, jr., M.D., *Bull. U.S. Geol. Survey*, Washington, **3** : 429 (invalid superfamily name based on *Reduvius* Stål, 1859 (=*Rhynocoris* Hahn, 1834) nec *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775).

(lxxv) REDUVIINAE Uhler, 1877, *ibidem* : 429 (an invalid sub-family name based on *Reduvius* Stål, 1859 (=*Rhynocoris* Hahn, 1834) nec *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775).

(lxxvi) REDUVIDAE Uhler, 1866, *Check-List of the Hemiptera Heteroptera of North America*, Brooklyn : 23 (an erroneous subsequent spelling of REDUVIIDAE and based on *Reduvius* Stål, 1859 (=*Rhynocoris* Hahn, 1834) nec *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775).

(lxxvii) REDUVIINA Reuter, 1893, Monographia generis *Holotrichius* Burm., *Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn., Helsingfors*, **19**, No. 3 : 3 (type-genus : *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for REDUVIINAE).

(lxxviii) REDUVIIDI Acloque, 1897, *Faune de France*, **2**, Paris : 359, 393 (type-genus : *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for REDUVIIDAE).

(lxxix) REDUVII Acloque, 1897, *Faune de France*, **2**, Paris : 394 (type-genus : *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775) (an erroneous subsequent spelling for REDUVIINAE).

(lxxx) CONORHINIDES Amyot et Serville, 1843, *Histoire Naturelle des Insectes Hémiptères*, Paris : xlviii, 383 (invalid family-group name, being based on the rejected and invalid type-generic name *Conorhinus*, Laporte, [1833]; Direction 63, Name No. 915).

(lxxxi) CONORHINIDAE Walker, 1873, *Catalogue of the Specimens of Hemiptera Heteroptera in the Collection of the British Museum*, London **7** : 46, 50 (invalid family-group name, being based on the rejected and invalid type-generic name *Conorhinus* Laporte, [1833]; Direction 63, Name No. 915).

(lxxxii) CONORHINARIA Distant, 1904, *Fauna of British India, Rhynchota*, 2, London : 282 (invalid divisional name being based on the rejected and invalid type-generic name *Conorhinus* Laporte, [1833]; Direction 63, Name No. 915).

(lxxxiii) CONORRHINARIA Jeannel, 1919, *Insectes Hémiptères*, 3, *Voyage de Ch. Alluaud et R. Jeannel en Afrique Orientale*, Paris : 176 (an erroneous subsequent spelling for CONORHINARIA and invalid, being based on the rejected and invalid type-generic name *Conorhinus* Laporte, [1833]; Direction 63, Name No. 915).

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *AMPHISBAENA DUBIA* RATHKE, 1863. Z.N.(S.) 1466

(see volume 18, page 220)

By Hobart M. Smith (*Professor of Zoology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

The species involved are not common and have not been widely noted in the literature. Little confusion would result from strict application of the automatic provisions of the Code. However, this one name jeopardizes two names, each of which would have to be changed: one by a new name, and one by the hitherto neglected name *dubia* Rathke. Furthermore, considerable effort might be necessary to determine definitely which of two forms should bear the name *dubia* Rathke. When by one simple action the Commission can obviate the conspicuously greater loss of time and energy that would be required to handle a nomenclatural matter than is expended in the Commission's consideration of the same matter, in the interest of efficiency the Commission should act upon it. In this case approval of the request is justified in spite of the very limited significance of the names involved.

EIGHT DUBIOUS SPECIES OF BIRDS: PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO PLACE THESE NAMES ON THE OFFICIAL INDEX. Z.N.(S.) 1033

By Ernst Mayr (*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge* 38, *Mass., U.S.A.*)

The literature on almost any group of animals contains the names of nominal species which were insufficiently described and without known type-specimens. In those groups of animals, such as birds, where the nomenclature has been essentially stabilized, such names continue " to be a threat to stability and universality of nomenclature ". Article 26 of the Copenhagen Decisions specifies the conditions under which such names should be placed on the " Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology ".

The Commission is herewith requested to exercise its plenary powers to place on the Official Index the names of 8 nominal species of birds not now or not ever used in the ornithological literature and conforming to the qualifications of dubious names stated in Article 26 of the Copenhagen Decisions.

(1) *Oriolus cothurnix* Scopoli, 1786, *Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr.* : 87, sp. 33.
Tetrao Novae Guineae Gmelin, [1789], *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1**(2) **:** 746 (bis), no. 56.
Perdix Novae Guineae Latham, 1790, *Ind. Orn.* II : 655, no. 39.
All three names based on " La Caille de la Nouvelle Guinee " of Sonnerat (1766, *Voyage à la Nouvelle Guinée* : 170, Pl. 105).

These names are based on the specimen of a chick of a gallinaceous bird collected by Sonnerat's Expedition either in the Philippines or in the Western Papuan area. It is highly probable that it is the young of one of the species of *Megapodius*. An unequivocal identification of a megapode chick to the species or subspecies level is impossible. The locality data of Sonnerat's Expedition are unreliable and it is well known that many specimens, stated to have come from " New Guinea ", actually came from the Philippines and vice versa. Sonnerat's New Guinea Quail has been considered by every ornithologist who has worked in the New Guinea area, such as Sharpe, Salvadori, Ogilvie-Grant, Hartert, and Mayr, and all have come to the conclusion that the name is unidentifiable. If it were to be decided arbitrarily at this late date that one of these names should be applied to the species universally called *Megapodius freycinet* Quoy and Gaimard, 1827, it would replace the latter name, having 41 years priority. It is therefore highly desirable, for the sake of the stability of nomenclature, to place the above listed names on the Index of Rejected Names.

(2) *Megapodius brazieri* Sclater, 1869, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* : 529—Vanua Lava, Banks Islands.

This name has been universally rejected by ornithologists since it is merely based on some egg shells. If the assignment to the genus and the locality are correct, as is confirmed by Brazier (1881, *Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales* **6** : 150–154), this would be an older name for *Megapodius layardi* Tristram (1879, *Ibis* : 194), a name universally used for the megapodes of the New

Hebrides and Banks Islands since 1879. It would be most unsettling for nomenclature if *layardi*, after 80 years of usage, were to be displaced by a name which is virtually a nomen nudum. The Commission is therefore requested to place the name *M. brazieri* on the Index of Rejected Names.

(3) *Cuculus rufulus* Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat.* (nouv. éd.) **8** : 234) —Nouvelle Hollande.

This name was based on two specimens of young cuckoos believed to be from Australia and preserved in the cabinet of M. Baillou. For its status we may quote Amadon (1942, *Birds, Whitney South Sea Expedition*, No. 50 : 15) : " The description seems to be that of the juvenal plumage of some species of *Cacomantis*. Juvenals of the two species just mentioned [*variolosus* and *pyrrhophanus*] are quite similar. Most authors, including Mathews and Hartert, have rejected the name *rufulus* as indeterminable. The latter believed that the description agrees with the brush cuckoo [*variolosus*]. Mr. D. L. Serventy, on the other hand, has suggested (letter to E. Mayr) that *rufulus* be used for the fan-tailed cuckoo [*pyrrhophanus*]. After studying Vieillot's description, with a series of juvenals of both species before me, I can find nothing to justify restriction of the name to either.

" The upper parts of *C. rufulus* were described as ' variées de brun et de roussâtre '. This suggests the more variegated pattern of the brush cuckoo. Those who would use the name for the fantailed cuckoo mention Vieillot's statement that the remiges are ashy, the rectrices similar but darker and blackish. Some juvenals of the brush cuckoo, however, could be described thus, although in general they have the tail feathers dark brownish rather than blackish. The description of the belly, ' le ventre de deux gris, l'un presque blanc et l'autre foncé . . . ', might apply to many individuals of either species. Other points mentioned by Vieillot are also the same in these two species (not to mention other possibilities, if the locality should be wrong). To summarize, it seems impossible from Vieillot's description to identify his *Cuculus rufulus*. The name has been universally rejected ".

Only if the types were still in existence might it be possible to identify this nominal species. To an inquiry, Prof. J. Berlioz, Director of the Department of Mammals and Birds at the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle answered most kindly (1 February 1955) : " There is not the least trace in our Museum of Vieillot's types of *Cuculus rufulus* . . . Absolutely nothing is known here about *rufulus* ".

Under the circumstances it would seem desirable to have this name placed on the Index of Rejected Names.

(4) *Sericornis tyrannulus* De Vis, 1905, *Ann. Queensl. Mus.*, No. VI : 42, Charleville, Central Queensland.

This species has been considered unidentifiable for more than 50 years. The type, formerly in the Brisbane Museum in Queensland, has been lost. It is virtually certain that the bird cannot be a *Sericornis* because no species of this genus is found in such an arid locality. Nor does the description fit any species of *Acanthiza*, *Gerygone*, or other genus to which it might conceivably belong. In view of the fact that Australia is now very well known ornithologically and that in spite of much collecting no new species has been discovered since 1911, the Commission is requested to place the name of this nominal species on the Index of Rejected Names.

(5) *Crateroscelis montana* De Vis, 1897, *Ibis* : 387, South East New Guinea.

This name is based on a nestling bird in downy plumage and cannot be identified as to species. The type, formerly in the Brisbane Museum, is apparently lost and would presumably not permit correct identification even if available. There is the possibility that the name refers to the species which is listed in current standard taxonomic treatises under the name *Crateroscelis robusta* De Vis, 1898. It is proposed to place the name *C. montana* on the Index of Rejected Names in order to avoid unsettling the existing nomenclature.

(6) *Muscicapa tessacourbe* Scopoli, 1786, *Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr.*, fasc. II : 95.

Muscicapa luzoniensis Gmelin, [1789], *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1**(2) : 942.

Both names are based on " Le Gobe-mouche noir de l'isle de Lucon " of Sonnerat (1776, *Voyage à la Nouvelle Guinée* : 59, pl. 27, fig. 2). The bird was said by Sonnerat to occur on Madagascar and the Philippines. However, as stated by many authors and most recently by Delacour (1946, *Auk* **63** : 433), there is no species of bird either on Madagascar or the Philippines which agrees with Sonnerat's description and plate, in fact it has been quite impossible so far to identify this nominal species with any known bird. In order to avoid a disturbance of nomenclature at some later date, the Commission is requested to place the names of these two unidentifiable nominal species on the Index of Rejected and Invalid Names.

(7) *Saxicola merula* Lesson, 1828, *Voy. Coquille*, Zool., **1**(2) : 622—" New Ireland ".

The description is based on a juvenile specimen of *Pachycephala* with uncertain locality but probably belonging to the widespread species *P. pectoralis*. Owing to the early date of the description the name would have priority over most of the described races of *Pachycephala pectoralis* if the exact type locality were known. Salvadori (1881, *Orn. Pap. Mol.* **2** : 219) suspected that the bird came from Amboina but according to the route of the Expedition, on which the specimen was collected, it could also have come from several other localities including New Ireland, the originally designated type locality. The name has never been used in the primary literature. In order to permit stabilization of nomenclature in the genus *Pachycephala* it is herewith proposed to place the name *Saxicola merula* on the Index of Rejected Names.

(8) *Meliornis schistacea* De Vis, 1897, *Ibis* : 381.—South East New Guinea.

This nominal species has not been identified since its description in 1897. The type is apparently lost. The type specimen was badly damaged, part of the bill having been shot away, and had been preserved in spirit prior to its description, with the result that the original coloration had been destroyed. Consequently, the original description is not very meaningful. In view of the fact that the mountains of Southeast New Guinea, the area where the bird came from, are ornithologically extremely well known, it is virtually certain that the name refers to some species which is well known under a different name. There is a possibility that it is an older name for *Ptiloprora meekiana*

Rothschild and Hartert, 1907, but there are too many discrepancies in the description to permit synonymization of the two nominal species. For a discussion of the case see Mayr, 1941, *List of New Guinea Birds* : 207. It is evident that this nominal species is unidentifiable and the Commission is requested to place the name *Meliornis schistacea* on the Index of Rejected Names.

The present list was seen in 1955 by D. Amadon, J. Berlioz, H. G. Deignan, H. Friedmann, G. C. A. Junge, R. E. Moreau, A. L. Rand, F. Salomonsen, E. Stresemann, and C. A. Vaurie, all of whom concur in the above made proposal.

The Commission is herewith requested to suppress the names of the above listed nominal species for the purposes of the Law of Priority by exercise of its plenary powers and to place these names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *SALAMANDRA ERYTHRONOTA* RAFINESQUE, 1818. Z.N.(S.) 1467

(see volume 18, pages 221–222)

By James E. Huheey (*Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., U.S.A.*)

I should like to express my support for the petition of Dr. Richard Highton for the conservation of *cinereus* Green, 1820, and the suppression of *erythronota* Rafinesque, 1818. The following may be of some interest in this matter :

> " To Professor Green belongs the merit of having first observed and described the Salamandra now under consideration ; for although he believed it was only a variety of an animal described by Rafinesque, yet he informed me that Rafinesque afterwards told him that the *Salamandra erythronota* was not the animal he (Rafinesque) had in view, and which, indeed, he had published, under some other name." (Holbrook, *N. Amer. Herp.* (ed. 1) **3** : 115, 1838).

Thus although *erythronota* Rafinesque and *erythronota* Green are probably synonyms despite Rafinesque's beliefs (as stated by Holbrook), the fact that Rafinesque supposedly described Green's animal " under some other name " raises the possibility that there may be found yet another name, perhaps antedating *erythronota* Rafinesque. It seems best therefore not to discard *cinereus* in favour of another name which may be only temporarily valid.

By Hobart M. Smith (*Professor of Zoology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

This is a clear-cut case for preservation of a consistently-used name for a widely-noted species. Preservation of the *status quo* in this case is exactly the type of role for which the plenary powers of the Commission can most usefully be exercised. Approval of the proposal is strongly urged.

AMMODISCUS REUSS, 1862 (FORAMINIFERA) ; PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1087

By W. A. Macfadyen (*Hope's Grove, Tenterden, Kent, England*)

The purpose of the present application is to stabilise the interpretation of the nominal genus *Ammodiscus* Reuss, 1862, in the sense of Reuss's original description in which it was generally used from 1880 to 1954. In Ellis & Messina's *Catalogue of the Foraminifera* 102 species were recently counted, listed as having been referred to the genus, while another 31 species have been noted as having been transferred by various authors from other genera. Of this total of 133 species at least 86 are currently considered to belong to it ; and the genus forms the type of the family AMMODISCIDAE Rhumbler, 1895 (*Nachr. k. Ges. Wiss. Göttingen, Math-Phys. Kl.* : 83) so that any change in the meaning of the name would clearly do considerable harm to the stability of nomenclature. Yet in a recent paper (Loeblich & Tappan, 1954, *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* **44** : 306–310) the generic name is sunk* as a synonym of *Spirillina* Ehrenberg, 1841, and is interpreted in terms of a type-species *Orbis infimus* Strickland, 1846, which is now known as *Spirillina infima* (Strickland), which being both a calcareous and a fossil form is inconsistent with the original diagnosis of the genus and with long-established usage of the name. At the same time the arenaceous species hitherto included in *Ammodiscus* were assigned to the genus *Involutina*, which was transferred out of the family to which it was formerly referred. The family AMMODISCIDAE Rhumbler, 1895, and the subfamily AMMODISCINAE Reuss, 1862, were left without a valid nominate genus. These names were replaced by the family name TOLYPAMMINIDAE Cushman, 1929, and subfamily name INVOLUTININAE Cushman, 1940.

The facts of the case are set out below.

2. The genus *Ammodiscus* was established by Reuss (1862, *Sitzb. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, math.-nat. Cl., Jahrg.* 1861, **44** : 365) without any included species but as a partial synonym of two existing genera. His description reads :

> " Mit sandig-kieseliger Schale
> vii. Ammodiscinea m.
>
> Mit der einzigen Gattung *Ammodiscus* m. (*Cornuspira* Will. z. Thl., *Trochammina* Park. et Jon. z. Thl.).
>
> Schale frei, tellerformig, gleichseitig, spiral gewunden, mit in einer Ebene dicht an einander liegenden Umgängen. Am Ende in der ganzen Weite ausmündend. Lebend."

It would thus be reasonable to suppose that, in designating a type-species, preference should be given to a recent arenaceous species which had been referred to *Cornuspira* or to *Trochammina* by one or other of the authors mentioned prior to the establishment of *Ammodiscus* ; yet the species designated by Loeblich & Tappan was a calcareous extinct Lower Lias species which had never been referred to either of those genera at that time.

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* Since the present paper was written Loeblich & Tappan (1961, *Micropaleontology*, **7** : 189–192) have returned to the problem and now propose to revive the generic name *Ammodiscus* for arenaceous forms with type-species *Involutina silicea* Terquem, 1862 ; and to accept Bornemann's 1874 designation of *Involutina jonesi* Terquem & Piette, 1862, as the type-species of the calcareous genus *Involutina*.

3. The nominal genus *Cornuspira* was not first established by Williamson, but by Schultze in 1854 (*Polythal.* : 40) with two originally included species, *C. planorbis* Schultze and *C. perforata* Schultze. The type-species, by selection by Cushman, 1927 (*Contr. Cushman Lab. Foram. Res.* **3** : 188) is *C. planorbis* Schultze. The genus was referred to only once by Williamson before 1862, namely in " The Recent Foraminifera of Great Britain " (*Ray Soc.* 1858 : 91–92), and on this occasion it was treated as a synonym of *Spirillina* Ehrenberg, 1841 (type-species, by monotypy, *Spirillina vivipara* Ehrenberg, 1841). Since Reuss expressly refers to this work of Williamson's in his own paper, later authors have assumed that he wrote " *Cornuspira* Will. z. Thl." by mistake for " *Spirillina* Will. z. Thl." This view was taken by Brady (1884, *Challenger Rep.* **9** (Zoology) **:** 329), Rhumbler (1903, *Arch. f. Protistenk.* **3** : 280), Cushman (1910, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **71** : 73) and Höglund (1947, *Zool. Bidr. Uppsala* **26** : 102) amongst others. On this assumption the species referred to *Spirillina* by Williamson in 1858 would call for consideration in any designation of the type-species of *Ammodiscus*. These species, four in number, were *Spirillina foliacea* (Philippi, 1844) (cited as the valid name of *Cornuspira planorbis* Schultze, 1854), *Spirillina perforata* (Schultze, 1854) (cited as the valid name of *Spirillina vivipara* Ehrenberg, 1841), *Spirillina arenacea* sp. nov. (with *Operculina incerta* d'Orbigny, 1839, placed in queried synonymy), and *Spirillina margaritifera* sp. nov. Of these species, only *Spirillina arenacea* agrees with Reuss's original description of *Ammodiscus*, and Williamson describes it as follows.

" Shell spiral ; compressed ; thin ; consisting of numerous narrow rounded convolutions of nearly uniform size. Septal aperture round. Texture arenaceous ; hue yellow or pale brown ; opaque. Diam. 1/50.

" I have met with isolated examples of this object in nearly every British sand which I have examined, but have nowhere found it in abundance. M. D'Orbigny has figured a shell in his Foraminifera of Cuba, under the name of *Operculina incerta* (p. 49, tab. vi, fig. 16). He thinks that it presents traces of two septa in each convolution, but is not certain ; and speaks with great hesitancy respecting its entire history, not being satisfied with his knowledge of the very few specimens which he obtained from Cuba and Martinique. I have little doubt that his hesitation was just ; and that the object was an unsegmented Spirillina, possibly of the same species as the one under consideration."

The diameter given as 1/50 inch is equal to about 0.5 mm., and the type-locality must be given as the seas around the British Isles, no more exact locality being stated or indicated on his slide.

4. The above-mentioned isomorphous Foraminifera which Williamson grouped in the single genus *Spirillina* are now divided amongst three genera on the basis of the composition and structure of the shell-wall, *Spirillina* for

the hyaline, perforate forms, *Cornuspira* for the porcellanous, imperforate forms, and *Ammodiscus* for the agglutinated arenaceous forms. The well-established usage of these names in that taxonomic sense is disturbed by Loeblich & Tappan's designation of the type-species, and it is urged that this designation be suppressed and that *Spirillina arenacea* Williamson, 1858 be designated as the type-species of *Ammodiscus* Reuss, 1862 by the use of the plenary powers.

5. It is necessary first, however, to consider the species placed in *Trochammina* by Parker & Jones prior to 1862, for that genus was also cited by Reuss in the synonymy of *Ammodiscus*. *Trochammina* Parker & Jones, 1859 (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (3) **4** : 347) was established with only a single originally included species, *Nautilus inflatus* Montagu, 1808, so that it cannot have been to that source that Reuss referred when he spoke of " *Trochammina* Park. et Jon. z. Thl." The genus was mentioned on only one other occasion by those authors prior to 1862, in a paper by Jones & Parker (1860, *Quart. J. Geol. Soc. London* **16** : 292–307) and it must be presumed that it was to this paper that Reuss intended to refer. The species then placed in *Trochammina* were *T. irregularis* d'Orbigny, 1850 (a species of *Webbina* d'Orbigny, 1839) ; *T. irregularis alternans* subsp. nov. ; *T. irregularis clavata* subsp. nov. (type-species of *Ammolagena* Eimer & Fickert, 1899) ; *T. squamata* sp. nov. ; *T. squamata incerta* (d'Orbigny), with *Spirillina arenacea* in synonymy ; *T. squamata charoides* subsp. nov. (a species of *Glomospira* Rzehak, 1888) ; *T. squamata gordialis* subsp. nov. (type-species of *Glomospira*) ; and *T. squamata* var. *inflata* (Montagu), type-species of *Trochammina* Parker & Jones, 1859. It may be noted that the citation of species established by d'Orbigny in 1839 and by Montagu in 1808 as subspecies of *T. squamata* was invalid. It will also be seen that *Operculina incerta* d'Orbigny, 1839, was treated as a doubtful synonym of *Spirillina arenacea* by Williamson in 1858, and as the valid name for the latter by Jones & Parker in 1860.

6. Two years later (*in* Carpenter, Parker & Jones, 1862 : *Introduction to the study of the Foraminifera*, Ray Soc. : 312) Parker & Jones again quoted *Spirillina arenacea* as a synonym of " *Trochammina squamata* P. & J. var. *incerta* d'Orb." and this was accepted by Brady (*op. cit.* 1884 : 330), and Cushman (*op. cit.* 1910 : 73) and in later works. The synonymy was, however, queried by Heron-Allen & Earland in 1932 (*Discovery Rep.* **4** : 343). Cushman (*op. cit.*) designated *Operculina incerta* as the type-species of *Ammodiscus*, and this can be understood because, although it was not one of the species originally included in the genus (there were none cited by name), it was among those which had been cited prior to 1862 in one of the genera (*Trochammina*) mentioned by Reuss in his synonymy. There is considerable doubt, however, whether the species intended by Cushman (or by Jones & Parker, 1860, whom he was following) was the true *Operculina incerta*. This question is discussed in the following paragraphs.

7. *Operculina incerta* was established by d'Orbigny in 1839 (*in* de la Sagra, *Hist. phys. polit. nat. Cuba* : 39, pl. vi, figs. 16, 17). The description reads :

> " Operculina, Testa orbiculato compressa, lateraliter concava, laevigata, flavescente, margine rotundata ; spira regulari, anfractibus octo, cylindricis,

suturis excavatis. Dimensions. Diametre 1/10 de millim.

" *Coquille* orbiculaire, très comprimée, lisse, concave de chaque côté, à dos arrondi. Spire très régulière, composée de huit tours cylindriques très rapprochés, très étroits, séparés par des sutures profondes. *Loges.* Nous avons cru remarquer qu'il y en avait deux par tour de spire, mais nous ne pouvons l'affirmer. *Couleur* jaunâtre uniforme.

" Tout en plaçant cette espèce dans le genre *Operculina*, nous ne le faisons pas avec la certitude qu'elle y soit bien à sa place, car elle diffère de toutes les autres par son grand nombre de tours de spire. Ses loges n'ont pas la même forme, si nous avons bien vues ; la grand ténuité de l'individu, son peu de transparence nous laissent beaucoup à desirer pour sa connaissance complète. Nous ne décrivons donc cette espèce qu'en attendant de nouvelles observations. Nous l'avons rencontrée dans les sables de Cuba et dans celui de la Martinique, ou elle est très rare."

In the explanation of the plate the figures are stated to be × 200. Since they measure 20 mm. across, they confirm the extremely small size of the specimen figured.

8. It must be borne in mind that those authors who synonymised *Operculina incerta* and *Spirillina arenacea* held that both names applied to an arenaceous form with siliceous cement. It was doubtless this which led Heron-Allen & Earland (*op. cit.*) to question the correctness of this synonymy, as follows :

" The *Operculina incerta* of d'Orbigny has always seemed to us to be open to suspicion as an arenaceous form. Neither the figure nor the text give us any suggestion of an agglutinate test, and either might equally well refer to a weather-stained *Spirillina* or *Cornuspira.* We therefore turned to the Paris Type in the hope of settling the question of its nature, only to find ourselves confronted with an apparent blank wall. The tube contains three specimens. It is labelled '*Spirillina incerta* (*Operculina*), Cuba '. None of the three specimens can be recognised as the original of d'Orbigny's figure, and all are unmistakably *Cornuspira.* One is *C. involvens* Reuss, the second probably the same but bearing striolations (these may be accidental), the third specimen is a narrow-tubed, square-edged form, suggesting *C. angigyra* Reuss ; they are all unmistakably fossils. The uncertainty is insoluble until d'Orbigny's original Cuba Type is perhaps identified among the tubes which have become separated from any identifying ' boards '."

9. Loeblich & Tappan (1954 : 308) state :

" D'Orbigny's types [*sic*] of *Operculina incerta* were examined by the writers in Paris and found not to be an agglutinated form but a calcareous imperforate form and a typical *Cornuspira* Schultze, 1854.

" Three syntypes of d'Orbigny's species are preserved in the collections of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris. That here figured (figs. la, lb) is hereby designated the lectotype of *Operculina incerta* and the remaining two specimens become paratypes. All are from the Recent of Cuba."

In their amended diagnosis of the species they point out that the form studied by them has 12 coils, and give the dimensions of the " lectotype " as greatest diameter 1.36 mm., least diameter 1.13 mm., thickness 0.25 mm. They do not mention Heron-Allen & Earland's work, but it seems probable that the specimens they saw are the same.

10. There are strong grounds for rejecting the lectotype selection of Loeblich & Tappan as invalid. D'Orbigny described his form as having eight whorls and being 0.1 mm. in diameter ; it is unthinkable that, if he had had more mature specimens thirteen times as big he would not have mentioned them in his description had he considered them to belong to the same species, which is unlikely. It seems preferable to accept Heron-Allen & Earland's conclusion that d'Orbigny's original material has not yet been rediscovered, and to consider *Operculina incerta* as a *nomen dubium* pending the definite identification of that material.

11. Loeblich & Tappan proceeded strictly on the assumption that *Ammodiscus* was a genus established without any originally included species cited by name, and that the type-species must either be that species, or be selected from amongst those species first subsequently referred to it. Their action was in the strictest conformity with the Rules, but was taken without regard to the damage so done to stability of nomenclature and of taxonomic practice. On this basis they considered first *Ammodiscus lindahli* Carpenter & Jeffries [*sic*], 1871 (*Proc. Roy. Soc. London* **19** : 160) and showed that the generic name was then applied to a species of Actinozoan. *Ammodiscus* Carpenter & Jeffreys was in fact proposed as a new generic name and is thus invalid as a junior homonym of *Ammodiscus* Reuss, 1862, so that the single species referred to the genus does not call for consideration in the present connection. They next examined the species recorded by L. G. Bornemann (1874, *Z. deutsch. geol. Ges.* **28** : 725, pl. xviii, figs. 4–7 ; pl. xix, fig. 8) as *Ammodiscus infimus* (Strickland), and they concluded that this, as the sole [*sic*] species referred to the genus by Bornemann, was the first species to be placed in *Ammodiscus* Reuss, 1862, and was therefore the type-species by monotypy. Barnard, however (1954, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (12) **5** : 905–909) had already shown that Strickland's *Orbis infimus* (1846, *Quart. J. Geol. Soc. London* **2** : 30–31) is a calcareous hyaline form of the taxonomic genus *Spirillina* Ehrenberg, 1841. The form identified with that species by Bornemann, however, is an agglutinated, siliceous form. Thus by interpreting *Ammodiscus* Reuss in terms of *Orbis infimus* Strickland as understood by Bornemann, they made *Ammodiscus* a genus based on a misidentified type-species. The valid name of the species which Bornemann had before him is *silicea* Terquem, 1862, which Bornemann cited in the synonymy of *Ammodiscus infimus*.

12. Loeblich & Tappan, having thus accepted the misidentification of the species which they designated as the type-species of *Ammodiscus* with a hyaline, perforate form, sank *Ammodiscus* as a synonym of *Spirillina*, and proposed to transfer the arenaceous forms hitherto included in *Ammodiscus* to *Involutina* Terquem, 1862, a genus treated by some authors as a synonym of *Problematina* Bornemann, 1874. The position and status of these two genera is, however, far from clear.

Involutina was established by Terquem, 1862 (*Mém. Acad. imp. Metz* **42** : 450) with *Involutina silicea* Terquem from the Middle Lias. In a later section of the same paper (: 461), in which Foraminifera from the Lower Lias are described by Terquem & Piette, *Involutina jonesi* is added to the genus. The two passages concerned were published in the same work on the same day, so that statements that *I. silicea* is the type-species by monotypy (e.g. Cushman, 1928, " Foraminifera " : 51, 143 ; Macfadyen, 1941, *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London* (B) 231 : 17 ; Loeblich & Tappan, *op. cit.* : 309) are erroneous. *I. jonesi* was in fact validly selected as the type-species by Bornemann (*op. cit.* 1874 : 711). The oldest available name for this species, however, as shown by Brady, 1864 (*Geol. Mag.* **1** : 196) is *Nummulites liassicus* Jones, 1853 (in Brodie, *Proc. Cotteswold Nat. F.C.* **1** : 243, and *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (2), **12** : 275), a calcareous species. It is thus easily seen that the taxonomic position of *Involutina* is entirely dependent on which species is regarded as the type-species. If the first valid selection by Bornemann is followed, the genus is a calcareous one, allied to *Spirillina* or *Cornuspira* ; if current usage in regarding *I. silicea* as the type-species is followed, then the genus is an arenaceous one, synonymous with *Ammodiscus.* If the former choice is adopted, then *Problematina* Bornemann, 1874, type-species, by selection by Cushman, 1927 (*Contr. Cushman Lab. Foram. Res.* **3** : 188), *Involutina deslongschampsi* Terquem, 1863 (*Mém. Ac. Imp. Metz* **44** : 432) falls as a subjective synonym, for the type-species is at least congeneric, and possibly even conspecific, with *Nummulites liassicus* Jones, 1853. The generic name *Problematina* is not extensively used, and it is recommended that Bornemann's type-selection for *Involutina* be accepted. The transfer thus involved of *Involutina* from an arenaceous to a calcareous group of species will cause less disturbance to taxonomy and nomenclature than will the rejection of *Ammodiscus* as advocated by Loeblich & Tappan.

13. The family-group names involved in the present case are AMMODISCIDAE Rhumbler, 1895, and AMMODISCINAE Reuss, 1862 (as AMMODISCINEA) ; these are in current use and should be added to the Official List.

14. In order to promote stability in the use of the generic names discussed above, the International Commission is requested :—

(1) to use its plenary powers :
    (a) to set aside all type-designations for the nominal genus *Ammodiscus* Reuss, 1862, made prior to the ruling now asked for, and, having done so, to designate *Spirillina arenacea* Williamson, 1858, as the type-species of that genus :
(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :
    (a) *Ammodiscus* Reuss, 1862 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Spirillina arenacea* Williamson, 1858 ;
    (b) *Involutina* Terquem, 1862 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Bornemann, 1874, *Involutina jonesi* Terquem & Piette, 1862 ;
(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :
    (a) *arenacea* Williamson, 1858, as published in the binomen *Spirillina arenacea* (type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, of *Ammodiscus* Reuss, 1862) ;

(b) *liassicus* Jones, 1853, as published in the binomen *Nummulites liassicus* (the oldest available name for the type-species of *Involutina*);

(c) *infimus* Strickland, 1846, as published in the binomen *Orbis infimus*, and as defined by the lectotype selected for the species by Barnard, 1954;

(4) to place the family-group name AMMODISCINAE Reuss, 1862 (correction of AMMODISCINEA), type-genus *Ammodiscus* Reuss, 1862, on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

(5) to place the following name on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology: AMMODISCINEA Reuss, 1862, type-genus *Ammodiscus* Reuss, 1862 (an invalid original spelling of AMMODISCINAE).

I have to acknowledge with gratitude the great help I have received in the setting out of this paper from Mr. R. V. Melville, lately Assistant Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

Note on *Spirillina arenacea* Williamson, 1858, proposed as type-species of the genus *Ammodiscus* Reuss, 1862. By Tom Barnard (*University College, London*).

Type reference: Williamson, W. C., *On the Recent Foraminifera of Great Britain*. Ray Society, London, England, 1858, p. 93, plate vii, fig. 203.

Williamson's figured specimen of *Spirillinia arenacea* is missing from the slide preserved in the British Museum (Natural History) so it has been necessary to select another specimen as the lectotype. This is described below and figured on the accompanying plate.

Description:

The test is planispiral, consisting of a globular proloculus followed by a simple non-septate coiled tube. In Williamson's type material there are generally about six fairly regular whorls, but ranging from 5 to 7; the whorls increase markedly in height from the earliest to the latest, and a later whorl may (or may not) embrace the previous whorl to about one-third of the height of the whorl. In cross section they are seen to be uniform in shape. Successive whorls appear to be added directly to the test, with no prepared floor.

The test is open-evolute, with a simple very shallow umbilicus on both sides; but in specimens where the whorls embrace more than usual a deeper umbilicus is found on one side of the test.

The wall is thin, smoothly finished, arenaceous, composed largely of minute quartz fragments set in non-calcareous cement. Unfortunately, owing to breakage of part of the last whorl in each of Williamson's specimens, no aperture is preserved, but it appears to have been simply the open end of the tube.

Each of the ten specimens is megalospheric, with an almost spherical proloculus which forms a slight protuberance at the centre of the test. From the proloculus emerges a thin tube pointing in the reverse direction to that of the later coiling. This tube turns abruptly through two right angles, and then initiates normal coiling, passing with rapidly increasing size into the first normal coil. Thereafter the tube continues to coil with whorls of slowly increasing height, though there may be slight irregularity in the addition of successive whorls (see plate 2, figs. 1 & 2).

No. of Whorls (visible)	*Diameter of Test in mm.*
5	0.44
7	0.34
5	0.28
6	0.30
6	0.48
5	0.43
5	0.44
5	0.43
5	0.51
6	0.36

Material. 10 Specimens
Locality. Seas around the British Isles
Type Level. Recent
Lectotype. Removed from Williamson's slide and remounted.
Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) No. Lectotype 1960.9.28.1 ex. 96.8.13.52.
Paralectrotypes 1960.9.28.2 ex. 96.18.13.52
1960.9.28.3 ex.96.8.13.52.
Depository. British Museum (Natural History), London.

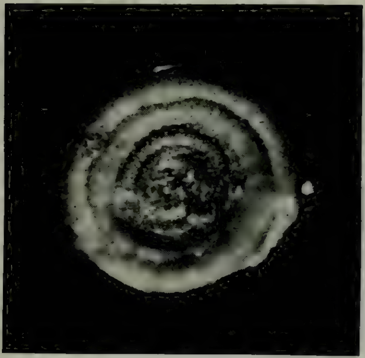
PLATE 1

Fig. 1. *Ammodiscus arenaceus* (Williamson). ×70
Lectotype. B.M. (Nat. Hist.). No. 1960.9.28.1.
Focused on inner whorls.
Fig. 2. *Ammodiscus arenaceus* (Williamson). ×70
Lectotype. B.M. (Nat. Hist.) No. 1960.9.28.1
Focused on outer whorls.
Fig. 3. *Ammodiscus arenaceus* (Williamson). ×70
Paralectrotype. B.M. (Nat. Hist.) No. 1960.9.28.2
Focused on inner whorls.
Fig. 4. *Ammodiscus arenaceus* (Williamson). ×70
Paralectrotype. B.M. (Nat. Hist.) No.1960.9.28.2.
Focused on outer whorls.
Fig. 5. *Ammodiscus arenaceus* (Williamson). ×70
Paralectrotype. B.M. (Nat. Hist.) No. 1960.9.28.3.
Focused on outer whorls.
Fig. 6. *Ammodiscus arenaceus* (Williamson). ×70
Paralectrotype. B.M. (Nat. Hist.) No. 1960.9.28.3
Focused on inner whorls.

PLATE 2

Fig. 1. *Ammodiscus arenaceus* (Williamson). 1960.9.28.3. ×150
Showing cross-section of the test.
Fig. 2. *Ammodiscus arenaceus* (Williamson). 1960.9.28.3. ×150
A reconstruction of the above photograph.
Fig. 3. *Ammodiscus arenaceus* (Williamson). 1960.9.28.3. ×1200
Diagram showing the proloculus, with the small tube emerging from it, turning through two right angles, and then circling the chamber to join the main chamber of the test.
Fig. 4. *Ammodiscus arenaceus* (Williamson). 1960.9.28.4. ×150
Photograph in oil to show the initial coil.

ATURAL HISTORY



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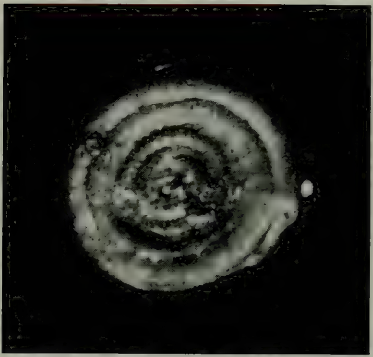

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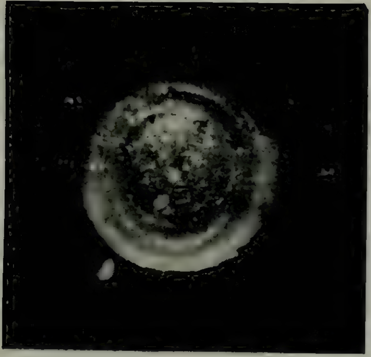

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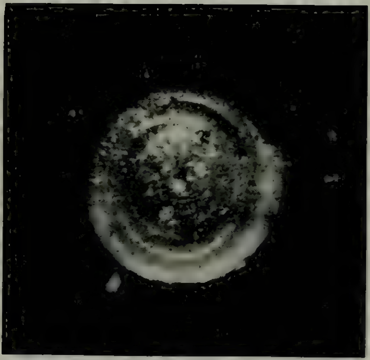

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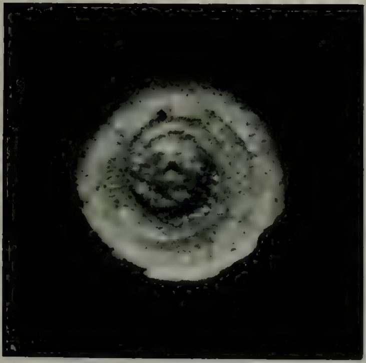

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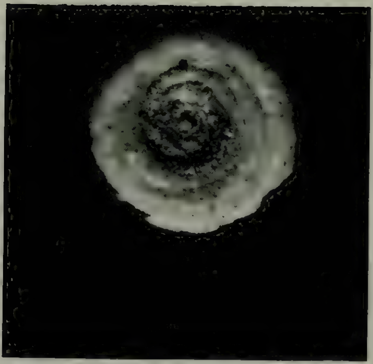

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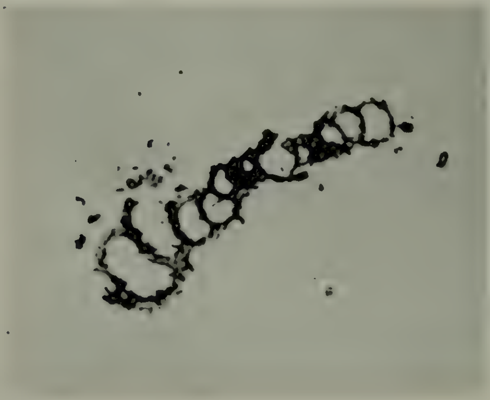

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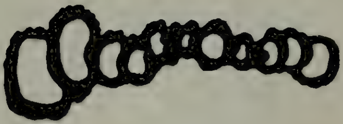

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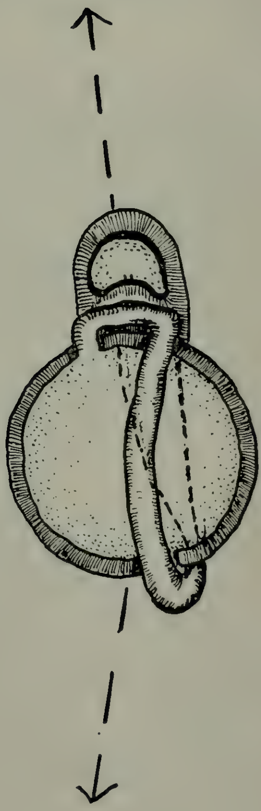

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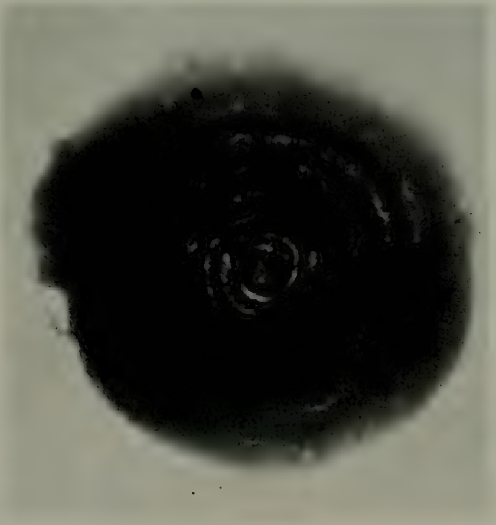

4

AMMONITES LAEVIGATA LAMARCK, 1822; PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS TOGETHER WITH THE VALIDATION OF TWO NOMINAL SPECIES NAMED *AMMONITES LAEVIGATA* BY J. DE C. SOWERBY, 1827. Z.N.(S.) 1203

By D. T. Donovan (*Bristol*) and C. W. Wright (*London*)

The specific name *Ammonites laevigata* was published by Lamarck (1822 : 637). It was applied to a fossil in his collection for which no locality or geological horizon was recorded. A brief description was given, in Latin and French, but no illustration was included. To the best of the writers' knowledge the name has not been employed by any later author of systematic descriptions or revisions of ammonites, and in their opinion it is impossible to determine, from Lamarck's description, to which of the many hundred ammonite species now recognised his name *Ammonites laevigata* should be applied.[1] Search for type material has not been made for only confusion would be caused if this name were brought into use now.

2. James de C. Sowerby in 1827 (: 93, pl. 549, fig. 1) described and figured the species *Ammonites laevigatus* from the Gault (Cretaceous) of Crockerton, near Warminster, Wilts. In the same work, later in the same year (: 135, pl. 570, fig. 3) he described and figured a different ammonite species as *Ammonites laevigatus*, based on a specimen from the Lias (Jurassic) near Lyme Regis, Dorset. There is no evidence that either species was identified with Lamarck's species referred to in para. 1, and both species have always been attributed to Sowerby.

3. Sowerby was not in the habit of using the same specific name more than once in a particular genus, and his reason for doing so in this case was clearly that, shortly after the part of his monograph in which he described the Gault *Ammonites laevigatus* was published, he re-identified the figured specimen as *Ammonites Selliguinus* Brongniart (in Cuvier and Brongniart), for this name was substituted for *Ammonites laevigatus* (: 93) in the "Corrections and Observations" to the whole volume. Being bound by no Rules of Nomenclature, Sowerby felt free to use the superseded name *Ammonites laevigatus* for another species, and did so on page 135 of his work. According to the present Rules, however, if it were not for Lamarck's *Ammonites laevigatus*, Sowerby's earlier *Ammonites laevigatus* (from the Gault) would be a valid name, but the later *Ammonites laevigatus* to be published (the Liassic one) would fall as a junior homonym of the earlier.

4. D'Orbigny (1850 : 225) proposed the new name *Ammonites Davidsoni* for *Ammonites laevigatus* Sowerby, 1827, pl. 570, fig. 3 (d'Orbigny cited fig. 6 in error). The name has never been correctly applied. It was rejected by Oppel, the author of the first general work on the European Lias (1856 : 81–82)

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[1] Oppel (1856 : 82) stated that *Ammonites laevigatus* Lamarck was synonymous with *Ammonites Lewesiensis* Mantell, 1822, from the English Chalk, but he was not dealing systematically with either species. Sharpe (1853–55) who monographed English Chalk cephalopods, does not mention Lamarck's species.

who conserved the name *Ammonites laevigatus* for the Liassic species.[1] Dumortier, after accepting *Ammonites laevigatus* (1864 : 116), adopted d'Orbigny's name in a later part of the same work (1867 : 112, pl. 21, figs. 1–4) but the French specimen which he figured is not generally regarded as conspecific with Sowerby's Liassic *Ammonites laevigatus* and has often been referred to as "*Ammonites Davidsoni* Dumortier" (e.g. Quenstedt, 1883 : 106 ; Spath, 1926 : 170). The name *Ammonites Davidsoni* was not adopted in the second edition of Morris's " Catalogue of British Fossils " (1854), a reference work which appeared shortly after the name had been proposed, nor by Woodward (1893) in the fossil lists appended to the Geological Survey of Great Britain's memoir on the Jurassic Rocks of Britain, nor by Spath when revising *Ammonites laevigatus* (1923a, 1926). In fact d'Orbigny's name has not been used by any British author, all having used Sowerby's name which did not in practice lead to any confusion. In our opinion only inconvenience and confusion would be caused by effecting the change now.

5. It happens that both Gault and Lias Ammonites from Britain have in recent years been revised by the same authority, L. F. Spath, who accepted both of Sowerby's species : the Gault one in the combination *Buedanticeras* (recte *Beudanticeras*) *laevigatum* (1923 : 55, family Desmoceratidae Zittel, 1895 ; subfamily Beudanticeratinae Breistroffer, 1953), and the Liassic one in the combination *Cymbites laevigatus* (1923a : 76–78 ; 1926 : 169–170, family Cymbitidae S. S. Buckman, 1919). Each name is in current use among workers on the Gault and the Lias respectively. In view of the recognition of the Gault species in Spath's monograph on Gault Ammonites, and the use of *Cymbites laevigatus* in Lang's definitive account of the Lias succession in Dorset (Lang, 1923 : 57–59 ; 1926 : 159–162) it is submitted that great confusion would be caused both to palaeontologists and to stratigraphers if either or both these names were now to be changed.

6. The genus *Ammonites* Bruguière, to which Lamarck's species mentioned in para. 1 and Sowerby's two species enumerated in para. 2 were all originally referred, has recently been suppressed by the Commission (Opinion 305, 1954). The original homonymy of the three species is therefore a matter of technical but not of practical importance. Between the two which have been used since their original publication, there is no likelihood of confusion on account of the widely separated geological formations in which they are found and the different families into which they are now placed.

7. In view of the considerations adduced above we ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :

(1) to use its plenary powers :

  (a) to suppress the specific name *laevigata* Lamarck, 1822, as published in the binomen *Ammonites laevigata* (specific name of a species dubium), for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy ;

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[1] Oppel and other authors considered Sowerby's species to be technically invalidated by a species they referred to as *Ammonites laevigatus* Reinecke, 1818. This species was first published in the combination *Nautilus laevigatus* Reinecke (1818 : 78) and so does not affect the present application.

(b) to suspend the operation of the Law of Homonymy in the case of *Ammonites laevigatus* J. de C. Sowerby (1827 : 135) in order that it be not invalidated by *Ammonites laevigatus* J. de C. Sowerby (1827 : 93) ;

(2) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :—

(a) *laevigatus* J. de C. Sowerby, 1827 (: 93) as published in the binomen *Ammonites laevigatus*, from the Gault, and now referred to as *Beudanticeras laevigatum*, validated by the action recommended under (1)(a) above ;

(b) *laevigatus* J. de C. Sowerby, 1827 (: 135) as published in the binomen *Ammonites laevigatus*, from the Lias, now referred to the genus *Cymbites*, validated by the action recommended under (1)(a) and (b) above ;

(3) to place the specific name *laevigata* Lamarck, 1822, as published in the binomen *Ammonites laevigata* (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

NOTE :

Recommendations on the names of the genus *Beudanticeras* and its type-species, the subfamily BEUDANTICERATINAE and the family DESMOCERATIDAE will form part of the subject of an application relating to the generic name *Desmoceras* which will shortly be submitted to the Commission by one of us (C.W.W.). Recommendations on the type-species of the genus *Cymbites*, at present *Ammonites globosus* (Schübler MS.) Zieten, 1832 (a species dubium), and the family name CYMBITIDAE, will form the subject of an application which it is proposed by one of us (D.T.D.) to submit to the Commission when the decision on the present application is known.

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COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *MYELOPHILUS* EICHHOFF UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 467

(see Volume 18, pages 69–72 and 319–321)

By F. G. Browne (*West Africa Timber Borer Research Unit, Kumasi, Ghana*)

On reading Professor Wood's interesting and important comment, my first inclination was to recommend the suppression of *Tomicus* Latreille in favour of *Blastophagus* Eichhoff. The former name has a rather unfortunate history, having for long been confused with *Ips* De Geer. Its use by Chamberlin (1939) in North America can hardly be taken as establishing current use, as it is unimportant when compared with the wide acceptance of *Blastophagus* in Europe and Asia.

However, on reflection I support Professor Wood's proposals. There is already confusion, and confusion will inevitably continue for some time, whatever name may be established under the plenary powers. That being so, it seems advisable to establish the truly valid name, especially if it is one that will not be confused with similar generic names in other Orders.

By J. T. Wiebes (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands*)

Dr. Wood's statement indeed changes the whole aspect of the problem, and I fully agree with his conclusions concerning the name of the Coleoptera. It seems best to maintain the priority of *Tomicus* Latreille over the other generic names proposed to contain *Dermestes piniperda* Linnaeus. Concerning *Dendroctonus* Erichson, I agree with Dr. Wood that it is in favour of nomenclatural stability to validate *Dendroctonus* with its type *Bostrychus micans* Kugelmann (in spite of Westwood's 1838 type designation), in order to avoid the necessity to create a new name for a genus of well-known and economically important beetles.

I disagree with Dr. Wood's remark that there could be reasons for suggesting a possible validity of *Blastophagus* Gravenhorst. The original publication of this name does not contain any descriptive matter that could possibly serve as an indication. Hence *Blastophagus* Gravenhorst must be regarded as a nomen nudum.

PLANORBINA HALDEMAN, 1842, *TAPHIUS* ADAMS & ADAMS, 1855 AND *ARMIGERUS* CLESSIN, 1884 (MOLLUSCA, GASTROPODA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1392

C. A. Wright (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

The medically important molluscan intermediate hosts of the human parasite *Schistosoma mansoni* have for some time been placed in the nominal genera *Biomphalaria*, *Australorbis* and *Tropicorbis*. It is known that these three should be united into a single taxonomic genus and recently B. Hubendick (1955, *Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.* **28**(6) : 453–542) has shown that on anatomical grounds the genus should include the nominal genera *Taphius* and *Platytaphius*. By application of the Law of Priority *Taphius* should take precedence as the senior synonym and W. L. Paraense (1958, *Rev. Bras. Biol.* **18**(1) : 65–80) has presented the case in favour of following this course. However, it is likely that many medical parasitologists and public health workers will not be prepared to adopt the name *Taphius* and further investigation has shown that there is an older available name for the group, namely *Planorbina* Haldeman, 1842. The full details of the case have been discussed by Barbosa, Hubendick, Malek and Wright (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* in press). In that account the authors mention the problem of *Armigerus* which has also been used as the generic name for the group.

2. In a group of such great economic importance it is obviously essential that the nomenclature should be stabilized and it is the purpose of this application to ask for the suppression under the plenary powers of the names *Planorbina* Haldeman, 1842, *Taphius* Adams & Adams, 1855, and *Armigerus* Clessin, 1884.

3. *Planorbina* was named as a section of *Planorbis* by S. S. Haldeman (1842, *A Monograph of the Freshwater Univalve Molluscs of the United States*. E. G. Dorsey, Philadelphia, p. 14). No type-species was designated for this section nor were any species referred to it in that publication but W. H. Dall (1905, Land and Freshwater Molluscs, *Harriman Alaska Expedition* **13** : 1–158) designated *Planorbis olivaceus* Spix (1827, *Testacea fluviatilia Brasiliensia* p. 26) as type of *Planorbina* Haldeman and referred *Planorbis glabrata* Say (1818, *J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1**(2) : 280) to the section. Both of these species belong in the nominal genus *Australorbis*. H. A. Pilsbry (1934, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **86**(1) : 29–66) argued that Dall had misinterpreted Haldeman's definition of *Planorbina* and, because *P. olivaceous* could not possibly be included in that definition, Pilsbry stated that " *Planorbina* of Haldeman, 1843, has nothing to do with *Planorbina* Dall, 1905 ". H. Watson (1954, *Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr.* **49** (3 & 4) : 209–220) has also suggested that *Planorbina* Haldeman and *Planorbina* Dall are not synonymous but that the former referred to *Anisus* Studer, 1820 (*Naturw. Anz. Allg. Schweiz. Gesell.* **3**, p. 23). However, Dall designated a type-species for Haldeman's *Planorbina* and, since that name

was published with a definition it is an available name and takes priority from its original date of publication (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 160 ; 1950). *Planorbina* was used in conjunction with the specific names *guadalupensis*, *glabratus* and *olivaceus* by L. Germain (1921, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **21**) and with *olivaceus* by J. Thiele (1931, *Handbuch der Syst. Weichtierkunde* **I**, p. 480, Fischer, Jena) and more recently by J. B. Burch (1960, *Ztschr. f. Tropenmed. u. Parasit. Stuttgart* **11**(4) : 449–452) with *glabratus* and *sudanica*.

4. *Taphius* was proposed as a sub-genus of *Planorbis* by H. & A. Adams (1855, *The Genera of Recent Mollusca* **2**, p. 262, van Voorst, London) and *Planorbis andecolus* d'Orbigny (1835, *Mag. Zool.* **5**(61 & 62) : 26) from Lake Titicaca was the type-species by original designation. Paraense (loc. cit.) quotes eighteen references between the years 1870 and 1957 to show that *Taphius* is a name in frequent use but most of the authors whom he quotes have merely mentioned the name with its original definition in lists or have referred to it in synonymies. Apart from Paraense's own recent use of *Taphius* it is a name almost unknown to medical biologists and only a little more familiar to professional malacologists.

5. *Armigerus* was named as a section of *Planorbis* by Clessin (1884, *Conch. Cab. Martini-Chemnitz* (edn. 2) I, **17**, p. 120) in the discussion of *Planorbis albicans* Pfeiffer and it is this species which J. E. P. Morrison (1947, *Nautilus* **61**(1) : 30–31) designated as type for *Armigerus*. *P. albicans* had formerly been placed in *Tropicorbis*. H. B. Baker (1947, *Nautilus* **61**(2) : 71–72) suggested that Clessin had intended to indicate that *P. albicans* belonged in the section of *P. armigerus* Say and that the type of this section must, therefore, by absolute tautonymy, be *P. armigerus* but this species is the type of *Planorbula* Haldeman, 1842, and *Armigerus* must fall as a synonym of *Planorbula*. Whether this argument is correct or not is not certain but, either way, *Armigerus* has little more than nuisance value as it is a name largely unknown to parasitologists and has only been used by one malacological specialist.

6. *Biomphalaria* Preston, 1910 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (ser. 8) **6**(35) : 535, Pl. 7, figs. 26 & 26a) has as type-species, by monotypy, *B. smithi* Preston (loc. cit.), an unusual planorbid snail from Lake Edward. Anatomical studies, summarised by H. Watson (loc. cit.), have shown that all of the large planorbid snails of the ethiopian region belong to a single genus and they have all been placed in *Biomphalaria*. This name is probably the most widely known and is one of the more extensively used of the series. It is the name of the genus to which all of the African intermediate hosts of *Schistosoma mansoni* belong and a report of a World Health Organisation Study Group (*W. H. O. Tech. Rep. Ser.* **90**, pp. 5 & 6, 1954) recommended that *Biomphalaria* should be the name used for all intermediate hosts of *S. mansoni* and that *Australorbis* and *Tropicorbis* should be considered as its junior synonyms.

7. *Tropicorbis* was established as a section of *Planorbis* by A. P. Brown and H. A. Pilsbry, (1914, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **66**(1) : 209–213). *Planorbis liebmanni* Dunker (1886, *in* Küster, H. C., *Syst. Conch.-Cab.* p. 59) was designated as type-species and *P. siliceus*, an Oligocene fossil from Antigua was referred to the section. This is a well-known name in Central and South

America and several neotropical intermediate hosts of *S. mansoni* have been referred to the genus.

8. *Platytaphius* was proposed as a section of *Planorbis* by H. A. Pilsbry (1924, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 76(1) : 49–66) for *P. heteropleurus* Pilsbry, 1924, from Lake Titicaca and this species is the type by monotypy. It is not a well-known name and has rarely been used.

9. *Australorbis* was described as a new genus by H. A. Pilsbry 1934 for *Planorbis guadalupensis* Sowerby (1821, *Genera of Shells* II). In discussing this new genus Pilsbry states that it should perhaps be treated as a sub-genus of *Tropicorbis*, a group which he then considered should have full generic status. *Australorbis* is a very well-known name and is in frequent use. Some of its South American members are intermediate hosts for *S. mansoni* and *A. glabratus* has been the subject of many laboratory studies.

10. In order to eliminate the great confusion which exists at present in the generic nomenclature of the intermediate hosts of *Schistosoma mansoni* I request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following generic names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :
   (a) *Planorbina* Haldeman, 1842 ;
   (b) *Taphius* H. & A. Adams, 1855 ;
   (c) *Armigerus* Clessin, 1884 ;

(2) to place the following generic name on the Official List of Generic Names :
   Biomphalaria Preston, 1910 (gender, feminine), type-species by monotypy : *Biomphalaria smithi* Preston, 1910 ;

(3) to place the following specific name on the Official List of Specific Names : *smithi* Preston, 1910, as published in the binomen *Biomphalaria smithi* (type-species of *Biomphalaria*) ;

(4) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :
   (a) *Planorbina* Haldeman, 1842 ;
   (b) *Taphius* H. & A. Adams, 1855 ;
   (c) *Armigerus* Clessin, 1884.

AMYOT, MÉTHODE MONONYMIQUE : REQUEST FOR A DIRECTION THAT THIS WORK BE PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL INDEX OF REJECTED AND INVALID WORKS IN ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE.

Z.N.(S.) 1478

By Wolfgang Stichel (*Berlin, Germany*)

C. J. B. Amyot's Entomologie Française, Rhynchotes, Méthode Mononymique was published in serial form in the *Annales Société ent. France* (Series 2) **3** : 369–492, t. 8 and 9, 1845 ; (Series 2) **4** : 73–192, 359–452, t. 10, 1846 ; (Series 2) **5** : 453–524, t. 2 and 7, 1847. In 1848 a repaged edition of the whole work was published in Paris by J. B. Baillière and in London by H. Baillière. In the preface to his work, Amyot states : " Ce qui doit le plus frapper au premier abord, dans cet ouvrage, est le mode de nomenclature que nous y avons adopté, sous le titre de Méthode mononymique, et qui consiste dans l'application d'un nom unique, donné à chaque espèce, au lieu de deux, le nom générique et le nom spécifique, comme cela se pratique dans la nomenclature en usage depuis Linné." In effect this was meant to be a new system of nomenclature. It is scarcely necessary to point out that this system is completely at variance with Article 25 (b) : " The author must have consistently applied the principles of binominal nomenclature throughout the paper in question ".

2. Hemipterists have mostly rejected Amyot's Méthode Mononymique. Kirkaldy, 1909 in his Catalogue of the Hemiptera (Heteroptera) **1**, Cimicidae : x, wrote : " The mononymics of Amyot (1845–47, A. S. E. France) are clearly inadmissible either for genera or species and have no place in a binominal system ". A few of the names have been validated as specific names by publication by later authors. For example, *Stactogala* Amyot (**1** : 413, No. 468) was used by Fieber, 1866, *Verhandl. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien* **16** : 505, t. 7, fig. 19, in his new genus *Opsius* and is validated from that date as *Opsius stactogalus* Fieber.

3. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested to place the title of the following work on the Offical Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature :

Amyot (C.J.B.), 1845–1847, Entomologie Française, Rhynchotes, Méthode Mononymique.

ARGYRODES SIMON, *DIPOENURA* SIMON, *ROBERTUS* O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE AND *THEONOE* SIMON (ARACHNIDA, ARANEAE): PROPOSED PRESERVATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1481

By Herbert W. Levi (*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge* 38, *Mass., U.S.A.*)

The principal purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to permit the accustomed usage of four genera of the spider family THERIDIIDAE: *Argyrodes*, *Dipoenura*, *Robertus* and *Theonoe*. A study of theridiid genera (in press) has revealed that usage of these names does not correspond with the strict application of the Rules.

1. *Argyrodes* Simon (1864, *Histoire Naturelle des Araignées*, (ed. 1) : 253), with type-species by tautonymy *Linyphia argyrodes* Walckenaer (1841, *Histoire Naturelle des Araignées* **2** : 282), from southern Europe and North Africa, is preoccupied by *Argyrodes* Guenée (1845, *Ann. Soc. ent. France* (2) **3** : 322) (Lepidoptera) with the type-species by monotypy *A. vinetella* Fabricius.

Strand (1928, *Arch. Naturgesch.* **93** : 42) first noted the homonymy and proposed the name *Argyrodina* for *Argyrodes* Simon. In the 1940's *Conopistha* Karsch (1881, *Berliner Ent. Zeitschr.* **25** : 39) with the type-species by original designation *C. bonadea*, from Japan, was recognized as a subjective synonym of *Argyrodes* Simon. For the last twenty years *Conopistha* has been generally used as the name for the genus. A revision of the American spiders of the genus (Exline and Levi, 1961, in press) and a study of all theridiid genera (Levi, 1961, in press) place both *Ariamnes* Thorell (1869, *Nova Acta Reg. Soc. Sci. Uppsala* (3) **7** : 37, new name for *Ariadne* Doleschall, 1857, *Nat. Tiidschr. Nederland Ind.* **13** : 410, preoccupied by two older homonyms) with type-species by monotypy *A. flagellum* Doleschall, and *Rhomphaea* L. Koch (1872, *Die Arachniden Australiens* (1) : 289) with the type-species by monotypy *R. cometes* L. Koch, 1872, as additional subjective synonyms of *Argyrodes*, both antedating *Conopistha* Karsch, 1881.

If we follow the Law of Priority, the genus should be called *Ariamnes*, a name previously used for a small group of rare tropical spiders. However, those who disagree with the synonymy may still consider *Conopistha* or *Rhomphaea* the generic name.

Others, like Bonnet (1955, *Bibliographia Araneorum* **2**(1) : 704) continue to consider *Argyrodes* the correct name. Besides being the oldest name of this assemblage of species, *Argyrodes* is the type-genus of a name in the family group. Simon (1892, *Histoire Naturelle des Araignées* **1** : 496) divided the THERIDIIDAE into groups, one of which he called ARGYRODEAE. Later authors (e.g. Petrunkevitch, 1928, *Trans. Connecticut Acad. Sci.* **29** : 45) have interpreted ARGYRODAE as a subfamily name, and have changed it to ARGYRODINAE. The family name, however, is no longer in use and I therefore do not ask that it be placed on the Official List. *Argyrodes* contains about 70 American species, and probably 100–200 species in the tropics and subtropics of other parts of the world.

According to Prof. W. T. M. Forbes and Dr. E. G. Munroe, *Argyrodes* Guenée (type-species *vinetella* Fabr.) is a junior objective synonym of *Eucarphia* Huebner (1825, *Verzeichnis bekannter Schemetterlinge* (23) : 364), which contains three species with *vinetella* Fabricius as the type. *Argyrodes* Guenée is thus an objective synonym of *Eucarphia*, so the name is not available for a lepidopteran genus as proposed by Guenée.

The preservation of *Argyrodes* (spiders) through the suppression of *Argyrodes* (Lepidoptera) is thus advisable for 3 reasons :

(1) The continued widespread usage of *Argyrodes* in the aranean literature (e.g. Bonnet, 1955), owing to non-acceptance of the earlier senior homonym.

(2) The fact that the generic name is the basis of an available and currently used name of the family-group of names.

(3) The uncertainty of what replacement name for *Argyrodes* (spiders) to adopt, owing to disagreement among specialists as to the generic relation of the various generic names in the *Argyrodes* group.

All these difficulties would be removed at once if *Argyrodes* (Lepidoptera) were suppressed.

2. The problem of *Dipoenura* Simon (1908, *Bull. Sci. France, Belgique* **42** : 95) has been well stated by Bonnet (1956, *Bibliographia Araneorum* **2**(2) : 1515) :

> Simon, en décrivant le genre *Dipoenura* (1908a, [*Bull. sci. France, Belgique* **42**] p. 95) indique qu'il s'agit de son *Dipoena* Sect. B de 1894a, [Histoire Naturelle des Araignées, vol. 1] p. 568, qui comprenait les espèces *pyramidalis*, *cyclosoides*, etc. . . . ; il indique d'autre part que *pyramidalis* est le type de ce nouveau genre. Or, en 1914, [*Les Arachnides de France*, vol. 6] p. 297, Simon, passe l'espèce *pyramidalis* dans le genre *Theridium*, et lui donne le nom de *conigerum*, a cause du *Theridium pyramidale* de L. Koch (1867).—D'autre part, Petrunkevitch, 1928b, [*Trans. Connecticut Acad. Sci.*, vol. 29] p. 117, n'ayant sans doute pas repéré cette espèce *pyramidalis* (décrite sous le nom d'*Euryopis*) attribue comme type au genre *Dipoenura* la première espèce nouvelle qui est décrite avec le genre, c'est-à-dire *fimbriata*. Je ne changerai pas cette désignation maintenant qu'elle est ainsi faite par Petrunkevitch, mais il eut été plus normal de prendre *cyclosoides* comme type, puisque cette espèce est la deuxième citée par Simon et qu'elle avait une plus grande ancienneté. Enfin, le fait que ce genre *Dipoenura* voit son espèce-type passer dans le genre *Theridium* devrait automatiquement entrainer la synonymie de ces deux genres ; cela n'est pas possible, les deux genres étant différents ; il faudrait alors créer un autre terme, mais il est preferable d'admettre que Simon s'était trompé dans le premier choix de l'espèce-type de *Dipoenura*.

Dipoenura species are rare ; the name has been little used. Male and female specimens are known of *D. fimbriata* from Tonkin, Southeast Asia. Two other species are known to belong to the genus, *D. cyclosoides* (Simon), from Sierra-Leone, West Africa, known only from females, and *D. quadrifida* Simon also from Tonkin. No other generic names are available for these species.

Theridion pyramidale is known only from juvenile specimens. Their generic affinity is doubtful. It probably belongs to *Achaearanea* Strand, 1929.

If we were to accept the early type designation, *T. pyramidale*, the large genus *Achaearanea* Strand, 1929 (containing about 100 species, many common), would become a junior subjective synonym. In addition, since the type of *T. pyramidale* is only known from juveniles, the synonymy would remain doubtful until additional specimens of the type are found. Also *D. cyclosoides* Simon, *D. fimbriata* Simon and *D. quadrifida* would need a new generic name.

It is therefore requested that the Commission set aside the early type designation and designate *D. fimbriata* Simon as type.

3. B. J. Kaston (1946, *Amer. Mus. Novitates*, no. 1306 : 1) pointed out that Simon (1884, *Arachnides de France* **5** : 195) incorrectly rejected *Ctenium* Menge (1871, *Schrift. Naturf. Gesell. Danzig* **2** : 292), type *Erigone pinguis* Westring (=*livida* Blackwall), because he thought it preoccupied by *Ctenia* Lepeletier (1825, *Encyclopedie Méthodique* **10** : 650). Simon proposed the name *Pedanostethus* (1884, *Arachnides de France* **5** : 195) as replacement for *Ctenium* Menge. However, *Robertus* O. Pickard-Cambridge (1879, *The Spiders of Dorset* : 103), type *R. astutus* O. Pickard-Cambridge (=*R. neglectus* O. Pickard-Cambridge) was found to be a senior subjective synonym.

Between 1884 and 1911 *Pedanostethus* was generally used for the genus. From 1907 to the present time *Robertus* has been in use in Europe, until Kaston's 1946 paper in North America.

At present *Robertus* is used by European authors. A. Holm, who has studied the genus, uses *Robertus*. Wiehle, a specialist in the THERIDIIDAE published a short discussion on names indicating his preference for *Robertus* (1960, *Zool. Jahrbücher Syst.* **88** : 237). Tullgren (1949, *Ent. Tidskr.* **70** : 60) has used *Robertus* and this name has been used by G. H. Locket and A. F. Millidge (1953, *British Spiders*, Roy. Soc., vol. 2). In the U.S. *Ctenium* has been used in Kaston's revision (cited above) of North American species and in several regional lists.

Universality of use demands that one or the other name be used for the genus. Usage strongly favours *Robertus*. It is requested therefore that the Commission use its plenary powers to suppress *Ctenium*.

4. *Theonoe* Simon, (1881, *Les Arachnides de France* **5** : 130), type-species designated by Simon, 1894 (*Histoire Naturelle des Araignées* **1** : 589), *Theonoe filiola* Simon, 1881 (*op. cit.*, **5** : 131) includes several uncommon species. Although preoccupied by *Theonoe* Philippi, 1864 (Hemiptera) the name *Theonoe* has always been used for the genus except in Levi, 1955 (*Amer. Mus. Novitates*, no. 1718 : 3) where the homonymy was pointed out and the junior objective synonym *Coressa* Simon, 1894 was used.

A letter of inquiry to Dr. W. E. China, a specialist on Hemiptera, was answered as follows :

> " *Theonoe spiniger* Philippi, 1865, Analis de la Universidad de Chile, Vol. 26, p. 654–5 is a nymph (immature stage) of a species of the genus *Leptoglossus* Guérin, 1830, and is probably *Leptoglossus chilensis* Spinola, Order Hemiptera, Suborder Heteroptera, Family Coreidae.

"Neave was wrong in his Nomenclator to attribute the name to the Coleoptera. The name *Theonoe* has never been used in either Coleoptera or Hemiptera so that no trouble will be caused by suppressing it in favour of *Theonoe* Simon, 1881, Arachnida.

"It will be quite in order for you to make an application to the Commission through me, explaining the position and requesting the suppression of *Theonoe* Philippi, 1865. Philippi himself states that it is probably a nymph and his name *Theonoe*, according to a footnote on p. 654, means a nymph. He likens his new species *T. spiniger*, which is type-species by monotypy of *Theonoe* Philippi, to *Anisoscelis chilensis* Spinola, but the species actually belongs to the allied genus *Leptoglossus* Guérin, 1830, not to *Anisoscelis*. The specific name *spiniger* Philippi, 1865 (page 655) as published in the binomen *Theonoe spiniger* is, and should be declared, a junior synonym of *Leptoglossus chilensis* Spinola.

"Until *Theonoe* Philippi, 1865 is suppressed it should be regarded as a junior subjective synonym of *Leptoglossus* Guérin."

The Commission is herewith requested by exercise of its plenary powers to place the name *Theonoe* Philippi, 1865 (Hemiptera) on the Index of Rejected Generic Names and to place the name *Theonoe* Simon, 1881 (Araneae) on the Official List of Generic Names.

5. The International Commission is therefore asked :

(1) to use its plenary powers :
  (a) to suppress the generic names *Argyrodes* Guenée, 1845, and *Theonoe* Philippi, 1865, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy ;
  (b) to suppress the generic name *Ctenium* Menge, 1871, for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;
  (c) to set aside all designations of type-species for the genus *Dipoenura* Simon, 1908, made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate *Dipoenura fimbriata* Simon, 1908, to be the type of that genus.

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :
  (a) *Argyrodes* Simon, 1864, type-species, by tautonymy, *Linyphia argyrodes* Walckenaer, 1841 ;
  (b) *Dipoenura* Simon, 1908, type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(c) above, *Dipoenura fimbriata* Simon, 1908 ;
  (c) *Robertus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1879, type-species, by monotypy, *Robertus astutus* Pickard-Cambridge, 1879 ;
  (d) *Theonoe* Simon, 1881, type-species, by designation by Simon, 1894, *Theonoe filiola* Simon, 1881 ;
  (e) *Eucarphia* Hübner, [1825], type-species, by designation by Ragonot, 1855, *Tinea vinetella* Fabricius, 1787 (Lepidoptera).

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :

(a) *argyrodes* Walckenaer, 1841, as published in the binomen *Linyphia argyrodes* (type-species of *Argyrodes* Simon, 1864) ;
(b) *fimbriata* Simon, 1908, as published in the binomen *Dipoenura fimbriata* (type-species of *Dipoenura* Simon, 1908) ;
(c) *neglectus* Pickard-Cambridge, 1871, as published in the binomen *Neriene neglectus* ;
(d) *filiola* Simon, 1881, as published in the binomen *Theonoe filiola* (type-species of *Theonoe* Simon, 1881) ;
(e) *vinetella* Fabricius, 1787, as published in the binomen *Tinea vinetella* (type-species of *Eucarphia* Hübner, [1825]) (Lepidoptera).

(4) to place the following generic names as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :
(a) *Argyrodes* Guenée, 1845 ; (b) *Ctenium* Menge, 1871 ;
(c) *Theonoe* Philippi, 1865.

APHIS LINNAEUS, 1758 ; ITS TYPE-SPECIES AND THE FAMILY-GROUP NAME DERIVED FROM IT. Z.N.(S.) 881

(see volume 18, pages 177–180)

It is regretted that in the article published under the above title in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, quotations are given from a preliminary draft application to the Commission prepared by Mr. H. L. G. Stroyan, and largely based on notes supplied by Dr. Hille Ris Lambers, overlooking the fact that these authors had intended to submit a definitive joint application at a later date. N. D. RILEY

COMMENT

By Miriam A. Palmer (*Colorado State University, Department of Entomology, Fort Collins, Colorado, U.S.A.*)

As to the proposals in items (1), (2) and (3) in paragraph 11 on page 180 concerning the type-species of the genus *Aphis* and placing the same on the Official List I fully approve.

Proposal in (4) : If usage is to be the major consideration and if Linnaeus' apparent error can be followed then obviously APHIDIDAE should stand. I think usage is a serious consideration where a radical change is involved which causes confusion and frustration. The change here discussed seems hardly that radical and APHIDAE is simpler and apparently just as accurately fulfils the linguistic requirements as does APHIDIDAE. With Grensted I prefer APHIDAE.

I shall be glad to see this question settled whether it is decided my way or not.

SIGARA ATOMARIA ILLIGER, 1807 (INSECTA, HETEROPTERA); PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.

Z.N.(S.) 1482

By T. Jaczewski (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*)

The purpose of the present application is to suppress a specific name which has not been used for over 60 years and which has generally been placed as a junior synonym of another well-established name. The latter opinion being, however, apparently insufficiently justified, the name proposed for suppression forms a possible menace to that well-established name.

2. In 1807, Illiger (*Fauna Etrusca* 2, iterum edita : 354) published the specific name *atomaria* for a new species of *Sigara* Fabricius, 1775 (=*Corixa* Geoffroy, 1762), in the following words : " In Algarvia species illis duabus [*Corixa punctata* (Illiger, 1807) and *Sigara striata* (Linnaeus, 1758)] intermedia occurit, quam *Atomariam* nuncupavimus." This passage could be interpreted, from a formal point of view, as comprising a kind of rudimentary description of the species, the word " intermedia " referring in this case certainly to the body size. Thus, the specific name *atomaria* Illiger, 1807, could not be taken for an indisputable *nomen nudum* and could be held to be available under Art. 12 of the Code. It is of some interest to note in this connection that in Sherborn, 1922–1932, *Index Animalium* 2, the specific name *atomaria* Illiger, 1807, has been omitted altogether. As to the taxonomic meaning of the specific name *atomaria*, it is highly probable that its author applied it to the species known at present under the name *Corixa affinis* Leach, 1817.

3. The specific name *affinis* was published by Leach in 1817 (*Trans. linn. Soc. London* **12**(1) **:** 18) in the combination *Corixa affinis*, for a species from Plymouth, England, described by the author as new[1].

4. The specific name *atomaria* was first published, accompanied by an unquestionable description, by Fieber, 1848 (*Bull. Soc. Nat., Moscou,* **21**(1/2) **:** 512, 515–516, 537), in the combination *Corisa atomaria*, for a species occurring in Portugal, Italy, Sicily, Cyprus and Egypt. In this paper Fieber gave as the author of the specific name Germar, without quotation, however, of a corresponding publication of Germar. It seems that Germar has never used this name in print, at least not prior to 1848. In 1851 Fieber (*Species gen. Corisa* : 11, 15–16, 47, 48, pl. 1, fig. 5 ; also *Abh. Konigl. böhm. Ges. Wiss.* (5)**7**, 1852 **:** 223, 227–228, 259, 260, pl. 1, fig. 5) published an extended description of the species, adding drawings of the palae and again quoting Germar as the author of the specific name *atomaria*. Only in 1861 [1860] did Fieber (*Europ. Hemipt.* : 92, 399, 425) correctly indicate Illiger as the author of the specific name, this time also, however, without a quotation of the original publication of 1807.

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[1] The date of publication of the paper of Leach in question is given usually as 1818, but the title-page of part 1 of vol. 12 of the Transactions of the Linnean Society of London bears the date 1817.

5. In 1865, Douglas & Scott (*The British Hemiptera* : 595–596) established that the specific name *atomaria* (Illiger) Fieber, 1848, is a subjective synonym of the specific name *affinis* Leach, 1817, here again, correctly indicating Illiger as the original author of the specific name *atomaria* but without mention of the original publication of the name.

6. Following Fieber the specific name *atomaria* has been used in several important publications by Puton (1869, *Cat. Hémipt.-Hétéropt. Europe* : 39 ; 1875, *Cat. Hémipt. Europe* (ed. 2) : 54 ; 1880, *Syn. Hémipt.-Hétéropt. France* **3** : 221–222 ; 1886, *Cat. Hémipt. faun. paléarct.* (ed. 3) : 65) and by Saunders (1892, *Hemipt. Heteropt. Brit. Is.* : 331, 333–334). Puton and Saunders in the above publications both quoted Illiger as the author of the specific name *atomaria*, probably considering it, however, to be a manuscript name and assuming it to have been first published by Fieber in 1848 (cf. Kirkaldy, 1897, *Entom.* **30** : 259, 260).

7. In 1880 (*op. cit.* : 222) Puton also expressed the opinion that *Corisa atomaria* (Illiger) and *Corisa panzeri* Fieber, 1848 (*op. cit.* : 515, 537) were conspecific. This opinion was subsequently accepted by other authors (e.g. Saunders, 1892, *op. cit.*: 333), and in 1897, Kirkaldy (*op. cit.*: 259, 260) stated the specific name *affinis* Leach, 1817, to be the valid name of the species thus conceived. This view also found expression in the well-known catalogues published in that period by Puton (1899, *Cat. Hémipt. faun. paléarct.* (ed. 4) : 81) and by Oshanin (1906–1909, *Verz. palaearkt. Hemipt.* **1** : 979–980 ; 1912, *Katal. paläarkt. Hemipt.* : 91) as well as in the key published by Kuhlgatz (1909, *Rhynchota in Die Süsswasserfauna Deutschlands* **7** : 87, 91, fig. 78) much in use at that time.

8. In 1927, Jaczewski (*Pol. Pismo Ent.*, Lwów, **5** : 121–126, 4 figs.) following Butler (1923, *A Biology of the Brit. Hemipt. Heteropt.* : 574–577, 670–671) showed definitely that *Corixa affinis* Leach, 1817, and *Corixa panzeri* (Fieber, 1848) are two completely different species. This found general acceptance and since that time the former of the above two species is to be found in the hemipterological literature under the specific name *affinis* Leach, 1817, in particular in such modern standard works as Stichel, 1925–1938 (*Illustrierte Bestimmungstabellen der deutschen Wanzen* : 312, 313, 331, 364–365, figs. 732–735), Jordan, 1935 (*in* Gulde, *Die Wanzen Mitteleuropas* **12** : 97, 99, figs.), Macan, 1939 (*A Key to the British Species of Corixidae*, Freshwater Biol. Assoc., Sci. Publ. 1 : 8, 22), China, 1943 (*The Generic Names of British Insects* (8) : 282, 305), Stichel, 1955 (*Illustrierte Bestimmungstabellen der Wanzen*, II, Europa **1** : 52, 53, 98, figs. 60–63), Macan, 1956 (*A Revised Key to the British Water Bugs*, Fr. water Biol. Assoc., Sci. Publ. 16 : 41, 65), Poisson, 1957 (*Hétéroptères aquatiques*, Faune de France **61** : 66, 70–71, fig. 42), Southwood & Leston, 1959 (*Land and Water Bugs of the British Isles* : 380, 382), etc. It should be recalled that *Corixa affinis* Leach is a species well known in zoogeography as a typical Mediterranean species widely distributed over south and south-western Europe, north Africa and south-west Asia, ranging from the British Isles and the Canary Islands in the west to the Central Asiatic Republics of the USSR, Kashmir, Pakistan and Arabia in the east. Resuscitation of the long disused specific name *atomaria* Illiger, 1807, which has a merely formal

and, in a sense, " poor " availability, would, if allowed to supplant *affinis* Leach, cause only unnecessary confusion in nomenclature and would impair stability.

9. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *atomaria*, Illiger, 1807, as published in the binomen *Sigara atomaria*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;
(2) to place the specific name *affinis* Leach, 1817, as published in the binomen *Corixa affinis* Leach, 1817, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;
(3) to place the specific name *atomaria* Illiger, 1807, as published in the binomen *Sigara atomaria* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

The generic name *Corixa* Geoffroy, 1762, has already been placed on the Official List in Opinion 281 (*Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **6**, 1954 : 205–224).

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF EIGHT SPECIFIC NAMES OF TURTLES. Z.N.(S.) 1459

(see volume 18, pages 211–213)

By Hobart M. Smith (*Professor of Zoology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

The proposal is in every specific respect in accord with the objective of nomenclatural stability embraced by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. It may be pointed out that every name that would otherwise be replaced is in wide use in zoology and not in taxonomy alone. Furthermore, failure of suppression of *viridi-squamosa* Lacépede, 1788, and *minor* Suckow, 1798, would not only require a substitute for *kempii* Garman, 1880, but that substitute would become the specific name for the Ridley turtle, long known as *olivacea* Eschscholtz, 1829, if as is common practice all forms of *Lepidochelys* are regarded as belonging to a single species.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *PANOPEA* MÉNARD DE LA GROYE, 1807. .N.(S.) 1049

(see volume 18, pages 184–188)

By R. K. Dell (*Dominion Museum, Wellington, New Zealand*)

I support the application by Dr. H. E. Vokes and Dr. L. R. Cox for the use of the plenary powers to place *Panopea* Ménard de la Groye, *Cyrtodaria* Reuss, *Glycymeris* Da Costa, *Pectunculus* Da Costa and *Axinaea* Poli on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology and for the consequent placing of specific, generic and family names on appropriate Official Lists.

Both the name *Panopea* and *Glycymeris* are in common use by New Zealand workers in the sense used in the above application. Revival of the name *Glycimeris* Lamarck would cause untold confusion and should be avoided.

DROMIA WEBER, 1795 (CRUSTACEA, DECAPODA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1488

By L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

When checking the nomenclatural status of the currently adopted names for Mediterranean Decapoda, it was found that in several instances these current names are unavailable nomenclaturally or should be used for taxa differing from those to which they are usually given. The first of these problems is dealt with here; it concerns the generic name *Dromia* and the specific name of the only Dromiid crab which so far has been reported from the Mediterranean.

2. The generic name *Dromia* was introduced into carcinological literature by Weber (1795, *Nomencl. entomol.* : 92) who cited several species as belonging to this genus, viz., " Dromia Rumphii (C. Dromia F.) ", D. " artificiosa S.", D. " australasiae (C. aegagropila F.) ", and D. " Caput mortuum L.? ". Of these four species *D. artificiosa* is a nomen nudum and *D. caputmortuum* is only doubtfully referred to the genus by Weber. Therefore the type of *Dromia* Weber must be chosen from the two species *D. Rumphii* or *D. australasiae.* Since Weber cited the name *Cancer Dromia* F. as a synonym of *D. Rumphii*, that species becomes the type of the genus by tautonymy. *Cancer dromia* Fabricius, 1781 (*Spec. Ins.* **1** : 501) is an erroneous spelling of *Cancer Dormia* Linnaeus, 1763 (*Amoen. Acad.* **6** : 413). In 1775, Fabricius (*Syst. ent.* : 405) still used the correct spelling *dormia* for the specific name, but changed it in 1781 to *dromia* and consistently used the incorrect spelling afterwards. However this may be, there cannot be the least doubt that according to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature *Cancer dormia* Linnaeus, 1763, is the type-species of the genus *Dromia* Weber, 1795.

3. As has been pointed out by Rathbun (1923, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington* **36** : 65–70) the species *Cancer dormia* is based by Linnaeus on the figures of " Cancer Lanosus " of Rumphius (1705, *Amboinsche Rariteitkamer* : 19, pl. 11, fig. 1) and Seba (1761, *Locuplet. Rerum Nat. Thesaur.* **3** : 42, pl. 18, fig. 1). Rathbun furthermore made it clear that the specimens of Rumphius and Seba do not belong to the genus *Dromia* as this is at present generally understood, but to the genus *Dromidiopsis* Borradaile, 1900 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1900** : 572). Rathbun thereupon used the name *Dromidiopsis dormia* (L.) for Linnaeus's species, obviously without realizing that this species, being the type of the genus *Dromia* Weber, cannot be removed from it.

4. A strict application of the Code now necessitates (1) the transfer of the generic name *Dromia* to the genus *Dromidiopsis* so that *Dromidiopsis* falls as a junior synonym, (2) the introduction of a new name for the genus which so far has always been known as *Dromia*. The switching of a generic name

from one well-known genus to another is something which should be avoided at all costs, and therefore the Commission is now asked to make use of its plenary powers to preserve the name *Dromia* in such a way that it can be used in the sense in which so far it has always been adopted. The simplest way to attain this end is to designate for it a proper type-species, which in this case is the Mediterranean Dromiid, which is best known as *Dromia vulgaris* H. Milne Edwards, 1837.

5. The correct name of this Mediterranean species also provides some complications. It is usually indicated as *Dromia vulgaris* H. Milne Edwards (1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 173), but as Rathbun (1919, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington* **32** : 197) pointed out, the name *Cancer caput mortuum* Linnaeus (1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 1050) was given by Linnaeus to the same species and has priority. Rathbun consequently indicated the Mediterranean species with the name *Dromia caput mortuum* (L.). As a result of this another Dromiid name had to be changed. H. Milne Edwards (1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 178), for example, described a new species of Indo-West Pacific Dromiid under the name *Dromia caput mortuum* ; this species was later placed in the genus *Dromidiopsis* and was known as *Dromidiopsis caputmortuum* (H. Milne Edwards). Rathbun (1919) replaced the preoccupied name *caputmortuum* H. Milne Edwards by a new name ; she gave the name *Dromidiopsis edwardsi* to the species.

6. In checking the early Linnean and post-Linnean literature we found that *Cancer caputmortuum* is not the first name given to the Mediterranean Dromiid. Linnaeus (1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 628), for example, described his *Cancer personatus* as follows :

C[ancer]. brachyurus, thorace hirto inaequali utrinque quinquedentato, rostro quadridentato.
Planc. conch. 36. *t.* 5. *f.* 1.
Habitat in M. Mediterraneo.

Testa magnitudine pomi, rubra, uti totum corpus hirta. Rostrum bidentatum cum dente ad utrumque latus breviore. Seta utrinque ad basin caudae. Pedes duo postici quasi supra reliquos collocati.

7. The specimen described and figured by Plancus (1739, *De Conchis minus notis* : 36, pl. 5, fig. 1) under the name " Cancer hirsvtvs personatvs maris Svperi, vvlgo *Facchino* Ariminensibvs dictvs " without any doubt is the species which at present is best known as *Dorippe lanata* (L., 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 1044). Linnaeus's description of *Cancer personatus*, however, in no way fits *Dorippe lanata*, as that species has the body rather flat (so that a comparison with an apple would be senseless), and with only two instead of five teeth on the lateral margin. The description, on the contrary leaves no doubt that it actually is based on a specimen of *Dromia*, as in the Mediterranean *Dromia* the body is highly arched and indeed could well be compared with an apple, the lateral margins of the carapace bear five teeth, while also the description of the rostrum, the hairyness of the body and the situation of the legs fit extremely well. In the 12th edition of his *Systema Naturae* (1767) Linnaeus evidently realized that two species were mixed up under the name *personatus* and he erected the new *Cancer lanatus* to include Plancus's species, and omitted the reference to Plancus in his description of *Cancer personatus*, to which he

added a few more characters. For some reason or other the name *personatus* has been ignored by later authors.

8. As Linnaeus's *Cancer personatus* is a composite species, it would be best to select as its lectotype the specimen on which Linnaeus based his actual description. This specimen, however, is no longer extant. In the Linnean Collection in Burlington House, London, there are several dried and often broken specimens of Decapod Crustacea, which have no labels or other markings. During a vist to the collection in June 1956, Dr. Isabella Gordon and I found among these dried Decapoda two specimens of a Dromiid, which at first we thought might have possibly formed part of the type material of *Cancer personatus*. However, Dr. Gordon informed me later (in a letter dated 4 October 1957) that " according to Mr. Savage (who was for many years paid secretary to the Linnean Society, and very knowledgeable about everything belonging to the Society) these broken Decapods without any labels of any kind, are *not* part of Linnaeus's material ". Also in the collection of the Zoological Institute in Uppsala, Sweden, no material of *Cancer personatus* is found in the Linnean Collections (cf. Holm, 1957, *Acta Univ. Upsal.* **1957** (6) : 1–68). Therefore it must be assumed that no type material of *Cancer personatus* L. is in existence anymore. In order definitely to fix the identity of Linnaeus's *Cancer personatus* it seems necessary to select a neotype for that species.

9. As the neotype of *Cancer personatus* Linnaeus (1758) I now select a male specimen with a carapace length of 51 mm. and a carapace breadth of 63 mm., of which a photograph is given here on plate 3. The carapace is globose with the regions clearly indicated and not too much obscured by the dense velvety pubescence which covers the entire body but for the extreme tips of the chelae and the walking legs. The front is tridentate with the median tooth on a much lower level [why it was overlooked by Linnaeus]. There is a small tooth on each orbital margin at the base of the front. The anterolateral teeth of the carapace are five in number (including the extraorbital tooth) ; there is an angular lobe behind the third and a rounded lobe behind the fourth tooth. The endostomial ridges are not very distinct. The chelipeds bear each an epipodite. The pereiopods are smooth. The fourth and fifth legs are shorter than the other pereiopods and placed more dorsally ; they have a spine at the end of the propodus which forms a kind of subchela with the dactylus. The fifth leg is somewhat longer and more slender than the fourth.

10. The specimen selected here to be the neotype of *Cancer personatus* L. was collected on 13 August 1950 in the Bay of Cadaqués on the Mediterranean coast of N.E. Spain, by R. Zariquiey Alvarez and L. B. Holthuis. It now forms part of the collection of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie at Leiden, under the Registered Number Crustacea D 5425. It is labelled as the neotype of *Cancer personatus* L. and apart from this indication the parchment label bears the correct name *Dromia personata* (L.) and the information concerning locality, date, collectors and registered number mentioned above.

11. The use of the name *personatus* for the Mediterranean Dromiid has the advantages that (1) it is the nomenclaturally correct name for the species,

(2) being described in the 10th edition of Linnaeus's *Systema Naturae* it can never be replaced by an older name, (3) it does away with the ambiguous name *caputmortuum* which has been employed for two different species of Dromiidae. The fact that two different names (*vulgaris* and *caputmortuum*) were currently used for the Mediterranean Dromiid makes it the more justifiable to switch to a third name. It seems best therefore to apply the Code here strictly.

12. As the generic name *Dorippe* Weber, 1795, has several times been referred to in the present proposal, it seems best to have this name placed on the Official List together with the name *Dromia* Weber. However, there exists a nomenclatural problem concerning this name. In 1763, for example, A. Vosmaer (*Mém. Math. Phys. Acad. Sci. Paris* 4 : 635–645, pl. 18) published a paper entitled " Mémoire sur un nouveau genre de Crabes de mer (Notogastropus), qui a des pattes sur le dos & sous le ventre ". The name *Notogastropus* is only used in the title and nowhere in the text. Vosmaer brought two forms to this " genus ", the first was named by him " la première sorte " the other " le second crabe ", no latin names being given. Vosmaer's first species is *Dorippe frascone* (Herbst), the second *Dorippe lanata* (L.). The name *Notogastropus* Vosmaer, 1763, if an available name, thus would have to be used for the genus which is universally known as *Dorippe* Weber, 1795. Evidently most authors considered Vosmaer's publication of *Notogastropus* to be not consistent with binominal nomenclature and therefore ignored it ; I know of not a single carcinologist who actually did adopt the name *Notogastropus* for this or any other genus. On the other hand, however, the name is listed in Neaves's (1940) *Nomenclator Zoologicus* (3 : 354). Article 11(c)(i) of the Code states that " Uninominal names published prior to 1931, in works that deal only with names above the species-group, are accepted as consistent with the principles of binominal nomenclature, in the absence of evidence to the contrary ". Vosmaer not only dealt with a generic name, but he also mentioned specific names. The latter were not cited by him in binominal combinations, but were treated as uninominal names. Thus, in his text (: 641) Vosmaer cited the Linnean species *Cancer personatus* and *Cancer dorsipes* as " le *personatus* " and " un *dorsipes* " respectively, not using binomina here. In citing other authors he on several occasions used uninomina (" le facchino " : 639, 640, 645), binomina (" *cancer hirsutus* " : 641 ; " *cancer spinosus* de Rumphius " : 644) and polynomina (" *Cancer hirsutus personatus maris superi, vulgo Facchino Ariminensibus dictus* " : 639), but there is no indication that he accepted these names himself. As Vosmaer deals both with specific and generic names and since there is no indication whatever that he accepts the binominal system, his name *Notogastropus* according to Article 11 has to be rejected. This name should now be placed on the Official Index. In 1765 a Dutch translation of Vosmaer's paper was published (*Uitgez. Verh. Werken Soc. Weetensch. Europ.* 10 : 119–135, pl. 64, figs. 1, 2) ; here the name of the " genus " is written *Noto-gastropus*. Also this name should be placed on the Index.

13. The type-species of the genus *Dorippe* Weber, *Cancer quadridens* Fabricius, 1793, is usually cited as *Dorippe dorsipes* (L.). This practice, however, cannot be tolerated. It was Miers (1884, *Rep. zool. Coll. Alert* : 257)

who pointed out that the species described as *Cancer dorsipes* by Linnaeus (1764, *Mus. Ludov. Ulr.* : 452) is identical with *Cancer quadridens* Fabricius, 1793. Miers consequently substituted Linnaeus's specific name for that of Fabricius and named the species *Dorippe dorsipes* (L.). In his 1764 book, however, Linnaeus did not describe a new species, but referred the material of which he gave a short account to his old species *Cancer dorsipes* L., 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 630). *Cancer dorsipes* L., 1758, is based on a figure from Rumphius's *Amboinsche Rariteitkamer* (1705 : pl. 10, fig. 3) and on a copy of that figure published by Petiver (1713, *Aquat. Anim. Amboinae* : pl. 6, fig. 2). Rumphius's specimen thus is the holotype of Linnaeus's (1758) *Cancer dorsipes* (or, in case Linnaeus had additional material which he referred to that species, it is made here the lectotype). As is clearly shown by Rumphius's figure, this specimen belongs to the species of Raninid crabs, which at present is generally known as *Notopus dorsipes* (L., 1758). There can therefore be not the slightest doubt as to the fact that the specific name *dorsipes* L. cannot be used for the species of *Dorippe* : either *Cancer dorsipes* Linnaeus, 1764, is not a new name and thus belongs to the species of *Notopus*, or it is a new name and then falls as a junior homonym of *Cancer dorsipes* Linnaeus, 1758. As Miers (1884, *Rep. zool. Coll. Alert* : 257) correctly pointed out, the name *Cancer frascone* Herbst (1785) is a subjective synonym of and has priority over *Cancer quadridens* Fabricius, 1793. The type-species of the genus *Dorippe* Weber, 1795, thus should be known as *Dorippe frascone* (Herbst, 1785).

14. *Dromia* is the type-genus of the family DROMIIDAE, while *Dorippe* is the type-genus of the family DORIPPIDAE. Both family names should now be entered in the Official List. The genus *Notopus* De Haan, 1841, which now also is proposed for insertion in the Official List, is currently regarded as belonging to the family RANINIDAE.

15. The concrete proposals now placed before the Commission are that they should :

(1) use their plenary powers :
  (a) to set aside all type designations and selections for the genus *Dromia* Weber, 1795, made prior to the proposed ruling ; and having done so
  (b) to designate as the type-species of that genus the species *Cancer personatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as defined by the neotype selection made in the present application ;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the following names :
  (a) *Dorippe* (gender: feminine) Weber, 1795, *Nomencl. Entomol.* : 93 (type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 (*Consid. gén. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 96, 422) : *Cancer quadridens* Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **2** : 464 (a subjective junior synonym of the name *Cancer frascone* Herbst, 1785, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **1**(6) : 192) ;
  (b) *Dromia* (gender: feminine) Weber, 1795, *Nomencl. Entomol.* : 92 (type-species, designated under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above: *Cancer personatus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 628) ;

- (c) *Dromidiopsis* (gender: feminine) Borradaile, 1900, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1900**: 572 (type-species, by monotypy: *Dromia australiensis* Haswell, 1882, *Proc. linn. Soc. New S. Wales* **6**(4) : 755);
- (d) *Notopus* (gender: masculine) De Haan, 1841, *Fauna Japon. Crust.* (5): 137, 138, 139 (type-species, by monotypy: *Cancer dorsipes* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 630);

(3) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names:

- (a) *australiensis* Haswell, 1882, as published in the combination *Dromia australiensis* (name of the type-species of the genus *Dromidiopsis* Borradaile, 1900);
- (b) *dormia* Linnaeus, 1763, *Amoenit. Acad.* **6** : 413, as published in the combination *Cancer dormia*;
- (c) *dorsipes* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer dorsipes* (name of the type-species of the genus *Notopus* De Haan, 1841);
- (d) *frascone* Herbst, 1785, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **1**(6) : 192, as published in the combination *Cancer frascone* (oldest available name for the type-species of the genus *Dorippe* Weber, 1795);
- (e) *lanatus* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 1044, as published in the combination *Cancer lanatus*;
- (f) *personatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer personatus* (the name of the type-species of the genus *Dromia* Weber, 1795, as designated under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above);

(4) place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the following names:

- (a) DORIPPIDAE (emendation by White, 1847 (*List. Crust. Brit. Mus.*: 53) of DORIPPIDEA) De Haan, 1841, *Fauna Japon. Crust.* (5) : 120 (type-genus: *Dorippe* Weber, 1795);
- (b) DROMIIDAE (emendation by Ortmann, 1892 (*Zool. Jb. Syst.* **6** : 543) of DROMIACEA) De Haan, 1833, *Fauna Japon. Crust.* (1) : ix (type-genus: *Dromia* Weber, 1795);

(5) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the following names:

- (a) *Dorippe* Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.*: 322, 361 (a junior homonym and a junior objective synonym of *Dorippe* Weber, 1795);
- (b) *Dromia* Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.*: 320, 359 (a junior homonym of *Dromia* Weber, 1795);
- (c) *Notogastropus* Vosmaer, 1763, *Mém. Math. Phys. Acad. Sci. Paris* **4** : 635 (a name published in a non-binominal work);
- (d) *Noto-gastropus* Vosmaer, 1765, *Uitgez. Verh. Werken Soc. Weetensch. Europ.* **10** : 119 (a name published in a non-binominal work);

(6) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the following names:

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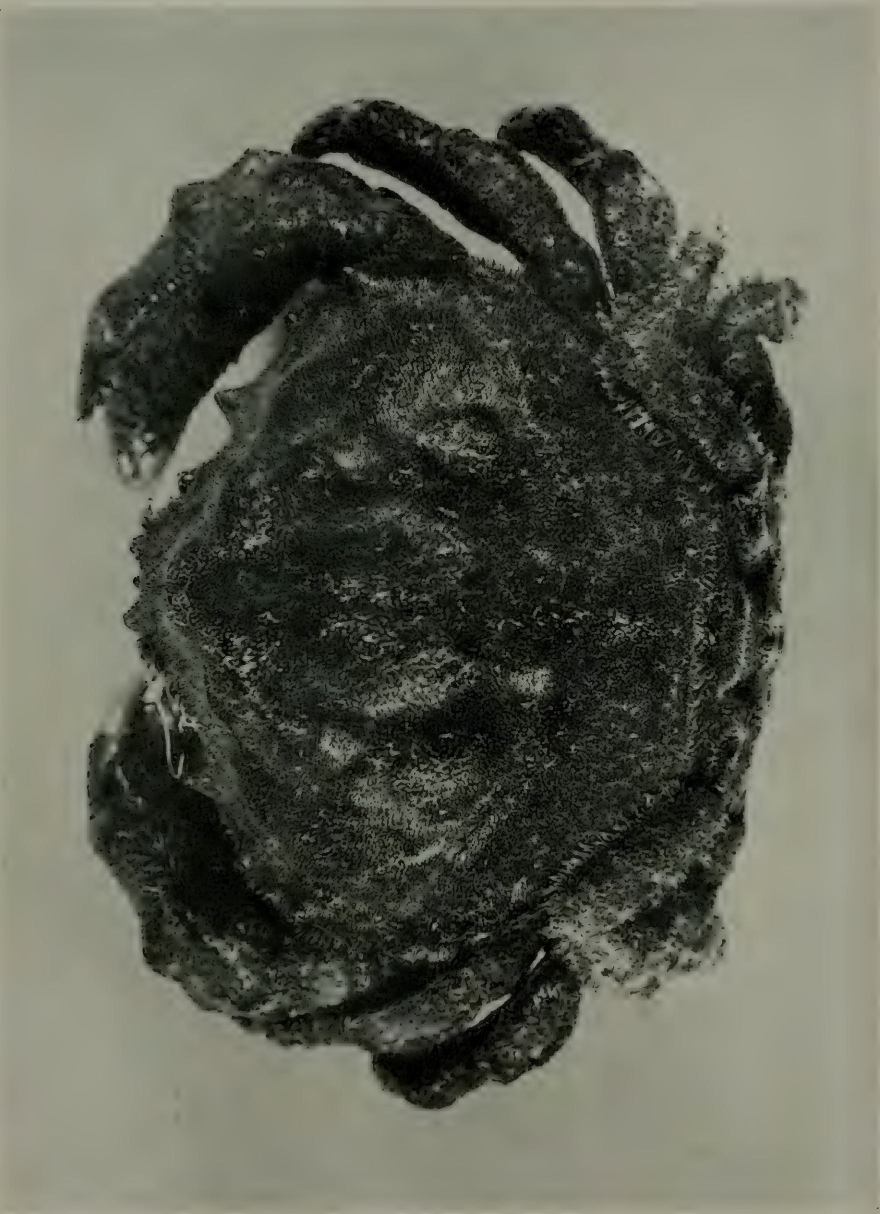

(a) *caputmortuum* H. Milne Edwards, 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 178, as published in the combination *Dromia caputmortuum* (an invalid junior secondary homonym of *caputmortuum* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 1050, as published in the combination *Cancer caputmortuum* ; rejected on grounds of homonymy by Rathbun, 1919, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington* **32** : 197) ;

(b) *dromia* Fabricius, 1781, *Spec. Ins.* **1** : 501, as published in the combination *Cancer dromia* (an erroneous spelling of the name *dormia* Linnaeus, 1763, *Amoenit. Acad.* **6** : 413, as published in the combination *Cancer dormia*) ;

(7) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology the following names :

(a) DORIPPIDEA De Haan, 1841 (an incorrect original spelling of DORIPPIDAE) ;

(b) DORIPPIENS H. Milne Edwards, 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 151 (a vernacular (French) name) ;

(c) DROMIACEA De Haan, 1833 (an incorrect original spelling of DROMIIDAE) ;

(d) DROMIENS H. Milne Edwards, 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 168 (a vernacular (French) name).

Explanation of Plate 3

Cancer personatus Linnaeus, 1758

Neotype designated by Holthuis (L.B.) in the application submitted by him to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (: 51–57) in the present volume. Photograph H. F. Roman.

PARTHENOPE FABRICIUS, 1798, AND *LAMBRUS* LEACH, 1815; PROPOSED VALIDATION BY THE SUPPRESSION OF *PARTHENOPE* WEBER, 1795 (CRUSTACEA, DECAPODA) UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS Z.N.(S.) 1487

By L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

Like several previous applications, the present one is concerned with a serious confusion in carcinological nomenclature caused by the rediscovery of F. Weber's (1795) booklet " Nomenclator entomologicus secundum Entomologiam systematicam ill. Fabricii adjectis speciebus recens detectis et varietatibus ", by M. J. Rathbun (1904, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington* **17** : 169–172). In his book Weber published several generic names which he took from the, at that time, unpublished manuscript of Fabricius's *Supplementum Entomologiae Systematicae*, which did not appear till 1798. As these generic names in many instances were accompanied in Weber's book by the names of described species, they gained availability through their publication by Weber. As Weber often included in these genera species different from those which were later placed in them by Fabricius, several very intricate and confusing cases of homonymy and synonymy arose. The names proposed by Fabricius for example have been generally adopted by later authors, while the older names of Weber have been entirely ignored. Weber's names, being either senior homonyms or senior synonyms of those of Fabricius, invalidated the latter in many instances (e.g., *Alpheus*, *Ligia*, *Idotea*, *Euryala*, *Crangon*). Also the name *Parthenope* falls in this category. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is now asked to use their plenary powers to validate the more commonly used name.

2. The references to the generic names dealt with in the present proposal are : *Lambrus* Leach, 1815, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **11** : 310. Gender: masculine. Type-species, by monotypy : *Cancer longimanus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 629.

Parthenope Weber, 1795, *Nomencl. entomol.* : 92. Gender : feminine. Type-species, selected by Rathbun, 1904 (*Proc. biol. Soc. Washington* **17** : 170, 171) : *Cancer longimanus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 629.

Parthenope Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 315, 352. Gender : feminine. Type-species, selected by H. Milne Edwards, 1837, Cuvier's *Règne Animal* (Discip. ed.) **18** : pl. 26, fig. 2 : *Cancer horridus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 629.

Daldorfia Rathbun, 1904, *Proc. biol Soc. Washington* **17**: 171. Gender : feminine. Type-species, by monotypy: *Cancer horridus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed.10) **1** : 629.

3. Before 1904 the name *Parthenope* Fabricius was always employed for the genus containing the species *Cancer horridus* L., while the genus containing *C. longimanus* L. was indicated by the name *Lambrus* Leach. As at the time of its original publication the genus *Parthenope* Weber, 1795, did not include

the species *Cancer horridus* L., that species could not become its type and it could not be made a synonym of *Parthenope* Fabricius, 1798. Rathbun's (1904) action in selecting *Cancer longimanus* L. to be the type of *Parthenope* Weber therefore was perfectly justified. Now, however, *Parthenope* Weber, 1795, invalidated both *Parthenope* Fabricius, 1798, and *Lambrus* Leach, 1815, by becoming a senior homonym of the one and a senior synonym of the other. Rathbun (1904) proposed the new name *Daldorfia* as a replacement name for *Parthenope* Fabricius.

4. Practically all European authors ignored the changes proposed by Miss Rathbun and they continued to use the names *Parthenope* Fabricius and *Lambrus* Leach in the old sense. These names are still used, and may be found in all monographic accounts dealing with the Brachyura of European, African and Indo-West Pacific seas, like that by Bouvier (1940, *Faune de France* **37** : 308–314) for the French coast, by Nobre (1936, *Fauna marinha Portugal* **4** : 84–86) for Portugal, by Zariquiey Alvarez (1946, *Publ. Biol. Medit. Inst. Esp. Est. Medit.* **2** : 166–168) for the Mediterranean coast of Spain, by Monod (1956, *Mem. Inst. Franç. Afr. Noire* **45** : 571–597) for West Africa, by Barnard (1950, *Ann. S.Afr. Mus.* **38** : 63–66) for S. Africa, by Flipse (1930, *Siboga Exped.* **39**(c2) : 1–96) for the entire Indo-West Pacific area, by Stephensen (1945, *Danish sci. Invest. Iran* **4** : 111-113) for the Persian Gulf, by Sakai (1938, *Studies Crabs Japan* **3** : 328–341) for Japan, and Shen (1932, *Zool. Sinica* (ser. A) **9**(1) : 41–45) for N. China, while also Balss (1957, Bronn's *Klass. Ordn. Tierr.* (ed. 2) **5**(1)(7)(12) : 1629–1631) used these names in his fundamental treatise on the Decapoda. These authors are followed by practically all non-American authors who studied the crabs of the regions mentioned, though there are exceptions (e.g., Sendler, 1923, *Abh. Senckenb. naturf. Ges.* **38** : 41 ; Urita, 1926, *Checklist Brachyura Kagoshima* : 29 ; Buitendijk, 1939, *Temminckia* **4** : 265, 266). The names *Daldorfia* Rathbun, 1904, and *Parthenope* Weber, 1795, are used by most American authors, notably by Rathbun (1925, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **129** : 510–530) in her monograph on the Spider Crabs of America, and Garth (1958, *Allan Hancock Pacif. Exped.* **21**(1) : 432–458) in his fundamental revision of the Brachyura Oxyrhyncha of the Pacific coast of America. Also the American authors dealing with the Indo-West Pacific fauna, like Rathbun and Edmondson in several publications, used the "American" nomenclature.

5. Though the "American" nomenclature has been adopted throughout in the literature dealing with the American fauna and is also used in publications on the Indo-West Pacific fauna by American and a few European authors, there can be little doubt that the literature using the "European" nomenclature is far more extensive, even if only the literature published since 1904 is taken into account. This is perhaps due to the fact that in European and Indo-West Pacific seas the species of PARTHENOPIDAE are more common and more easy to collect than in American waters.

6. Notwithstanding the fact that it does not seem right to let those carcinologists who kept strictly to the Rules pay the penalty for obeying the law, I believe that it is in the interest of the stability and uniformity of carcinological nomenclature to ask the Commission to suppress under their plenary

powers the generic name *Parthenope* Weber, 1795, and so to make the " European " nomenclature the legal one.

7. Both genera dealt with here are currently considered to belong to the family PARTHENOPIDAE. It is suggested that this family name be placed on the appropriate Offiicial List.

8. The Commission is now asked to:—

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and that of Homonymy the generic name *Parthenope* Weber, 1795;

(2) place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the following names:
    (a) *Lambrus* Leach, 1815;
    (b) *Parthenope* Fabricius, 1798;

(3) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names:
    (a) *horridus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer horridus* (the name of the type-species of the genus *Parthenope* Fabricius, 1798);
    (b) *longimanus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer longimanus* (the name of the type-species of the genus *Lambrus* Leach, 1815);

(4) place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the family name PARTHENOPIDAE (correction by Bell (1844, *Hist. Brit. stalk-eyed Crust.* (1) : 45, 46) of PARTHENOPINA) Macleay, 1838, *Smith's Illustr. Zool. S. Afr.* (Invert) : 55. (Type-genus *Parthenope* Fabricius, 1798);

(5) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the following names:
    (a) *Daldorfia* Rathbun, 1904 (an objective junior synonym of *Parthenope* Fabricius, 1798);
    (b) *Parthenope* Weber, 1795 (a name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above).

(6) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology the name PARTHENOPINA Macleay, 1838 (type-genus: *Parthenope* Fabricius, 1798) an Invalid Original Spelling for PARTHENOPIDAE).

EURYALA WEBER, 1795, AND *CORYSTES* LATREILLE, [1802–1803] (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA); PROPOSED ACTION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS Z.N.(S.) 1486

By L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked to use its plenary powers in order to save the well-known and widely used name *Corystes* Latreille for a European genus of crabs by suppressing its senior objective synonym *Euryala* Weber, an ignored name. The references to the two genera are :

Corystes Latreille, [1802–1803], *Hist. nat. Crust. Ins.* **3** : 27. Gender : masculine. Type-species, by monotypy : *Hippa dentata* Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. Syst.* **2** : 475 (an objective junior synonym of *Cancer cassivelaunus* Pennant, 1777, *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4)**4** : 6).

Euryala Weber, 1795, *Nomencl. Entomol.* : 94. Gender : feminine. Type-species, by monotypy : *Hippa dentata* Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. Syst.* **2** : 475 (an objective junior synonym of *Cancer cassivelaunus* Pennant, 1777, *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) **4** : 6).

2. The monotypic genus *Corystes* Latreille, [1802–1803], which inhabits the Mediterranean and the Atlantic coasts of Europe south of the Kattegat, should under a strict application of the International Code for Zoological Nomenclature be known as *Euryala* Weber, 1795. The two genera have the same type-species and thus are objectively synonymous. The first author who pointed out that *Euryala* is the correct name for the genus was Rathbun (1904, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington* **17** : 171) who in her well-known paper " Some changes in Crustacean Nomenclature " reintroduced several of Weber's Crustacean generic names which until then had been overlooked, and which upon this rediscovery became the cause of much nomenclatural instability.

3. Though there could be no doubt about the fact that *Euryala* is the valid name for the genus, the European carcinologists refused to accept it and until this day continue to indicate the genus with the name *Corystes*. Thus, Bouvier (1940, *Faune de France* **37** : 217) in his important treatise on the French Decapoda Reptantia mentioned *Euryala* as a synonym of *Corystes*, but used the latter name. Balss (1957, Bronn's *Klass. Ordn. Tierr.* (ed. 2) **5(1)(7)(12)** : **1634**) in his fundamental account of the Decapoda stated under *Corystes* : " der von Rathbun, 1930 ausgegrabene Name *Euryala* Weber, 1795 wird besser nicht verwendet ". These two examples illustrate very well the feeling about this name among European carcinologists ; I do not know of any European handbook in which the name *Euryala* is used.

4. As the genus does not occur in American waters, and as the followers of Rathbun as a rule were mostly found among American carcinologists, the name *Euryala* has hardly ever been used in carcinological literature. The

family name based on this genus, EURYALIDAE, is found more often as this family does occur in America. So in her important monograph of the Cancroid Crabs of America, Rathbun (1930, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **152** : 10) did use the name EURYALIDAE, being followed in this by American authors. In European literature, however, the name CORYSTIDAE is practically unanimously accepted.

5. There can be no doubt that usage is overwhelmingly in favour of the name *Corystes*, this name having been used now practically consistently for more than 150 years, while *Euryala* has hardly ever been employed at all, notwithstanding it is now about 50 years since its validity was demonstrated. Therefore it is clearly in the interest of nomenclatorial stability to have the name *Corystes* validated under the plenary powers of the Commission, even though the species has no economic value and is not important for applied biology. The suppression of the name *Euryala* will not cause any complications.

6. In the original description of *Hippa dentata*, the type-species of both *Corystes* and *Euryala*, Fabricius (1793) gave a rather vague description and a reference to Pennant's *Cancer cassivelaunus*. As the identity of the material that Fabricius had before him cannot be positively determined (if it actually does originate from the Indo-West Pacific area as may be implied from the original account, it may be no *Corystes* at all), I now select as lectotype of *Hippa dentata* Fabricius, 1793, the male specimen figured by Pennant (1777, *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) : pl. 7 lower figure) under the name *Cancer cassivelaunus*. This same specimen is now also selected to be the lectotype of *Cancer cassivelaunus* Pennant, 1777. By these actions *Hippa dentata* Fabr., 1793, and *Cancer cassivelaunus* Pennant, 1777, become objectively synonymous.

7. Summarizing, the Commission is now asked :

(1) to use their plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, the generic name *Euryala* Weber, 1795 ;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Corystes* Latreille, [1802–1803] ;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *cassivelaunus* Pennant, 1777, as published in the combination *Cancer cassivelaunus* (name of the type-species of the genus *Corystes* Latreille, [1802–1803]) ;

(4) to place on the Official List of Family Group Names in Zoology the name CORYSTIDAE Samouelle, 1819, *Entomol. usef. Compend.* : 82 (type-genus : *Corystes* Latreille, [1802–1803]) ;

(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Euryala* Weber, 1795, as suppressed in (1) above ;

(6) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *dentata* Fabricius, 1793, as published in the combination *Hippa dentata* (an objective junior synonym of *cassivelaunus* Pennant, 1777, as published in the combination *Cancer cassivelaunus*) ;

(7) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family Group Names in Zoology the name EURYALIDAE Rathbun, 1910, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **38** : 576. Type-genus *Euryala* Weber, 1795 (a genus placed on the Official Index in (5) above).

CERATIOCARIS M'COY, 1849 (CRUSTACEA, ARCHAEOSTRACA); PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES. Z.N.(S.) 1489

By W. D. Ian Rolfe (*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*)

The object of the present application is to request that the nominal genus *Ceratiocaris* (Crustacea, Archaeostraca) be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, and to insure the suppression of the nominal genus *Leptocheles* in accordance with the Principle of the First Reviser.

2. The nominal genus *Ceratiocaris* was established by M'Coy in 1849 (: 412) for the carapace of two nominal species: *C. solenoides* and *C. ellipticus*.

3. Earlier in the same paper (: 3–4) M'Coy established a nominal subgenus *Leptocheles* of the genus *Pterygotus* Agassiz for what he considered to be the "didactyle pincers" of a separate crustacean. ?

4. Barrande (1853 : 341–342) demonstrated that these "pincers" were only the trifid tailpiece of *Ceratiocaris* and that it was therefore legitimate "den Namen *Leptocheles* als überflüssig ansehen".

5. In accordance with Article 28 and with the Principle of the First Reviser (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 66–67, Decisions 123–124), therefore, it is clear that *Ceratiocaris* as selected by Barrande stands in preference to *Leptocheles* which has page precedence.

6. With the few exceptions listed by Van Straelen and Schmitz (1934 : 244), Barrande's selection has led to universal acceptance of the genus *Ceratiocaris*, and it is proposed that this name be placed on the Official List.

7. The family name CERATIOCARIDAE based on *Ceratiocaris* M'Coy, 1849, was formed incorrectly by Salter (1860 : 162) and should be corrected to CERATIOCARIDIDAE.

8. In view of the above facts, I recommend that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) place the generic name *Ceratiocaris* M'Coy, 1849 (gender: feminine), type by subsequent designation by Miller, 1889 (: 537), *Ceratiocaris solenoides* M'Coy, 1849 (to be given precedence over *Leptocheles* M'Coy, 1849, by the action of Barrande, 1853, as First Reviser) on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(2) place the specific name *solenoides* M'Coy, 1849, as published in the binomen *Ceratiocaris solenoides* (type-species of *Ceratiocaris* M'Coy, 1849) (holotype in Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge=b/41) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(3) place the family name CERATIOCARIDIDAE (correction of CERATIOCARIDAE) Salter, 1860 (type-genus *Ceratiocaris* M'Coy, 1849) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology;

(4) place the family name CERATIOCARIDAE Salter, 1860 (type-genus *Ceratiocaris* M'Coy, 1849) (an invalid original spelling for CERATIOCARIDIDAE) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

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COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *CICADELLA* LATREILLE, 1817. Z.N.(S.) 457

(see volume 18, pages 163–167)

By W. J. Le Quesne (*Chesham, Bucks., England*).

The case of *Cicadella* is complex. A number of taxonomic works have appeared using it in different senses over the past 20 years—here are some examples :—

Cicadella = *Tettigella* : Ribaut, 1952.

Cicadella = *Eupteryx* : Evans, 1947 ; Oman, 1949 (Beirne, 1956) ; Ossiannilsson, 1946 ; Kloet & Hincks, 1945 ; China, 1950 ; Esaki & Ito, 1954 ; Lindberg, 1947 ; Medler, 1942 ; Dlabola, 1954.

This selection of general works and check lists which came to hand suggests that Wagner's publication in *Bombus* (1950) has been followed by Ribaut, while three other authors in the last decade have kept the name *Tettigella* (or the derived subfamily name). After reading all the facts of this very confused case and some consideration, I feel that the unfortunate lapse of 11 years between Wagner's original application and the present have strengthened the case for retaining *Cicadella* Duméril, 1806, with *picta* Fabricius, 1794 (=*atropunctata* Goeze, 1778) as the type-species. This course, I think, will cause the less confusion.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *ANILIUS* OKEN, 1815. Z.N.(S.) 1046

(see volume 18, pages 181–183)

By Hobart M. Smith (*Professor of Zoology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

The survey of herpetozoan names in Oken, 1816, is a valuable contribution to taxonomy. Since *Anilius* has been used almost without exception since Stejneger, 1907, for the snake known previously as *Ilysia*, and since the literature using *Ilysia* is not of such magnitude or variety as to be confusing, it is clearly in the interest of nomenclatural stability to preserve the name *Anilius* as applied for the past half century.

12 FEB 1962

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The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 19, Part 2 (pp. 65–128) *23th March*, 1962

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the Bulletin :—

(1) Designation of a type-species for *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816 (Pisces). Z.N.(S.) 920.

(2) Suppression of W. G. Tilesius von Tilenau, 1814–1818, " Ueber das nächtliche Leuchten des Meerwassers " ; validation of several emendations ; designation of a type-species for *Metapenaeus* Wood-Mason, 1891 ; suppression of *Mangalura* Miers, 1878 (Crustacea, Decapoda). Z.N.(S.) 962.

(3) Validation of XENOPHORIDAE Deshayes, 1864 (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 1483.

(4) Designation of a type-species for *Cyrnus* Stephens, 1836 (Insecta, Trichoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1491.

(5) Validation of *Quinqueloculina* d'Orbigny, 1826 (Foraminifera). Z.N.(S.) 1494.

(6) Designation of a type-species for *Lepidopa* Stimpson, 1858 (Crustacea, Decapoda). Z.N.(S.) 1495.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England.
10 *January* 1962.

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

URAL HIS
10 APR 1962
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COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO STABILIZE THE GENERIC NAMES *CARCHARHINUS* BLAINVILLE, 1816, *CARCHARODON* SMITH, 1838, AND *ODONTASPIS* AGASSIZ, 1838. Z.N.(S.) 920

(see volume 18, pages 273–280)

By E. Tortonese (*Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova, Italy*)

(1) It does not seem necessary to suppress the name *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1809, for the purposes of the Law of Priority, repealing the ruling given in Opinion 47. *Carcharias* Raf. is clearly a synonym of the later *Odontaspis* L. Agassiz, 1838, and has been largely used in the modern literature. It is found in Bigelow-Schroeder's book on Selachians (Fishes W.N. Atlantic), which surely is, and will be for a long time, of basic importance. As everybody knows, the name *Carcharias* has been the subject of many discussions, until it was agreed that it must be applied to the " sand shark " and its allies. It would be now rather surprising to have it suppressed and to see once more changed the name of such well-known sharks. The preservation of the name CARCHARIIDAE is involved of course.

(2) I fully agree that the name *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816, must be preserved and have a definite type. *Carcharias milberti* Müller-Henle, 1839, is a good choice, but it must be pointed out that this name is a synonym of *Squalus plumbeus* Nardo, 1827 (see : E. Tortonese, Boll, Pesca, etc. Rome, XXVI, V, 1, 1950, p.11—E. Tortonese, Doriana, Genoa, I, 20, 1951, p.3). In the first of these papers, I made the proposal that *plumbeus* would become the type-species of *Carcharhinus*. It is regrettable that no type-specimen of *Squalus plumbeus* is in existence, as far as I know. Perhaps it would be preferable to have as type of the genus a valid species, instead of a synonym as *milberti* is.

No objections, in my opinion, are to be made concerning the name *Carcharodon*, *Prionace*, etc. as dealt with in the paper quoted above.

By E. I. White and N. B. Marshall

Professor Tortonese seems to us to have missed the main point in the matter of the replacement of *Carcharias* Rafinesque by *Odontaspis* Agassiz.

Until Opinion 47 was published in 1912 *Odontaspis* was, so far as we know, universally used for over 70 years for the sand-sharks, and *Carcharias* for the carcharinids, and no confusion between the two groups was possible. After this ruling *Odontaspis* was replaced by *Carcharias* by the few Recent zoologists, who have had to deal with only two accepted species, *O. ferox* and *O. taurus*, and four rare or doubtful species; but with negligible exceptions *Odontaspis* has always been used by palaeontologists for the 50 or more fossil species which are repeatedly referred to in the geological literature, both palaeontological and stratigraphical, *Carcharias* or *Carcharinus* being generally used for the 40 extinct species of carcharinids.

As it is, readers must know the date of the identification (i.e., before or after 1912), when the name *Carcharias* is mentioned, before they know to which group of sharks reference is being made. This may not be unduly difficult for Recent zoologists with so few species of living sand-sharks involved ; but for palaeontologists dealing with over 50 species constantly quoted in geological literature, the situation would be intolerable. Such a ruling would doubtless be ignored as it has been in the past. That Bigelow and Schroeder (1948, p.98) have used *Carcharias* instead of *Odontaspis* for one species, *C. taurus*, cannot be accepted as a factor of importance.

Further, we would point out that Opinion 47 is partly based on an error, since it clearly states that *Carcharias taurus* is the type of *Odontaspis* Agassiz, which it is not—*C. ferox* is ; Bigelow and Schroeder (idem.) make the opposite mistake in regard to *Triglochis* Müller and Henle, of which the type is *C. taurus*.

Opinion 47 was one of the most deplorable rulings of the Commission from the palaeontologists' point of view, and if followed would cause endless confusion. It was regretted even by its authors.

Finally, Professor Tortonese remarks that the preservation of the family name "Carchariidae" is involved. The removal of this equivocal name from the Official List of Family Names, used for about a century for carcharinids and since 1912 by some zoologists for odontaspids, is urgent.

By Wolfgang Schmidt (*Geologisches Landesamt Nordrhein-Westfalen*)

In a proposal by White, Tucker and Marshall there is a demand to re-establish *Odontaspis* Agassiz, 1838, as a name for the sand-shark, and to do away with the ambiguity that the use of *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1809, produces.

I feel that this proposal is very useful. In the geological literature *Odontaspis* has been universally used almost without exception even to the present day. Therefore I support this proposal.

By H. A. Toombs (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

The stabilization of the generic name *Odontaspis* Agassiz is very desirable, not only for the palaeontologist and curator, but also for the stratigrapher. The teeth of sharks of this genus are the commonest vertebrate fossils brought to the Museum for identification and the name has appeared in almost every faunal list of marine Caenozoic fossils published in the past hundred years. The suppression of the generic name *Carcharias* Rafinesque would not cause comparable inconvenience to zoologists since there are so very few recent species.

So little seems to be known about the relationships of the Atlantic forms of *Carcharinus* to those of the Australian region that it might be as well to ignore *Pterolamiops* (and *Eulamia*) at present and be content with defining *Carcharinus* and its type-species.

By Wilhelm Weiler (*Worms/Rh., Germany*)

In this case the rigorous application of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature is not to be recommended. The consequences would be disadvantageous because in the geological and palaeontological literature *Odontaspis* has been universally used even to the present day instead of *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1809. Therefore I recommend energetically the proposal of Messrs. White, Tucker, and Marshall, to avoid complications and confusions in the future.

By E. M. Casier (*Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles* 4)

Ayant pris connaissance de la récente note de MM. E. I. White, D. W. Tucker et N. B. Marshall, je me permets de vous faire savoir que je souscris pleinement aux arguments exposés par ces auteurs en faveur de choix du terme générique *Odontaspis* de préférence à *Carcharias* qui a beaucoup contribué à jeter la confusion. Le premier terme est adopté par la quasi-totalité des paléoichthyologistes et c'est celui que j'ai toujours utilisé dans mes publications où il m'a été donné de traiter de la dentition de " sand-sharks ", notamment dans mon mémoire, en cours de publication (Mem. British Museum, Nat. Hist.) sur la Faune ichthyologique du London Clay.

By J. P. Lehman, (*Institute Paléontologie, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France*)

Comme le Docteur White le propose je souhaite voir réemployé le nom d'*Odontaspis* de manière à supprimer toute ambiguité en ce qui concerne le nom de *Carcharias*.

By E. Kuhn-Schnyder (*Paläontologischen Institutes und Museums der Universität Zurich, Switzerland*)

I agree with the proposal made by Dr. Errol I. White to re-establish *Odontaspis* as a name for the sand-shark, and to do away with the ambiguity that the use of *Carcharias* produces. In our paleontological literature *Odontaspis* is generally used, because the application of the International Rules would be very harmful in this case.

By B. Schaeffer (*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*)

I wish to support the proposals listed in Vol. 18, pp. 277–279. The need for re-establishing the name *Odontaspis* has been clearly set forth in this paper, as well as the reasons for suppressing the name *Carcharias*.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *PNOEPYGA* HODGSON, 1844 (AVES). Z.N.(S.) 1457

(see volume 18, pages 209–210)

By Kenneth C. Parkes (*Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.*)

I have long been opposed to the notion that the plenary powers of the Commission ought to be invoked every time a change of names is proposed when so required by the Law of Priority. I belong to no dogmatic school of thought at either extreme with respect to absolute adherence to priority *versus* automatic conservation of all currently used names. I number myself among those who believe that the plenary powers should be invoked when, and *only* when, a clear case can be made for the proposition that a change in names will seriously inconvenience workers, particularly those other than students of taxonomy and nomenclature. The specialists have managed to take in their stride for many years the changes necessitated by adherence to the code in which we all profess to believe, and I do not doubt that most can continue to do so.

The case presented by Professor Mayr (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* Vol. 18, part 3, June 1961 (received here 10 July 1961), Z.N.(S.) (1457) appears at first glance to be relatively simple; the generic name *Pnoepyga* Hodgson, 1844, has been consistently used for the wren-babblers in the past although according to the revised rules it is a junior synonym of the earlier *Microura* Gould, 1837. Dr. Mayr states " It is unlikely that there is a single ornithologist, except a few bibliographers and specialists in nomenclature, who would know to what bird the name *Microura* refers ".

This may well have been true as of the date of Dr. Mayr's proposal to the Commission, to the best of his knowledge. However, facts apparently not then known to Dr. Mayr, highly pertinent to this question, lead me to believe that the action by the Commission requested by Dr. Mayr would not be in the best interests of present and future workers.

The geographic range of the wren-babblers extends from the Himalayas into the Indo-Chinese countries and to Formosa. Of the works cited by Dr. Mayr as having used the name *Pnoepyga*, only Vaurie on Palearctic birds is a modern standard check-list, and the birds in question are only peripherally Palearctic. A recent reference work on birds of Burma (Smythies, 1953) and a recent check-list of Malaysian birds (Gibson-Hill, 1949) do, indeed, continue to use *Pnoepyga*. However, there are three standard reference works of major importance, which among them virtually blanket the range of the birds in question, and in which the earlier name *Microura* has been used, in conformity with the requirements of the Law of Priority ; Dr. Mayr was apparently unaware of this point. These works are the check-list of birds of the Indian sub-continent (Ripley, 1961), and check-lists for Thailand (Deignan, in press) and Formosa (Deignan, in preparation). These check-lists will serve as a standard of nomenclature for the vast majority of workers actually living within the range of the wren-babblers. These are the workers from whom we can anticipate any non-taxonomic information on these birds. It is, to a great extent, in their interests that we seek to promote nomenclatorial stability. I do not see that it would promote any sort of stability if the Commission were now to rule that the generic name, employed for the wren-babblers in the check-lists in daily use in the areas inhabited by the birds, shall be suppressed.

Perhaps the most authoritative check-list of all is that begun by the late J. L. Peters, now being continued by a committee under Dr. Mayr's direction. The volume covering the family Timaliidae, including the wren-babblers, has not yet appeared. If this check-list of birds of the world were to conform with the regional check-lists of Ripley and Deignan in using *Microura* for the wren-babblers, I can foresee a completely painless transition from the use of *Pnoepyga* to the use of *Microura* by those few workers who have any occasion to refer to these little birds in print.

I therefore strongly urge that Dr. Mayr's proposition to invoke the plenary powers to conserve the name *Pnoepyga* be rejected, pointing out that this in no way reflects adversely on Dr. Mayr, as he did not know at the time of his application of the use of the name *Microura* in the three major check-lists cited.

By B. Biswas (*Zoological Survey of India, Indian Museum, Calcutta*)

Prof. Mayr's application for the suppression of the long-forgotten name *Microura* Gould and validation of *Pnoepyga* Hodgson which has been in use for more than 100 years, appears to me only to ratify an existing legal status of these names as per rules adopted in Copenhagen and confirmed at London.

As one of the systematists directly involved and as a believer in the principles expressed in the Preamble to the Rules, I whole-heartedly support Prof. Mayr's application.

By B. P. Hall (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

I should like to say that I fully agree that this is an occasion on which the plenary powers of the Commission should be used to suppress the earlier name *Microura* Gould, 1837, for the purposes of the Law of Priority, and to place *Pnoepyga* Hodgson, 1844, on the Official List.

FURTHER NOTES ON THE TYPE-SPECIES OF THE GENUS *PTEROPHORUS* SCHAFFER (LEPIDOPTERA, PTEROPHORIDAE). Z.N.(S.) 1463

By P. E. S. Whalley (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

In a recent comment, Prof. Dr. E. M. Hering (Vol. 18 : 333) disagrees with my selection (Whalley, Vol. 18 : 159) of *pentadactylus* L. as type of *Pterophorus* Schaffer, 1766. Hering proposes *monodactylus* L. as the type of this genus and disagrees with my selection on three points:

(1) *monodactylus* L. is the first name in the list given by Fabricius (1775). This list gives the first species actually included in *Pterophorus* since Schaffer's use of the genus in 1766. Although Schaffer's description renders the name *Pterophorus* available he did not place any species in it;

(2) *monodactylus* L. has been used frequently over the last eighty years with " *Pterophorus* Geoffroy ";

(3) using *pentadactylus* L. will cause confusion in the nomenclature of the plume moths.

The reason for my request to retain *Pterophorus* was to avoid loss of the well-known name, and more particularly, its availability as a basis for the family name Pterophoridae. I agree with Hering that *monodactylus* L. is the first name included by Fabricius, but I disagree with his other two points.

Since 1880, *monodactylus* L. and *pentadactylus* L. have both been cited as type of "*Pterophorus* Geoff." (Frey 1880 and Meyrick 1910 cited the former ; Tutt 1906 and Fletcher 1929 cited the latter). In 1840 Duponchel wrote, referring to *pentadactylus* L.—" Cette espèce peut être considérée comme le type du genre *Pterophore*. C'est en effet la plus grande, la plus généralement connue, et en même temps la mieux caractérisée du genre ".

Formerly, *Alucita* L. and " *Pterophorus* Geoff ." were considered synonyms, and the first citation of a type for this complex seems to be by Cuvier (1798), when he cited *Pterophorus* as a synonym of *Alucita* and put *pentadactyla* L. in this group.

In 1801, Lamarck put *pentadactylus* L. into *Pterophorus*. In [1802–3] Latreille cited *didactylus* F. as the type of *Pterophorus*. This has never subsequently been used and *didactylus* has been cited as type of *Geina* Tutt by Adamczewski (1951).

Phalaena pentadactylus L. is cited as type of *Pterophorus* by Leach (1815) and Curtis (1827). Zeller (1841) gives a classification of the plumes in which *pentadactylus* is placed in *Aciptilia* Hübner.

The only citation I can find of *monodactylus* L. as type of " *Pterophorus* Geoff ." (before 1880) is by Wallengren (1860) who put it in *Pterophorus* but gave it as a synonym of *pterodactyla* L.

It can be seen that both species have a confusing generic history, but I think that *pentadactylus* L. has more often been quoted as type of " *Pterophorus* Geoff ." than *monodactylus* L.

I do not agree that using *pentadactylus* as type would confuse the nomenclature further. The name of this species has remained unchanged and with apparently only one synonym since it was originally described in 1758. The species is common in Europe, easily recognised externally, and is one of the few European species of plume moth whose species identity has never been in doubt.

The name *monodactylus* L. has had a more complicated history, and is not such an easily recognised species. Meyrick (1910) gives four synonyms of it and in Beirne (1952) the name " *monodactylus* " has three different interpretations.

In applying for the name *pentadactylus* L. to be fixed as the type-species of *Pterophorus* Schaffer, I believe that this is the best known, most easily recognised, and least confused European species available. The adoption of this species will not unduly affect the classification and the species *monodactylus* should be left as the type-species of *Geina* Tutt.

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COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS IN ORDER TO PRESERVE THE ACCUSTOMED USAGE OF THE GENERIC NAMES *ARGYRODES* SIMON, *DIPOENURA* SIMON, *ROBERTUS* O.P.-CAMBRIDGE, AND *THEONOE* SIMON. Z.N.(S.) 1481

(see Volume 19, pages 43–47)

Dr. R. Braun (*Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Mainz, Germany*), Dr. H. Homann (*Göttingen, Germany*), Dr. O. Kraus (*Natur-Museum und Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main, Germany*), and Prof. Dr. C. Fr. Roewer (*Direktor des Überseemuseums i.R., Bremen, Germany*)

(1) The generic name *Argyrodes* Simon, 1864 (pre-occupied by *Argyrodes* Guenée, 1845) was in common use for more than sixty years. In 1928 the homonymy was discovered by Strand. For the last twenty years *Conopistha* Karsch, 1881, has been used consequently and in accordance with the Code by most authors as the oldest available name for the genus, i.e., by Exline, 1945, and by Roewer in his great " Katalog der Araneae ".

Additionally, there are family name problems in connection with the generic name *Argyrodes :* the subfamily-name Argyrodinae Simon, 1892 [nom. transl. ex Argyrodae Simon, 1892]. In accordance with the provisions of the Rules then in force Exline in 1945 changed the name to Conopisthinae. This name has been used in the main literature subsequently.

Considering the present situation, we conclude that, in principle it is now too late to revive the old name *Argyrodes* by means of the plenary powers. After careful consideration we find it more useful to let matters stand as they now are, i.e., to accept the changes made necessary many years ago by strict application of the Code. It seems better to maintain only this one and now well-known resolution than to threaten continuity of nomenclature by changing it again by the re-introduction of a former usage. Therefore, we propose to place the generic name *Conopistha* as well as the family-name Conopisthinae on the appropriate Official Lists.

In the proposal the generic names *Ariamnes* Thorell, 1869, and *Rhomphaea* L. Koch, 1872, are mentioned only as potential and earlier subjective synonyms of *Conopistha* Karsch (or as junior potential subjective synonyms of *Argyrodes* Simon). We find these particulars a matter of personal taxonomic opinion, and therefore they cannot be an argument for decisions by the Commission.

(2) In principle we support the proposals made by Levi in connection with the generic name *Dipoenura* Simon, 1908. The interpretation of the type-species of the genus, as originally designated by Simon, is to be regarded as doubtful even on the basis of the type-material. By strict application of the Rules this unimportant generic name *Dipoenura* permanently threatens the name for a large taxonomic genus, which Levi in his recent papers and in the proposal has called *Achaearanea* Strand, 1929. It is clear that stability of nomenclature is served best by use of the plenary powers of the Commission in order to set aside the original type-designation in favour of *D. fimbriata* Simon as the type in accordance with modern usage.

But since Levi's proposals are incomplete, there are other difficulties in this case. Levi wishes to protect " the large genus *Achaearanea* Strand, 1929 ", which therefore " would become a junior subjective synonym ". Levi does not mention that, under the Rules, *Achaearanea* is not the earliest name available for the said genus. There is an undoubted senior subjective synonym : *Steatoda* Sundevall, 1833, type-species *Araneus lunatus* Clerck, 1757, designation by O.P.-Cambridge, 1902 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (7) **11** : 11). In this case Levi, 1957, in his publication on the *Steatoda*-species of North and Central America (*Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **117**(3) : states : " If we were to follow Cambridge, *Achaea* Keyserling [sic.; author of the preoccupied name *Achaea* is O.P.-Cambridge, 1882] (=*Achaearanea* Strand) would be a subjective synonym of *Steatoda*. However, it seems best to continue the usage of the last fifty years and assume *Aranea bipunctata* to be the type ".

As matters stand under the Rules, *Achaearanea* still remains as a junior subjective synonym, even if the Commission acts in the case of *Dipoenura*. The usage of *Steatoda* in the "accustomed" sense, i.e., in quite another sense than as prescribed by application of the provisions of the Code, by Levi, has no influence on the existing nomenclatorial facts.

(3) Following the Code, the generic name *Ctenium* Menge, 1871, is the valid name of the taxonomic genus. The partially persisting and chiefly European usage of the junior subjective synonym *Robertus* O.P.-Cambridge, 1879, is only to be regarded as a negation of the provisions of the Code. Even Levi himself used the name *Ctenium* (Levi, 1954, *Amer. Midl. Natural.*, **51**(2)) in earlier papers.

The taxonomic genus in question is without general importance and, indeed, is only known to specialists in arachnology ; until 1942 the genus did not contain more than twenty species throughout the world. There is no reason for invocation of the plenary powers ; on the contrary, such a late validation of *Robertus* would be only an invitation to authors to ignore the Code.

(4) *Theonoe* Simon, 1881, is a name pre-occupied by *Theonoe* Philippi, 1865. The genus has not the least general importance, and it is only known to specialists ; throughout the world only some five very rare species are known. Levi himself stated the homonymy in 1955 (*Amer. Mus. Novit.*, 1718 : 3) and, following the Code, replaced *Theonoe* Simon with its objective synonym, *Coressa* Simon, 1894.

As in the *Ctenium*/*Robertus*-case, the *Coressa*/*Theonoe*-case also is exactly a matter predestined for automatic regulation by the Code. Usage of the Commission's plenary powers at such a level of general unimportance would leave no cases for automatic regulation, and it would be unnecessary to have a Code at all.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED ADDITION OF THE GENERIC NAME *PUNTIUS* HAMILTON, 1822, TO THE OFFICIAL LIST. Z.N.(S.) 1308

(see Volume 18, pages 199–200)

By W. I. Follett and Lillian J. Dempster (*California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A.*)

We strongly support the application submitted by Dr. J. J. Hoedeman for a ruling confirming the validity of the type-designation by Bleeker, 1863, of *Cyprinus sophore* Hamilton, 1822, as the type-species of the nominal genus *Puntius* Hamilton, 1822. Dr. Hoedeman has clearly stated the determinative factors of this case.

The provisions of the revised International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1961) are explicit :

The indication of type-species by tautonymy requires that the tautonymy be absolute (Article 68(d)). The species-group name must be identical with the generic name (Article 18(b)) ; that is, the same name must be applied both the genus and to an included species (Glossary p. 153).

Virtual tautonymy is not recognized by any mandatory provision of the Code, but only by a recommendation (Recommendation 69B(2)). A recommendation merely suggests the best procedure in cases not covered by the strict application of the rules (Explanatory Note, p. 1).

OPINION 620

PAPILIO DARDANUS BROWN, 1776 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA); VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *dardanus* Cramer, [31 December] 1775, as published in the binomen *Papilio dardanus*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *dardanus* Brown, 1776, as published in the binomen *Papilio dardanus* (Name No. 1779);
(b) *evalthe* Fabricius, [17 April] 1775, as published in the binomen *Papilio evalthe* (type-species of *Xanthocastnia* Houlbert, 1918) (Name No. 1780);
(c) *tros* Fabricius, 1793, as published in the binomen *Papilio tros* (Name No. 1781).

(3) The generic name *Xanthocastnia* Houlbert, 1918 (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Papilio evalthe* Fabricius, 1775, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1456.

(4) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *dardanus* Cramer, [31 December] 1775, as published in the binomen *Papilio dardanus* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) (Name No. 679);
(b) *dardanus* Fabricius, 1793, as published in the binomen *Papilio dardanus* (a junior primary homonym of *Papilio dardanus* Brown, 1776) (Name No. 680).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1403)

The present application was submitted to the Office of the Commission in March 1958 by Mr. W. Parkinson Curtis. An application was sent to the printer on 14 July 1959 and was published on 8 April 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 253–254. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56). No objection was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 May 1961 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)9 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **1** : 253–254. At the close of the voting period on 1 August 1961 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: Dymond, Mayr, Holthuis, Hering, Hemming, Stoll, Riley, Boschma, Obruchev, Bonnet, Alvarado, Brinck, Miller, Vokes, do Amaral, Jaczewski, Key, Uchida, Prantl, Lemche, Tortonese, Mertens, Kühnelt.

Negative Votes—none (0).

Leave of Absence—one (1): Bradley.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Evans.

Commissioner Poll returned a late affirmative vote.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

dardanus, Papilio, Brown, 1776, *New Illustr. Zool.* : 52

dardanus, Papilio, Cramer, [31 December] 1775, *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** : 25, pl. 17, figs. E, F

dardanus, Papilio, Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** : 10

evalthe, Papilio, Fabricius, [17 April] 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 480

tros, Papilio, Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** : 10

Xanthocastnia Houlbert, 1918, *in* Oberthur, *Etudes Lép. comp.* **15** : 257

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)9 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 620.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
22 *August* 1961

OPINION 621

PHAENOMERIDIDAE OHAUS, 1913, AND PHAENOMERINA FAUST, 1898 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA); ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST

RULING.—(1) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Phaenomeris* Hope, 1833 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Phaenomeris magnifica* Hope, 1833 (Name No. 1457);

(b) *Phaenomerus* Schönherr, 1836 (gender: masculine), type-species, by original designation, *Phaenomerus sundewalli* Boheman *in* Schönherr, 1836 (Name No. 1458).

(2) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *magnifica* Hope, 1833, as published in the binomen *Phaenomeris magnifica* (type-species of *Phaenomeris* Hope, 1833) (Name No. 1782);

(b) *sundewalli* Boheman *in* Schönherr, 1836, as published in the binomen *Phaenomerus sundewalli* (type-species of *Phaenomerus* Schönherr, 1836) (Name No. 1783).

(3) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) PHAENOMERIDIDAE Ohaus, 1913 (correction of PHAENOMERIDAE) (type-genus *Phaenomeris* Hope, 1833) (Name No. 314);

(b) PHAENOMERINA Faust, 1898 (available for a family-group taxon below subfamily level) (type-genus *Phaenomerus* Schönherr, 1836) (Name No. 315).

(4) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) PHAENOMERI Csiki, 1936 (type-genus *Phaenomerus* Schönherr, 1836) (Name No. 350);

(b) PHAENOMERINÀ Hustache, 1936 (type-genus *Phaenomerus* Schönherr, 1836) (Name No. 351);

(c) PHAENOMERIDAE Ohaus, 1913 (type-genus *Phaenomeris* Hope, 1833) (an incorrect original spelling for PHAENOMERIDIDAE) (Name No. 352)

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1405)

The present case was jointly submitted to the Office of the Commission in April 1959 by Mr. R. T. Thompson and Mr. R. D. Pope. An application was drafted and was sent to the printer on 14 July 1959 and was published on 8 April 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 255–256. No objection was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 May 1961 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)10 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 256. At the close of the voting period on 1 August 1961 the state of the voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order : Dymond, Mayr, Holthuis, Hering, Hemming, Stoll, Riley, Boschma, Obruchev, Bonnet, Alvarado, Brinck, Miller, Vokes, Jaczewski, do Amaral, Key, Uchida, Prantl, Lemche, Tortonese, Mertens, Kühnelt.

Negative Votes—none (0).

On Leave of Absence—one (1) : Bradley.

Voting papers not returned—one (1) : Evans.

Commissioner Poll returned a late affirmative vote.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

magnifica, Phaenomeris, Hope, 1833, *Proc. zool. Soc. London* **1833** : 62

PHAENOMERIDAE Ohaus, 1913, an incorrect original spelling for PHAENOMERIDIDAE q.v.

PHAENOMERIDIDAE Ohaus, 1913, *Deutsch. ent. Z.* : 225 (Beiheft)

PHAENOMERI Csiki, 1936, *Col. Cat.* (149) : 6

PHAENOMERINA Faust, 1898, *Deutsch. ent. Z.* : 76

PHAENOMERINÀ Hustache, 1936, *Sborn. ent. odd. Nár. Mus. Praze* **14** : 39

Phaenomeris Hope, 1833, *Proc. zool. Soc. London* **1833** : 62

Phaenomerus Schönherr, 1836, *Gen. Sp. Curcul.* **3** : 632

sundewalli, Phaenomerus, Boheman *in* Schönherr, 1836, *Gen. Sp. Curcul.* **3** : 632

CERTIFICATE

WE certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)10 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 621.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
23 *August* 1961

OPINION 622

FENESTELLA LONSDALE, 1839 (BRYOZOA) ; VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers :

(a) the generic name *Fenestella* [Röding], 1798, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy ;

(b) all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Fenestella* Lonsdale, 1839, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Fenestrella* [sic] *subantiqua* d'Orbigny, 1850, is hereby designated as the type-species of that genus.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *Fenestella* Lonsdale, 1839 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, *Fenestrella* [sic] *subantiqua* d'Orbigny, 1850 (Name No. 1459) ;

(b) *Fenestrellina* d'Orbigny, 1849 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Fenestella crassa* M'Coy, 1844, (Name No. 1460) ;

(c) *Fenestrella* Osborn & Drake, 1916 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Fenestrella ovata* Osborn & Drake, 1916 (Insecta, Hemiptera) (for use only by those zoologists who consider that *Fenestrella* is distinct from *Acalypta* Westwood, 1840) (Name No. 1461).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *subantiqua* d'Orbigny, 1850, as published in the binomen *Fenestrella* [sic] *subantiqua*, as interpreted by the neotype designated by Elias, 1956 (type-species of *Fenestella* Lonsdale, 1839) (Name No. 1784) ;

(b) *crassa* M'Coy, 1844, as published in the binomen *Fenestella crassa* (type-species of *Fenestrellina* d'Orbigny, 1849) (Name No. 1785) ;

(c) *ovata* Osborn & Drake, 1916, as published in the binomen *Fenestrella ovata* (type-species of *Fenestrella* Osborn & Drake, 1916) (Insecta, Hemiptera) (Name No. 1786).

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *Fenestella* [Röding], 1798, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above (Name No. 1530) ;

(b) *Fenestrella* Girard, [1844], an incorrect spelling for *Fenestella* Lonsdale, 1839 (Name No. 1531) ;

(c) *Fenestrella* d'Orbigny, 1849, an incorrect spelling for *Fenestella* Lonsdale, 1839 (Name No. 1532) ;

(d) *Fenestrella* d'Orbigny, 1850, an incorrect spelling for *Fenestella* Lonsdale, 1839 (Name No. 1533) ;

(e) *Fenestrella* Gray, 1847, an incorrect spelling for *Fenestella* [Röding], 1798 (Name No. 1534);

(f) *Drakella* Bergroth, 1922, a junior objective synonym of *Fenestrella* Osborn & Drake, 1916 (Name No. 1535).

(5) The family-group name FENESTELLIDAE King, 1849 (type-genus *Fenestella* Lonsdale, 1839) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name No. 316.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 154)

The present case was first submitted to the Office of the Commission by Dr. M. K. Elias and the late Dr. G. E. Condra in June 1944, in the form of an application for the validation of *Fenestella* Lonsdale and the designation of *Fenestella plebeia* M'Coy as its type-species. On learning later that adequate specimens of *Fenestrella subantiqua* d'Orbigny (which Lonsdale originally included in his genus but misidentified as *Gorgonia antiqua* Goldfuss) were available, the applicants asked that this species be designated as the type of *Fenestella*. An application on these lines was drafted and was sent to the printer on 4 March 1960, being published on 16 September 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 294–300.

Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to three palaeontological serials. An objection was received from Dr. E. Raymond Hall.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 May 1961 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)11 either for or against the proposals published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 299–300. At the close of the voting period on 1 August 1961 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: Dymond, Mayr, Holthuis, Hering, Hemming, Stoll, Boschma, Riley, Obruchev, Bonnet, Alvarado, Miller, Brinck, Jaczewski, Vokes, do Amaral, Key, Prantl, Lemche, Kühnelt.

Negative Votes—two (2): Uchida, Tortonese.

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Bradley.

Voting papers not returned—One (1): Evans.

Commissioner Poll returned a late affirmative vote.

Commissioner Mertens (26.vii.61) returned a qualified affirmative vote together with the following note: "I partially vote against the proposals, i.e. as far as the insect names (Hemiptera) are concerned. Both the names *Fenestrella* Osborn & Drake, 1916 and *Drakella* Bergroth, 1922 have already been synonymized by Drake (1928) with *Acalypta* Westwood, 1840 (cf. Drake & Ruhoff, 1960, Lace-Bug genera of the world,—*Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.*, **112**). In connection with these unimportant names I can find no reason for any action by the Commission changing their present status in order to restore

Fenestrella Osborn & Drake artificially, to place this long-established synonym on the Official List, and to place *Drakella* on the Official Index.

"It seems better to interpret *Fenestrella* of Gray and *Fenestrella* of Girard and d'Orbigny as unjustified emendations without injuring their present status under the Law of Homonymy. There is no evidence that the different usages of *Fenestrella* might be regarded as erroneous subsequent spellings, and therefore the interpretation by the applicants is to be regarded as unjustified and arbitrary."

The following comments were also received from Commissioners:

Commissioner K. H. L. Key (30.vi.61)—"In voting thus, I wish nevertheless to dissociate myself from the applicants' inference (pars. 6 & 7) that King 'intended' to designate the species represented by *Fenestrella subantiqua* d'Orbigny as type-species of *Fenestella* and that it is for this reason that *Fenestella* is to be regarded as a genus based on a misidentified type-species. I hold rather that, on the evidence presented, King's intentions are not determinable, and that *Fenestella* is a genus based on a misidentified type-species because the nominal species selected as type-species by King had been misidentified by Lonsdale, a fact that is demonstrable from Lonsdale's description of the species that he must be taken to have identified with *Gorgonia antiqua* Goldfuss."

Commissioner Henning Lemche (10.vii.61)—"I vote in favour of the proposals because they solve the problems clearly and in a manner as consistent as possible with the aim of the Rules. It cannot be correct to reject, because of the question mark, at the same time (1) *antiqua* Goldfuss as the type of *Fenestella*, and (2) *antiqua* Lonsdale as a separate species."

After receipt of Prof. Mertens correction on the status of *Fenestrella* Osborn & Drake, the Secretary of the Commission circulated to all Commissioners a note setting out the situation and proposing that in view of the circumstances *Fenestrella* and its type-species be not added to the Official Lists in the present Opinion.

Both Commissioner Lemche and Commissioner Hemming in replying to the Secretary's note suggested that *Fenestrella* Osborn & Drake should be added to the Official List with the endorsement that it is for use only by those specialists who consider the genus a valid one. This suggestion was adopted by the Secretary.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

crassa, *Fenestella*, M'Coy, 1844, *Syn. Char. Carb. Limestone Foss. Ireland*: 501
Drakella Bergroth, 1922, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belgique* **62** : 152
Fenestella Lonsdale, 1839, *in* Murchison, *Sil. Syst.* : 677
Fenestella Röding, 1798, *Mus. Bolten.* **2** : 193
FENESTELLIDAE King, 1849, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2) **3** : 388
Fenestrella Girard, [1844], *Arch. wiss. Kunde Russland* (1843) **3** : 539
Fenestrella Gray, 1847, *Proc. zool. Soc. London* **1847** : 201

Fenestrella d'Orbigny, 1849, *Rev. Mag. Zool.* (2) **3** : 501
Fenestrella d'Orbigny, 1850, *Prodr. Paléont.* **1** : 44
Fenestrella Osborn & Drake, 1916, *Ohio State Univ. Bull.* **20** : 222
Fenestrellina d'Orbigny, 1849, *Rev. Mag. Zool.* (2) **3** : 501
ovata, *Fenestrella*, Osborn & Drake, 1916, *Ohio State Univ. Bull.* **20** : 222
subantiqua, *Fenestrella*, d'Orbigny, 1850, *Prodr. Paléont.* **1** : 44

The following is the original reference for the designation of a neotype for a nominal species concerned in the present Ruling :

For *Fenestrella subantiqua* d'Orbigny, 1850 : M. K. Elias, 1956, *J. Paleont.* **30** : 317, 319–321, pl. 43, figs. 1–4

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)11 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 622.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
23 *October* 1961

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED ADDITION OF *TRICHOCERA* MEIGEN, 1803, TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY. Z.N.(S.) 1407

(see volume 18, pages 203–205)

By Paul Freeman (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

I wish to add my support to Mrs. Dahl's application for the addition of *Trichocera* Meigen, 1803, to the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology and of TRICHOCERIDAE to the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology. These names have been well known for a long time in the study of Diptera and warrant adding to the Lists.

I support also her arguments for the setting aside of the three specimens of *Tipula pagana* placed under the name *Tipula hiemalis* in the De Geer collection in Stockholm and their replacement by a neotype ; and also the placing of the specific name *hiemalis* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

OPINION 623

MACRONEMA PICTET, 1836 (INSECTA, TRICHOPTERA) ; VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Macronema* Stephens, 1829, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Macronema* Pictet, 1836 (gender : neuter), type-species, by monotypy, *Macronema lineatum* Pictet, 1836, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1462.

(3) The specific name *lineatum* Pictet, 1836, as published in the binomen *Macronema lineatum* (type-species of *Macronema* Pictet, 1836) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1787.

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

- (a) *Macronema* Stephens, 1829, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above (Name No. 1536) ;
- (b) *Macronemum* Burmeister, 1839, an invalid emendation of *Macronema* Pictet, 1836 (Name No. 1537).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 706)

The present case was first submitted by Mr. D. E. Kimmins in August 1952. At that time the provisions in the Code dealing with emendations were very obscure and Mr. Kimmins' case could not easily be dealt with. After the London Congress in 1958, however, an application was drafted and was sent to the printer on 28 March 1960 and published on 16 September 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 313–314. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to six entomological serials.

Dr. Kimmins's proposals were supported by Dr. H. H. Ross and Dr. G. B. Wiggins (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 158) and by Dr. K. M. F. Scott (Department of Zoology, University of Capetown, South Africa). An objection was received from Dr. E. Raymond Hall.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 May 1961 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)12 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 314. At the close of the voting period on 1 August 1961 the state of the voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty (20), received in the following order : Dymond, Mayr, Holthuis, Hering, Hemming, Boschma, Riley, Obruchev, Bonnet, Alvarado, Brinck, Miller, Jaczewski, Vokes, Key, Uchida, Prantl, Lemche, Tortonese, Kühnelt.

Negative Votes—three (3) : Stoll, do Amaral, Mertens.

On Leave of Absence—one (1) : Bradley

Voting papers not returned—one (1) : Evans.

Commissioner Poll returned a late affirmative vote.

Dr. Mertens sent the following comment with his voting paper (26.vii.61)—" There already exists an objection against the proposed validation of the generic name *Macronema* Pictet, 1836, by E. R. Hall. My own vote against the proposal is based on the following considerations : The applicant remarks that the name *Macronemum* Burmeister, 1839, replacing the technically invalid name *Macronema* ' has not come into general use '. I find that this very generalised wording cannot serve as an information to the Commission. It must be noted that the name *Macronemum*, re-introduced by Ross (1944) in strict accordance with the provisions of the Rules, is even to be found in general text-books, i.e. Brues, Melander & Carpenter, 1954 (Classification of Insects, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard* **108** : 219). So it seems to me to be too late for the stabilisation of *Macronema* Pictet and better for stability to continue the present usage of *Macronemum* than to change again the name of the genus concerned."

Original References

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

lineatum, *Macronema*, Pictet, 1836, *Mém. Soc. Phys. Hist. nat. Genève* **7** : 399
Macronema Pictet, 1836, *Mém. Soc. Phys. Hist. nat. Genève* **7** : 399
Macronema Stephens, 1829, *Syst. Cat. brit. Ins.* : 217
Macronemum Burmeister, 1839, *Handb. Ent.* **2** : 915

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper 61(12) were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 623.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
23 *October* 1961

OPINION 624

CROCODILUS PALUSTRIS LESSON, 1831 (REPTILIA): VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *indicus* Gray, 1831, as published in the combination *Crocodilus vulgaris indicus*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *palustris* Lesson, 1831, as published in the binomen *Crocodilus palustris*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1788.

(3) The specific name *indicus* Gray, 1831, as published in the combination *Crocodilus vulgaris indicus*, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 681.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 760)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission in April 1953 by Professor Robert Mertens. It was sent to the printer on 28 March 1960 and was published on 16 September 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 315. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to two herpetological serials. An objection was received from Dr. E. Raymond Hall.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 May 1961 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)13 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 315. At the close of the voting period on 1 August 1961 the state of the voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order : Dymond, Mayr, Holthuis, Hering, Hemming, Stoll, Boschma, Riley, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Bonnet, Alvarado, Brinck, Vokes, do Amaral, Key, Prantl, Lemche. Tortonese, Mertens, Kühnelt.

Negative Votes—two (2) : Miller, Uchida.

On Leave of Absence—one (1) : Bradley.

Voting papers not returned—one (1) : Evans.

Commissioner Poll returned a late negative vote.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

indicus, Crocodilus vulgaris, Gray, 1831, *Synopsis Rept.* : 58
palustris, Crocodilus, Lesson, 1831, *in* Férussac, *Bull. Sci. nat.* 25 : 121

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)13 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 624.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
23 *October* 1961

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *CICADELLA* LATREILLE, 1817. Z.N.(S.) 457

(see volume 18, pages 163–167)

By J. Dlabola (*Czechoslovak Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Prague*)

I have worked for more than 20 years in Homoptera Auchenorrhyncha and during this period I have seen so many changes of well-known generic names, that I do not hesitate to agree completely with the validation and suppression of names as given by W. E. China.

Especially for students working in economic entomology, it is very inconvenient to see the substitution of old known names (incorporated in many manuals) as for example, *Cicadella* versus *Eupteryx*. For these and other reasons it is more reasonable to avoid, in future, every prior generic replacement, if possible.

The use of *Cicadella* Latreille, 1817, for *viridis* L., 1758, and *Eupteryx* Curtis, 1831, for *atropunctata* Goeze, 1778, is to me, as I suppose to other workers in the group, quite acceptable and I support Dr. China's proposal very gladly.

OPINION 625

STROPHALOSIA KING, 1844 (BRACHIOPODA); DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

- (a) the following names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:
  - (i) the generic name *Leptaenalosia* de Verneuil, 1845;
  - (ii) the specific name *spiniferus* Howse, 1848, as published in the binomen *Productus spiniferus*;
  - (iii) the specific name *morrisianus* Howse, 1848, as published in the binomen *Productus morrisianus*;
- (b) all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Strophalosia* King, 1844, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Strophalosia gerardi* King, 1846, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus;
- (c) the emendation to *morrisiana* of the specific name *morrisiania* King, 1848, as published in the binomen *Strophalosia morrisiania*, is hereby validated.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

- (a) *Strophalosia* King, 1844 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, *Strophalosia gerardi* King, 1846 (Name No. 1463);
- (b) *Productella* Hall, 1867 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation by Oehlert, 1887, *Productus subaculeatus* Murchison, 1840 (Name No. 1464);
- (c) *Krotovia* Fredericks, 1928 (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Productus spinulosus* J. Sowerby, 1814 (Name No. 1465);
- (d) *Orthothrix* Geinitz, 1847 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation by Dall, 1877, *Orthis excavata* Geinitz, 1842 (Name No. 1466).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

- (a) *gerardi* King, 1846, as published in the binomen *Strophalosia gerardi* (type-species of *Strophalosia* King, 1844) (Name No. 1789);
- (b) *subaculeatus* Murchison, 1840, as published in the binomen *Productus subaculeatus* (type-species of *Productella* Hall, 1867) (Name No. 1790);
- (c) *spinulosus* J. Sowerby, 1814, as published in the binomen *Productus spinulosus* (type-species of *Krotovia* Fredericks, 1928) (Name No. 1791);
- (d) *excavata* Geinitz, 1842, as published in the binomen *Orthis excavata* (type-species of *Orthothrix* Geinitz, 1847) (Name No. 1792);
- (e) *morrisiana* (emend. of *morrisiania*) King, 1848, as published in the binomen *Strophalsia morrisiana* (Name No. 1793);

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(f) *lewisianus* de Koninck, 1847, as published in the binomen *Productus lewisianus* (Name No. 1794);

(g) *goldfussi* Münster, 1839, as published in the binomen *Spondylus goldfussi* (Name No. 1795).

(4) The generic name *Leptaenalosia* de Verneuil, 1845, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a)(i) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1538.

(5) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *spiniferus* Murchison & de Verneuil, 1845, as published in the binomen *Productus spiniferus* (a nomen nudum) (Name No. 682);

(b) *morrisianus* Murchison & de Verneuil, 1845, as published in the binomen *Productus morrisianus* (a nomen nudum) (Name No. 683);

(c) *spiniferus* Howse, 1848, as published in the binomen *Productus spiniferus* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a)(ii) above) (Name No. 684);

(d) *morrisianus* Howse, 1848, as published in the binomen *Productus morrisianus* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a)(iii) above) (Name No. 685);

(e) *morrisiania* King, 1848, as published in the binomen *Strophalosia morrisiania* (ruled under the plenary powers in (1)(c) above to be an invalid original spelling for *morrisiana*) (Name No. 686).

(6) The family-group name PRODUCTELLINAE Schuchert & LeVene, 1929 (type-genus *Productella* Hall, 1867) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name No. 317.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 784)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission in September 1953 by Dr. W. G. H. Maxwell. The information given by Dr. Maxwell was, however, defective and the application was later completed by Dr. Helen M. Muir-Wood, with Dr. Maxwell's approval. The application was sent to the printer on 4 March 1960 and was published on 16 September 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 316–318. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to three palaeontological serials. An objection was received from Dr. E. Raymond Hall.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 May 1961 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)14 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 320–321. At the close of the Voting Period on 1 August 1961 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: Dymond, Mayr, Holthuis, Hering, Hemming, Stoll, Boschma, Riley, Obruchev, Bonnet, Alvarado, Brinck, Miller, Jaczewski, Vokes, do Amaral, Key, Uchida, Prantl, Lemche, Mertens, Kühnelt.

Negative Votes—one (1): Tortonese.

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Bradley.

Voting papers not returned—one (1): Evans.

Commissioner Poll returned a late affirmative vote.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

excavata, *Orthis*, Geinitz, 1842, *N. Jahrb. Min. Geol. Pal. Abh.* **1842** : 578, pl. 10, figs. 12, 13

gerardi, *Strophalosia*, King, 1846, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **18** : 93

goldfussi, *Spondylus*, Münster, 1839, *Beitr. zur Petrefacten-Künde* **1** : 2, pl. 4, figs.3a, b

Krotovia Fredericks, 1928, *Bull. Com. géol. Leningrad* **46**(7) (1919) : 779, 790

Leptaenalosia de Verneuil, 1845, *in* Murchison, de Verneuil, Keyserling, *Géologie de la Russie d'Europe* **2**(3), Paléont. : 281

lewisianus, *Productus*, de Koninck, 1847, *Mém. Soc. roy. Liège* **4** : 262

morrisiana, *Strophalosis*, King, 1848, *Catalogue of Organic Remains of the Permian Rocks of Northumberland and Durham* : 9

morrisiania, *Strophalosia*, King, 1848, an invalid original spelling for *morrisiana* q.v.

morrisianus, *Productus*, Howse, 1848, *Trans. Tyneside Nat. Field Club* **1**(3) : 257

morrisianus, *Productus*, Murchison & de Verneuil, 1845, *Géologie de la Russie d'Europe* **1** : 223

Orthothrix Geinitz, 1847, *Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* **20**(2) : 84

Productella Hall, 1867, 20*th Rept. N.Y. State Cabinet*, Appendix I : 153, 250

PRODUCTELLINAE Schuchert & LeVene, 1929, *Fossilium Catalogus* **1**(42), Brach. : 17

spiniferus, *Productus*, Howse, 1848, *Trans. Tyneside Nat. Field Club* **1**(3) : 257

spiniferus, *Productus*, Murchison & de Verneuil, 1845, *Géologie de la Russie d'Europe* **1** : 223

spinulosus, *Productus*, J. Sowerby, 1814, *Min. Conch.* **1** : 155

Strophalosia King, 1844, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **14** : 313

subaculeatus, *Productus*, Murchison, 1840, *Bull. Soc. géol. France* **11** : 255

The following are the original references for the designation of type-species for two genera concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Productella* Hall, 1867: Oehlert, 1887, Appendice Brachiopodes *in* P. Fischer, *Manuel de Conchyliologie* . . .fasc. 11 : 1279

For *Orthothrix* Geinitz, 1847: Dall, 1877, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **8** : 53

CERTIFICATE

WE certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)14 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 625.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
23 *October* 1961

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED PRESERVATION OF THE NAME *CERASTES* FOR THE SAND VIPERS. Z.N.(S.) 724

(see volume 18, pages 170–171 and 315)

By Hobart M. Smith (*Professor of Zoology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

The generic name *Aspis* has been used occasionally in recent years by specialists aware of its claim to acceptance in lieu of *Cerastes* for the sand vipers. However, a review of the entries in the Zoological Record since 1936, when Stejneger proposed replacement of *Cerastes* by *Aspis*, reveals that at least three-quarters of the references to this genus continued to fall under the name *Cerastes.* This fact, coupled with the abundance of pre-1936 literature under the sole heading of *Cerastes*, and the general biological importance of the genus, make it clearly in the interest of nomenclatural stability to preserve the name *Cerastes* for the sand vipers.

By Robert Mertens and Konrad Klemmer (*Natur-Museum und Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main, Germany*)

The original proposal to suppress the generic name *Cerastes* Laurenti, 1768, by Schmidt, Pope and Loveridge has completely been changed due to the amendment published by W. E. China. He proposes the validation of the generic name *Cerastes* Laurenti (1768, *Synopsis Reptilium* : 81) with *Coluber cerastes* Linnaeus, 1758, as type-species, a nominal species not originally included in the genus *Cerastes.* Our first comment (Mertens, see volume 18, page 354) by this amendment is out of context.

2. After having studied again all the problems involved, we now conclude that the suggested validation of *Cerastes* Laurenti, in order to retain this name for the North African and Arabian sand vipers, in the best solution to the case. By strict application of the Rules the deplorable designation of *Coluber rhombeatus* Linnaeus, 1758, by Fejérváry (1923, *Zool. Anz.* **56** : 172) as type-species, would make unavailable the name *Cerastes* for the genus of viperid snakes, and, on the other hand, *Aspis* Laurenti (1768, *Synopsis Reptilium* : 105) cannot be used. Stejneger (1922, *Nyt Mag. Naturvid.* **60** : 83) was wrong in suggesting that the type-species of *Aspis* is, by Linnean tautonymy, *Aspis cleopatrae* Laurenti, 1768. The reference to the pre-Linnean name "Aspida " of Lucanus in the synonymy of *cleopatrae* does not satisfy the provisions of the Code [Art. 68d(i)], as there is not identity but similarity with the newly established genus name. Thus the designation as type-species of *Aspis intestinalis* Laurenti, 1768, by Barbour (1914, *Proc. New England zool. Club* **5** : 92), is to be regarded as the first valid type-designation. By this designation *Aspis* would become a senior subjective synonym of the well-known generic name *Maticora* Gray (1834, *Illustr. ind. Zool.* **2** : plate 86), for the Indian coral-snakes of the family Elapidae. On the other hand, the earliest name available for the genus of sand vipers would be *Gonyechis* Fitzinger (1843, *Systema Reptilium* : 28).

3. These multiple changes which, by strict application of the Code, would be the result of the nomenclatorial circumstances mentioned above, would lead to the greatest confusion. Therefore, in addition to the amendment made by W. E. China, we strongly recommend the International Commission to use its plenary powers in order to suppress the generic name *Aspis* Laurenti, 1768, with *Aspis intestinalis* Laurenti, 1768, as type-species, by subsequent designation by Barbour, 1914, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not of the Law of Homonymy, as proposed by Schmidt, Pope and Loveridge in their first application.

OPINION 626

ECHINUS MINUTUS BUCKMAN, 1845 (ECHINOIDEA) ; VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. REVISION OF OPINION 107

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *minutus* Gmelin, 1790, and all uses of the specific name *minutus*, published in the binomen *Echinus minutus*, prior to J. Buckman, 1845, are hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *minutus* Gmelin, 1790, as published in the binomen *Echinus minutus* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) (Name No. 687) ;

(b) *minutus*, all uses of in the binomen *Echinus minutus* prior to J. Buckman 1845 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) (Name No. 688) ;

(c) *minutus* Pallas, 1774, as alleged to have been published in the binomen *Echinus minutus* (a cheironym) (Name No. 689) ;

(d) *minuta* J. Buckman, 1845, as published in the binomen *Cidaris minuta* (a nomen nudum) (Name No. 690).

(3) The generic name *Eodiadema* Duncan, 1889 (gender : neuter), type-species, by monotypy, *Eodiadema granulatum* Wilson, 1889, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1467.

(4) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *minutus* J. Buckman, 1845, as published in the binomen *Echinus minutus* (Name No. 1796) ;

(b) *granulatum* Wilson, 1889, as published in the binomen *Eodiadema granulatum* (type-species of *Eodiadema* Duncan, 1889) (Name No. 1797).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1288)

The present case was first submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. R. V. Melville in December 1957. An application was prepared and was sent to the printer on 7 October 1959. It was published on 16th September 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 323–325. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56). An objection was received from Dr. E. Raymond Hall.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 May 1961 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)15 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 325. At the close of the voting period on 1 August 1961 the state of the voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: Dymond, Mayr, Holthuis, Hering, Hemming, Stoll, Boschma, Riley, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Bonnet, Alvarado, Miller, Brinck, Vokes, do Amaral, Prantl, Lemche, Tortonese, Mertens, Kühnelt.

Negative Votes—two (2) : Key, Uchida.

Leave of Absence—one (1) : Bradley

Voting Papers not returned—one (1) : Evans.

Commissioner Poll returned a late affirmative vote.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their Voting Papers :

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (8.v.61)—" It seems advisable to add to (1) of para. 9 of the proposal (: 325) : ' and all uses of the specific name *minutus* in combination with the generic name *Echinus* published before the publication of the name *Echinus minutus* J. Buckman, 1845' ; to be inserted in the second line of this paragraph between the words ' *minutus* ', and ' for '."

Dr. K. H. L. Key (23.vi.61)—" I am voting against the proposal submitted to the Commission in V.P.(61)15, because it seems, on the evidence presented, that the applicant has misinterpreted in significant respects the actions ascribed to J. Buckman, the author of ' *Echinus minutus* '.

" The applicant treats Buckman's ' *Cidaris minuta* ' and ' *Echinus minutus* ' as separate names, the first a *nomen nudum*, the second an available name. However, assuming that pages 81 and 95 of Murchison's book were published on the same date, the ' back reference ' associated with the description of *Echinus minutus* can surely only have the meaning : ' This is the description of the species cited in the list as *Cidaris minuta* '. There was, in fact, only one species, which, however, was given two different generic assignments in the same work. The situation is thus analogous to that of a name published with two different original spellings. The back reference amounts in a sense to a correction of one of these assignments—unfortunately it is not clear which.

" It is not evident, from the information supplied, just how the species *minutus* came to be given two generic assignments, nor who was responsible for what was apparently a late change. However, since a list can hardly be compiled until the things listed have come into existence, it seems likely that the combination with *Cidaris* was made after the combination with *Echinus* (although it appears on an earlier page)—and it may have been made by Murchison, as the general author of the work, rather than by Buckman ; the back reference could then have been inserted by either Murchison or Buckman.

" There are several uncertainties here, but the important point is that there is no more reason to regard *minutus* as having been published in combination with *Echinus* than with *Cidaris*. Yet if it had been published in the latter combination it could not fall as a homonym of Gmelin's name. The Code does not legislate for a situation such as this. If it did, it might well invoke again the First Reviser principle. However, it is open to the Commission to rule under the plenary powers that *Cidaris minuta* is to be deemed the combination intended by the author, and it would then not be necessary to suppress *Echinus minutus* Gmelin. It would, however, be necessary to consider whether the author of the species can be accepted as Buckman, or whether it is Murchison and Buckman, and a ruling may have to be given on this point.

" The effect of this course of action and of the one proposed in the application are essentially the same. The reason for opposing the application as it stands is that it rests upon a patently untenable assumption—namely that two different names were published by Buckman."

On 17 May 1961 the Secretary circulated to the Commission a note repeating Dr. Holthuis's comment and adding : " In view of the long period between Gmelin 1790 and Buckman 1845, Dr. Holthuis's proposal seems to be a good one and it is proposed to add a Ruling to this effect in the Opinion. This addition will in no way effect the end sought by the applicant, Mr. Melville, but will be a more efficient and certain way of achieving that end. Any Commissioner who objects to this proposal is asked to submit the objection to me before the end of the Voting Period on 1 August 1961." No objection was received.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

Eodiadema Duncan, 1889, *Geol. Mag.* (3) **6** : 339
granulatum, *Eodiadema*, Wilson, 1889, *Geol. Mag.* (3) **6** : 339
minuta, *Cidaris*, J. Buckman, 1845, *in* Murchison, *Geology of Cheltenham* (ed. 2) : 81
minutus, *Echinus*, J. Buckman, 1845, *in* Murchison, *Geology of Cheltenham* (ed. 2) : 81
minutus, *Echinus*, Gmelin, 1790, *in* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1** : 3194
minutus, *Echinus*, Pallas, 1774, [*Spic. Zool.* (10) : 34]

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)15 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 626.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
23 *October* 1961

OPINION 627

MALLOPHAGAN NAMES OF DE GEER, 1778; ADDED TO THE OFFICIAL LIST

RULING.—(1) It is hereby Ruled that, without prejudging the question whether De Geer's *Mém. Hist. Ins.* is or is not an available work, the generic name *Ricinus* and the specific names *fringillae*, *cornicis*, *mergiserrati*, *gallinae* and *canis*, all published by him in volume 7 of that work, are to be regarded as available names, in the sense of the Rules of Availability, as from their publication by De Geer, 1778.

(2) Under the plenary powers the family-group name NIRMIDES [Leach, 1815] is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(3) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Ricinus* De Geer, 1778 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Neumann, 1906, *Ricinus fringillae* De Geer, 1778 (Name No. 1468);

(b) *Degeeriella* Neumann, 1906 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation by Johnston & Harrison, 1911, *Nirmus discocephalus* Burmeister, 1838 (Name No. 1469);

(c) *Anaticola* Clay, 1936 (gender: feminine), type-species by original designation, *Pediculus crassicornis* Scopoli, 1763 (Name No. 1470);

(d) *Myrsidea* Waterston, 1915 (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Myrsidea victrix* Waterston, 1915 (Name No. 1471);

(e) *Goniocotes* Burmeister, 1838 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Johnston & Harrison, 1911, *Ricinus gallinae* De Geer, 1778 (Name No. 1472);

(f) *Trichodectes* Nitzsch, 1818 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Johnston & Harrison, 1911, *Ricinus canis* De Geer, 1778 (Name No. 1473).

(4) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *fringillae* De Geer, 1778, as published in the binomen *Ricinus fringillae* and as defined by the neotype designated by Clay & Hopkins, 1954 (type-species of *Ricinus* De Geer, 1778) (Name No. 1798);

(b) *cornicis* De Geer, 1778, as published in the binomen *Ricinus cornicis* and as defined by the neotype designated by Clay & Hopkins, 1954 (Name No. 1799);

(c) *mergiserrati* De Geer, 1778, as published in the binomen *Ricinus mergiserrati* and as defined by the neotype designated by Clay & Hopkins, 1954 (Name No. 1800);

(d) *gallinae* De Geer, 1778, as published in the binomen *Ricinus gallinae* and as defined by the neotype designated by Clay & Hopkins, 1954 (type-species of *Goniocotes* Burmeister, 1838) (Name No. 1801);

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 19, Part 2. March 1962.

(e) *canis* De Geer, 1778, as published in the binomen *Ricinus canis* and as defined by the neotype designated by Clay & Hopkins, 1954 (type-species of *Trichodectes* Nitzsch, 1818) (Name No. 1802);

(f) *discocephalus* Burmeister, 1838, as published in the binomen *Nirmus discocephalus* and as defined by the neotype designated by Clay, 1958 (type-species of *Degeeriella* Neumann, 1906) (Name No. 1803);

(g) *crassicornis* Scopoli, 1763, as published in the binomen *Pediculus crassicornis* and as defined by the neotype designated by Clay & Hopkins, 1951 (type-species of *Anaticola* Clay, 1936) (Name No. 1804);

(h) *citrinellae* Schrank, 1776, as published in the binomen *Pediculus citrinellae* and as defined by the neotype designated by Clay & Hopkins, 1954 (Name No. 1805);

(i) *querquedulae* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Pediculus querquedulae* and as defined by the neotype designated by Clay & Hopkins 1950 (Name No. 1806);

(j) *victrix* Waterston, 1915, as published in the binomen *Myrsidea victrix* (type-species of *Myrsidea* Waterston, 1915) (Name No. 1807).

(5) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :—

(a) RICINIDAE Neumann, 1890 (type-genus *Ricinus* De Geer, 1778) (Name No. 318);

(b) TRICHODECTIDAE Kellogg, 1896 (type-genus *Trichodectes* Nitzsch, 1818) (Name No. 319);

(c) GONIOCOTINI Eichler, 1937 (type-genus *Goniocotes* Burmeister, 1838) (Name No. 320);

(d) DEGEERIELLINI Eichler, 1937 (type-genus *Degeeriella* Neumann, 1906) (for use by those zoologists who consider that *Degeeriella* Neumann, 1906, and *Philopterus* Nitzsch, 1818, belong to different taxa of the family-group) (Name No. 321).

(6) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Nirmus* Hermann, 1804 (a junior objective synonym of *Ricinus* De Geer, 1778) (Name No. 1539);

(b) *Nirmus* Nitzsch, 1818 (a junior homonym of *Nirmus* Hermann, 1804) (Name No. 1540);

(c) *Physostomum* Nitzsch, 1818 (a junior objective synonym of *Ricinus* De Geer, 1778) (Name No. 1541).

(7) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *nitidissimum* Nitzsch, 1818, as published in the binomen *Liotheum nitidissimum* (a junior objective synonym of *Ricinus fringillae* De Geer, 1778) (Name No. 691);

(b) *mesoleucum* Nitzsch, 1818, as published in the binomen *Liotheum* *mesoleucum* (a junior objective synonym of *Ricinus cornicis* De Geer, 1778) (Name No. 692);

(c) *mergi* J. C. Fabricius, 1781, as published in the binomen *Pediculus mergi* (a junior objective synonym of *Ricinus mergiserrati* De Geer, 1778) (Name No. 693);

(d) *temporalis* Nitzsch, 1818, as published in the binomen *Philopterus temporalis* (a junior objective synonym of *Ricinus mergiserrati* De Geer, 1778) (Name No. 694);

(e) *hologaster* Nitzsch, 1818, as published in the binomen *Philopterus hologaster* (a junior objective synonym of *Ricinus gallinae* De Geer, 1778) (Name No. 695);

(f) *latus* Nitzsch, 1818, as published in the binomen *Trichodectes latus* (a junior objective synonym of *Ricinus canis* De Geer, 1778) (Name No. 696).

(8) The family-group name NIRMIDES [Leach, 1815] (type-genus *Nirmus* Hermann, 1804) (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (2) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name No. 353.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1400)

The present case was first submitted in November 1958 by Mr. G. H. E. Hopkins and Dr. Theresa Clay. After some emendation the application was sent to the printer on 28 March 1960 and was published on 16 September 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 326–333. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to seven entomological serials.

Support for the proposals was expressed by Dr. K. E. Emerson and Dr. Per Brinck (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 213).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 May 1961 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)16 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 330–333. At the close of the voting period on 1 August 1961 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: Dymond, Mayr, Holthuis, Hering, Hemming, Stoll, Boschma, Riley, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Bonnet, Alvarado, Brinck, Miller, Vokes, do Amaral, Key, Uchida, Prantl, Lemche, Tortonese, Mertens, Kühnelt.

Negative Votes—none (0).

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Bradley.

Voting papers not returned—One (1): Evans.

Commissioner Poll returned a late affirmative vote.

Commissioner Key made the following comment in returning his Voting Paper (29.vi.61): " The applicants sought originally to dispose of the names *Ricinus lari* De Geer and *Pediculus canis* O. Fabricius by designating for them neotypes which would make them subjective synonyms of earlier names (their paras. 11 and 16). With regard to *P. canis*, they admit that this procedure would not be in accord with the provisions of the new Code on neotype designation, and the same admission is implied in the case of *R. lari*. Both of these names are apparently *nomina dubia* and the straightforward way of dealing with them would seem to be to suppress them under the plenary powers. Perhaps a supplementary application to this effect might be suggested to the applicants.

" The third matter concerns the name *Myrsidea victrix* Waterston, cited as type-species of *Myrsidea* in para. 18(3)(d), but not listed under 18(4) and not referred to elsewhere in the application. This would seem to be an oversight on the applicants' part. If so, a request for *victrix* to be placed on the Official List of Specific Names might be included in any supplementary application."

In reply to Dr. Key's letter, Dr. Clay said that whilst it was true that *Ricinus lari* De Geer is a nomen dubium, *Pediculus canis* Fabricius is not, and the applicants are not inclined to take further action on these names. On the other hand the omission of *Myrsidea victrix* from the list of names to be added to the Official List of Specific Names was an oversight on the part of the applicants, and should be remedied as soon as possible.

On 20 September 1961 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the One-Month Rule on Voting Paper (O.M.)(61)2 either for or against " the addition of the specific name *victrix* Waterston, 1915, as published in the binomen *Myrsidea victrix* (type-species of *Myrsidea* Waterston, 1915) to the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ". At the close of the voting period on 20 October 1961 the state of the voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty-one (21) received in the following order : Riley, Evans, Brinck, Lemche, Holthuis, Vokes, Kühnelt, Hering, Key, Bonnet, Obruchev, Tortonese, Poll, Prantl, Miller, Hemming, Mayr, Stoll, Jaczewski, Mertens, Uchida.

Negative Votes—none (0).

Leave of Absence—one (1) : Bradley.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1) : Boschma.

Commissioners Alvarado and do Amaral returned late affirmative votes.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

Anaticola Clay, 1936, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1936 : 617**
canis, Ricinus, De Geer, 1778, *Mém. Hist. Ins.* **7 : 81**
citrinellae, Pediculus, Schrank, 1776, *Beytr. z. Naturg.* : 116, pl. 5, fig. 7
cornicis, Ricinus, De Geer, 1778, *Mém. Hist. Ins.* **7 : 76**
crassicornis, Pediculus, Scopoli, 1763, *Ent. carn.* : 383
Degeeriella Neumann, 1906, *Bull. Soc. zool. Fr.* **20 : 60**
DEGEERIELLINI Eichler, 1937, *in* Niethammer, *Handb. dtsch. Vogelkunde* **1 : 360**
discocephalus, Nirmus, Burmeister, 1838, *Handb. Ent.* **2(2) : 430**
fringillae, Ricinus, De Geer, 1778, *Mém. Hist. Ins.* **7 : 71**

gallinae, *Ricinus*, De Geer, 1778, *Mém. Hist. Inst.* **7** : 79
Goniocotes Burmeister, 1838, *Handb. Ent.* **2**(2) : 431
GONIOCOTINI Eichler, 1937, *S.B. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berl.* **1937** : 108
hologaster, *Philopterus*, Nitzsch, 1818, *Mag. Ent.* (Germar) **3** : 294
latus, *Trichodectes*, Nitzsch, 1818, *Mag. Ent.* (Germar) **3** : 296
mergi, *Pediculus*, J. C. Fabricius, 1781, *Spec. Ins.* **2** : 480
mergiserrati, *Ricinus*, De Geer, 1778, *Mém. Hist. Ins.* **7** : 78
mesoleucum, *Liotheum*, Nitzsch, 1818, *Mag. Ent.* (Germar) **3** : 300
Myrsidea Waterston, 1915, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **51** : 12
NIRMIDES [Leach, 1815], *in* Brewster, *Edinb. Ency.* (ed. 1) **9** : 78
Nirmus Hermann, 1804, *Mém. aptérologique* : 12
Nirmus Nitzsch, 1818, *Mag. Ent.* (Germar) **3** : 291
nitidissimum, *Liotheum*, Nitzsch, 1818, *Mag. Ent.* (Germar) **3** : 302
Physostomum Nitzsch, 1818, *Mag. Ent.* (Germar) **3** : 302
querquedulae, *Pediculus*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 612
RICINIDAE Neumann, 1890, *Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Toulouse* **24** : 55
Ricinus De Geer, 1778, *Mém. Hist. Ins.* **7** : 69
temporalis, *Philopterus*, Nitzsch, 1818, *Mag. Ent.* (Germar) **3** : 292
Trichodectes Nitzsch, 1818, *Mag. Ent.* (Germar) **3** : 294
TRICHODECTIDAE Kellogg, 1896, *Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.* (2) **6** : 63
victrix, *Myrsidea*, Waterston, 1915, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **51** : 13

The following are the original references for designations of type-species for genera concerning in the present Ruling :

For *Degeeriella* Neumann, 1906 :	Johnston & Harrison, 1911, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **36** : 326
For *Goniocotes* Burmeister, 1838 :	Johnston & Harrison, 1911, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **36** : 326
For *Ricinus* De Geer, 1778 :	Neumann, 1906, *Bull. Soc. zool. Fr.* **20** : 56
For *Trichodectes* Nitzsch, 1818 :	Johnston & Harrison, 1911, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **36** : 326

The following are the original references for designations of neotype specimens for nominal species concerned in the present Ruling :

For *Ricinus canis* De Geer, 1778 :	Clay & Hopkins, 1954, *Bull. Brit. Mus.* (*nat. Hist.*) *Ent.* **3** : 244
For *Pediculus citrinellae* Schrank, 1776 :	Clay & Hopkins, 1954, *Bull. Brit. Mus.* (*nat. Hist.*) *Ent.* **3** : 229
For *Ricinus cornicis* De Geer, 1778 :	Clay & Hopkins, 1954, *Bull. Brit. Mus.* (*nat. Hist.*) *Ent.* **3** : 239
For *Pediculus crassicornis* Scopoli 1763 :	Clay & Hopkins, 1951, *Bull. Brit. Mus.* (*nat. Hist.*) *Ent.* **2** : 19
For *Nirmus discocephalus* Burmeister, 1838 :	Clay, 1958, *Bull. Brit. Mus.* (*nat. Hist.*) *Ent.* **7** : 168
For *Ricinus fringillae* De Geer, 1778 :	Clay & Hopkins, 1954, *Bull. Brit. Mus.* (*nat. Hist.*) *Ent.* **3** : 237
For *Ricinus gallinae* De Geer, 1778 :	Clay & Hopkins, 1954, *Bull. Brit. Mus.* (*nat. Hist.*) *Ent.* **3** : 242

For *Ricinus mergiserrati* De Geer, 1778:	Clay & Hopkins, 1954, *Bull. Brit. Mus.* (*nat. Hist.*) *Ent.* **3** : 241
For *Pediculus querquedulae* Linnaeus, 1758:	Clay & Hopkins, 1950, *Bull. Brit. Mus.* (*nat. Hist.*) *Ent.* **1** : 244

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Papers (61)16 and (O.M.)(61)2 were cast as set out above, that the proposals set out in those Voting Papers have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 627.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
23 *October* 1961

COMMENT ON THE PETITION REGARDING THE NOMINAL GENUS *LYGUS* HAHN, 1833 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 1062

(see volume 18, pages 281–284)

By Dennis Leston (*Green End, Renhold, Bedford, England*)

I am in favour of the request made to the International Commission under the above reference. The case is much stronger, now, than at the time when the petition was drafted: almost all specialists, in the past five or six years, have acted as though the Commission had already approved of it (e.g., in Britain, Leston, 1957, *Entomologist* **90** : 128–135; Southwood and Leston, 1959, *Land and water bugs of the British Isles*, London) and their lead has been followed by general and applied entomologists. Further, no change will be necessary in the names of the species now attributed to *Neolygus* Knight; contrary to Kelton's belief (1955, *Canad. Ent.* **87** : 277–301) it can be shown that the *Neolygus-Apolygus* complex is dubiously congeneric with *Lygocoris* Reuter. Changes in the names of the Ethiopian species currently assigned to *Taylorilygus* Leston are, of course, inevitable: study of African mirids has scarcely begun and it is considered unwise to name further new entities in the *Taylorilygus-Gutrida* complex until a major revision has been undertaken—Leston and Carthy (1957, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (12) **10** : 194–198), confronted by a member of this group in the fauna of the Azores, preferred to designate it as " species A " rather than introduce a new specific name of doubtful generic assignment.

The request has my unqualified support.

OPINION 628

MENOPON NITZSCH, 1818 (INSECTA, MALLOPHAGA); ADDED TO THE OFFICIAL LIST

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Liotheum* Nitzsch, 1818, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Menopon* Nitzsch, 1818 (gender: neuter), type-species, by designation by Johnston & Harrison, 1911, *Pediculus gallinae* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1474.

(3) The specific name *gallinae* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Pediculus gallinae*, and as defined by the neotype designated by Clay and Hopkins, 1950 (type-species of *Menopon* Nitzsch, 1818) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1808.

(4) The family-group name MENOPONIDAE Mjöberg, 1910 (type-genus *Menopon* Nitzsch, 1818) (to be used in preference to TRINOTONIDAE Eichler, 1941, by those zoologists who consider that *Menopon* Nitzsch, 1818, *Trinoton* Nitzsch, 1818, and *Eurem* Nitzsch, 1818, all belong to the same family-group taxon) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name No. 322.

(5) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Liotheum* Nitzsch, 1818, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above (Name No. 1542);

(b) *Menopum* Neumann, 1906, an incorrect spelling for *Menopon* Nitzsch, 1818 (Name No. 1543);

(c) *Maenopon* Packard, 1873, an alleged but non-existent name (Name No. 1544);

(d) *Maenopon* Harrison, 1916, an incorrect spelling for *Menopon* Nitzsch, 1818 (Name No. 1545).

(6) The family-group name LIOTHEIDAE Burmeister, 1838 (type-genus *Liotheum* Nitzsch, 1818) (invalid because the name of its type-genus is suppressed under the plenary powers) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name No. 354.

(7) The specific name *pallidum* Nitzsch, 1818, as published in the binomen *Liotheum pallidum* (a junior objective synonym of *Pediculus gallinae* Linnaeus, 1758) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 697.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1399)

A preliminary statement on the present case was sent by Mr. G. H. E. Hopkins and Dr. Clay to the Office of the Commission in February 1959. A final application was received on 26 February 1960 and was sent to the printer on 28 March 1960. It was published on 16 September 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 334–336. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to seven entomological serials. Comments in support of the proposals were received from Dr. Per Brinck (Lunds Universitets Zoologiska Institution, Sweden) and Dr. K. C. Emerson (Arlington, Virginia, U.S.A.).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 July 1961 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)18 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 335–336. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 October 1961 the state of the Voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order : Boschma, Holthuis, Lemche, Munroe, Mayr, Vokes, Brinck, Obruchev, do Amaral, Key, Hering, Prantl, Hemming, Riley, Jaczewski, Uchida, Mertens, Tortonese, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Bradley, Alvarado, Poll.

Negative Votes—none (0).

On Leave of Absence—three (3) : Evans, Miller, Stoll.

Commissioner J. Chester Bradley in a note on his Voting Paper wrote (3.x.61) : " I wish to disassociate myself from the argument in paragraphs 2 and 3 on page 334 ".

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

gallinae, *Pediculus*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 613
LIOTHEIDAE Burmeister, 1838, *Handb. Ent.* **2**(2) : 436
Liotheum Nitzsch, 1818, *Mag. Ent.* (Germar) **3** : 296
Maenopon Harrison, 1916, *Parasitology* **9** : 22
Maenopon Packard, 1873 [*Rept. U.S. geol. Surv.* **6** : 731] an alleged but non-existent name
Menopon Nitzsch, 1818, *Mag. Ent.* (Germar) **3** : 299
MENOPONIDAE Mjöberg, 1910, *Ark. Zool.* **6**(13) : 26
Menopum Neumann, 1906, *Bull. zool. Soc. Fr.* **20** : 59
pallidum, *Liotheum*, Nitzsch, 1818, *Mag. Ent.* (Germar) **3** : 299

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a genus concerned in the present Ruling :

For *Menopon* Nitzsch, 1818 : Johnston & Harrison, 1911, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **36** : 327

The following is the original reference for the designation of a neotype for a nominal species concerned in the present Ruling :

For *Pediculus gallinae* Linnaeus 1758 : Clay & Hopkins, 1950, *Bull. Brit. Mus. (nat. Hist.) Ent.* **1** : 262, fig. 56

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)18 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 628.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
24 *October* 1961

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES FOR *CLATHURELLA* CARPENTER, 1857. Z.N.(S.) 518

(see volume 18, pages 270–272)

By Myra Keen (*Stanford University, Stanford, California, U.S.A.*)

I wish to support the petition by Dr. Joshua L. Baily, Jr. for the designation of the type-species of *Clathurella* Carpenter, 1857, as *Clavatula rava* Hinds, 1843. This seems to me to be in the interests of stability and in harmony with current usage.

However, the last two entries in the roster of names for which action is asked seem to me to be out of place ; namely, paragraphs (4)(b) and (4)(c) under paragraph 10 of the petition. As Dr. Baily has assured me that it was not his intention when submitting the petition to include these matters, I would protest against them on two grounds : first, in the matter of *Pelagia*, it is not appropriate to include matters not directly within the scope of the petition itself ; these homonyms occur in other phyla than the one under discussion and, besides, the law of homonymy already disposes of them without the machinery of official action needing to be invoked. Second, in the matter of *Philbertia*, the type-species of which is not discussed in the petition, an actual error of fact is involved in stating that it is a junior objective synonym ; as a junior subjective synonym, it may later prove to be of use and should not summarily be suppressed.

Therefore, I would qualify my support of the petition only as to the points covered in parts (1) through (3) and (4)(a) in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. **18**, pt. 4, pp. 270–272.

CARCHARHINUS BLAINVILLE, 1816 (CLASS CHONDRICHTHYES, ORDER SELACHII) ; PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF *CARCHARIAS MELANOPTERUS* QUOY & GAIMARD AS TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 920

By J. A. F. Garrick (*Division of Fishes, U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission to use its plenary powers to conserve the generic name *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816. This application therefore supports, in part, the object of the recent proposal by White, Tucker & Marshall (1961, *Bull. zool. Nom.*, **18**(4) : 273–280) but offers a counter proposal in selecting a type-species for *Carcharhinus*. The genus so named, as currently interpreted, is the largest of all shark genera, and the name *Carcharhinus* is used for it by the great majority of modern workers. The species generally accepted as type-species of *Carcharhinus* is not available as type-species under the Rules. Application of the Rules would result in (a) *Carcharhinus* becoming a senior objective synonym of *Carcharodon* A. Smith, 1838, or if this is set aside, (b) *Carcharhinus* becoming a junior subjective synonym of *Alopias* Rafinesque, 1810, and (c) use of one or the other of the poorly founded names *Glyphis* Agassiz, 1843, or *Galeolamna* Owen, 1853, for the sharks presently considered under *Carcharhinus*. The relevant facts of this case are set out below, and have recently been discussed in the literature by Boeseman (1960, *Zool. Meded. Leiden*, **37**(6) : 81–100), White, Tucker & Marshall (*op. cit.*) and Garrick (in press).

2. Blainville in 1816 (*Bull. Soc. philom. Paris*, p. 121 ; *J. Phys. Chem. Hist. Nat.*, **83** : 264) introduced *Carcharhinus*, presented a diagnosis, and listed, by name only, fourteen species within the genus. Seven of these species are now placed in other genera, six others still appear to be *nomina nuda*, whereas the remaining one, *C. commersonii*, also a *nomen nudum* when listed, was later stated by Blainville (1825, in Vieillot, *Faune Franç.*, p. 90) to be based on an illustration of a shark in Lacépède (1798, *Hist. Nat. Poiss.*, **1** : 169, pl. 8, fig. 1).

3. Bosc (1816, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* **5** : 277) selected *Squalus carcharias* (presumably of Linnaeus, 1758) as type-species of *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816, even though the specific name *carcharias* was not on Blainville's list ; this selection is interpreted as valid by White, Tucker & Marshall (*op. cit.*) on the grounds that *C. lamia* (presumably of Rafinesque, 1810), which was on Blainville's list, is a junior objective synonym of *S. carcharias*. Bosc's designation would thus make *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816, a senior objective synonym of *Carcharodon* A. Smith, 1838, and would be disastrous to the nomenclature of both genera if followed.

4. Jordan and Gilbert in 1883 (*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **16** : 22) were the first authors to designate a type-species for *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816, from the fourteen specific names listed by Blainville under his original diagnosis of the genus. They selected *C. commersonii* Blainville, the first species on Blainville's list, as type-species.

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 19, Part 2. March 1962.

5. Because *C. commersonii* Blainville, 1816, was a *nomen nudum* when listed under Blainville's original diagnosis of *Carcharhinus*, it is not available as type-species, even though, as mentioned above, it was subsequently validated by Blainville in 1825.

6. Fowler in 1908 (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* **60** : 62) recognised that *C. commersonii* Blainville, 1816, was a *nomen nudum*, and designated *Squalus vulpes* Gmelin, 1789, the last species on Blainville's 1816 list, as type-species of *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816. This designation makes *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816, a junior subjective synonym of *Alopias* Rafinesque, 1810. If followed, it provides a serious threat to the stability of nomenclature because it means that the name *Carcharhinus*, as extensively used, must be replaced by one or other of the poorly founded generic names discussed below.

7. The first available name for the genus currently but incorrectly recognised as *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816, is *Glyphis* Agassiz, 1843 (*Poiss. Foss.* **3** : 243, pl. 36, fig. 10–13), with type-species *G. hastalis* Agassiz, 1843 (*op. cit.*). This genus and species were based only on two fossil teeth which resemble the lower teeth of a *Carcharhinus* species. Because we know nothing more about *Glyphis*, use of the name *Glyphis* Agassiz to replace *Carcharhinus* Blainville would be unfortunate. *Glyphis* Agassiz has never been used for any living species currently recognised as belonging to *Carcharhinus* Blainville.

8. If *Glyphis* Agassiz, 1843, is rejected as a substitute for *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816, the next available name is *Galeolamna* Owen, 1853 (*Cat. Osteol. Roy. Coll. Surg. Lond.* **1** : 96, No. 427) with type-species *G. greyi* Owen, 1853 (*op. cit.*). This genus and species were based only on a pair of jaws from an Australian specimen in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. The account of the type-material is inadequate, and the type-material is now lost as a result of bombing damage during World War II. The name *Galeolamna* Owen has never been accorded general usage as a substitute for *Carcharhinus* Blainville, though it has been widely applied in Australian literature. However, even in Australia some three or four different species have been referred to *G. greyi*, and there is no unanimity as to its identity.

9. Accustomed usage in the last fifty years has strongly favoured the generic name *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816, for what is now regarded as the largest distinguishable group of shark species, even though the genus when first presented was heterogeneous. Likewise, acceptance of the name *Carcharhinus* Blainville has predominantly been accompanied by acceptance of *Carcharhinus commersonii* Blainville as type-species of the genus, despite the facts that according to the Rules *C. commersonii* is not available, and that there has been no general agreement as to its identity. With regard to the latter situation, it seems unlikely that *C. commersonii* will ever be absolutely identified. However, as shown by Garrick (in press), there is considerable justification for stabilizing the identification of *C. commersonii* as a junior synonym of *Carcharias melanopterus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824 (*Voy. l'Uranie et Physicienne, Zool.*, p. 194), a widely distributed, shallow water, Indo-Pacific species currently accepted as belonging to *Carcharhinus* Blainville.

10. Following from the above it seems that stability of nomenclature

would most easily be achieved by designating *Carcharias melanopterus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824, as type-species of *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816. This action would not upset current nomenclature of *Carcharhinus* species, and would have several advantages over the proposal of White, Tucker & Marshall (*op. cit.*) that *Carcharias milberti* Müller & Henle, 1841, be type-species. In particular the designation of *C. melanopterus* would not be out of harmony with accustomed usage if there is acceptance of *C. melanopterus* as a senior subjective synonym of *C. commersonii.* The same cannot be said for *C. milberti* which is generally accepted as type-species of the controversial genus *Eulamia* Gill, 1862; actually the status of *C. milberti* is itself not yet clear-cut, and there is a possibility that it is a junior synonym of *Squalus plumbeus* Nardo, 1827, of the Mediterranean (see Bigelow & Schroeder, 1948, Fishes of the western North Atlantic, *Mem. Sears Found. Mar. Res.* **1**(1) : 368, footnote 82; Tortonese, 1950, *Boll. Pesca Piscic. Idrobiol. Roma*, n.s., **5** : 5–21). A second reason for favouring *C. melanopterus* as type-species is that it is an Indo-Pacific species as was *C. commersonii*, while *C. milberti* has been reported only from the Atlantic and Mediterranean. Lastly, from the point of view of suitability, there is at least as much reason for selecting *C. melanopterus* as representative of the genus *Carcharhinus* as there is for *C. milberti*—in this respect it is perhaps presumptious to regard any *Carcharhinus* species as more representative than another of the fairly wide range of morphological variability in the genus as a whole.

11. In view of the facts set out in the preceding paragraphs, I now request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :

(1) to use its plenary powers : (a) to set aside all selections of type-species for the genus *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816, made prior to the Ruling now asked for and (b) having done so, to designate *Carcharias melanopterus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824, to be the type-species of the foregoing genus;

(2) to place the following name on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology: *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816 (gender: masculine), type-species by designation under the plenary powers under (1) (b) above: *Carcharias melanopterus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824;

(3) to place the following name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology: *melanopterus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824, as published in the combination *Carcharias melanopterus* (specific name of the type-species of *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816);

(4) to place the following name on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology: CARCHARHINIDAE Garman, 1913 (type-genus: *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816);

(5) to place the following names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:
   (a) *Carcharinus* Cloquet, 1817 (an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816;
   (b) *Carcharorhinus* Agassiz, 1846 (an invalid emendation of *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816).

PENAEID GENERIC NAMES (CRUSTACEA, DECAPODA). Z.N.(S.) 962

By L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

The Penaeidea (Decapoda) are shrimps of medium to very large size, and many species of this group form the subject of economically extremely important fisheries and fishery industries. In recent years new fishing methods and the exploitation of areas which so far had not been used as shrimping grounds tremendously increased the Penaeid fishery everywhere in tropical and subtropical regions. Many species which previously were not fished for commercially now prove to be of high economic value. The fisheries literature on shrimps in the last decades consequently has considerably increased and technical papers on Penaeidea are published all over the world. It is therefore highly desirable that the names of the various Penaeid genera be stabilized, especially so as there is a diverse practice in the spelling of these names. In the present application the names of 27 genera of Penaeidea are submitted for addition to the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. To the best of my knowledge, all but one of these names are the valid names for the genera concerned. In one case the validity of the name has to be established under the plenary powers of the Commission (see para. 2(4) below).

2. A few problems connected with these names call for some special comments, which are given here in a separate paragraph before the actual list of the names. These problems are set out below :—

(1) As can be expected, many generic names are in some way or other derived from the oldest generic name in the group, viz., *Penaeus* Fabricius, 1798. Unfortunately the name *Penaeus* has sometimes been incorrectly spelled *Peneus*, and a few of the generic names derived from this name have accordingly been misspelled in the original publication (*Atypopeneus* Alcock, 1905 ; *Parapeneopsis* Alcock, 1901; *Trachypeneopsis* Burkenroad, 1934; *Trachypeneus* Alcock, 1901 ; *Xiphopeneus* Smith, 1869), while all others are spelled with *ae* (*Amalopenaeus* Smith, 1882 ; *Archipenaeopsis* Bouvier, 1905 ; *Carpopenaeus* Glaessner, 1946; *Ceratopenaeus* Kishinouye, 1929; *Erythropenaeus* Kishinouye, 1929 ; *Hemipenaeopsis* Bouvier, 1905 ; *Hemipenaeus* Bate, 1881 ; *Heteropenaeus* De Man, 1896 ; *Hymenopenaeus* Smith, 1882 ; *Leptopenaeus* Kishinouye, 1929 ; *Metapenaeopsis* Bouvier, 1905 ; *Metapenaeus* Wood-Mason, 1891 ; *Neopenaeopsis* Bouvier, 1905 ; *Parapenaeus* Smith, 1885 ; *Pelagopenaeus* Burkenroad, 1934 ; *Penaeopsis* Bate, 1881 ; *Penaeus* Fabricius, 1798 ; *Plesiopenaeus* Bate, 1881). All of the 5 names of the first group are currently used by zoologists ; of the 18 names of the second group 10 are currently used, while the other 8 are considered by most carcinologists to be junior synonyms of some other names. As to the spelling that should be adopted for these names, there are three different opinions. The first group of authors wants to preserve the original spelling of each name whether with *e* or *ae*, as this practice is in harmony with the International Code for Zoological Nomenclature. This viewpoint is

defended by Gunter (1957, *Syst. Zool.* 6 : 98–100). The two other groups of carcinologists favour uniform spelling of the name *Penaeus* and its derivations in all Penaeid generic names. The adherents of these two groups consider it highly inconvenient, especially for the many non-taxonomists who at present occupy themselves with the study of Penaeidea, to have to remember in which names the word *Penaeus* or its derivations are written with an *a* before the second *e*, and in which such an *a* should be omitted. They are of the opinion that it would be of great advantage to all workers concerned if the spelling was uniform for all genera. The difference between the second and third group is that the second group prefers to let all names be derived from the word *Peneus* in the spelling with the single *e*, while the third group favours the spelling *Penaeus* with *ae*. The arguments of the second group are, if I am not mistaken, that the spelling *Peneus* is simpler, while it is moreover linguistically more correct. Dr. L. W. Grensted, the classical adviser to the Commission made the following comment on the name *Peneus* (in a letter dated 31 May 1955 to Mr. F. Hemming) :

> " *Peneus*. This occurs several times in the Latin poets and in Cicero as the name of a river in Thessaly and of the river-god personifying the stream. It is not found in Greek classical writers at all, but the curious pronunciation (attested by its use in Latin poetry), Pēnēŭs, presupposes (as the Latin Dictionaries assert) a Greek word with a long second syllable. This is taken to be *Πγνειος*, but I see no reason why it should not have been *Πγυηός*. In any case the Latin form *Peneus* must determine its use in forming generic names and should be preserved whenever the Rules permit. The faulty spelling *Penaeus* is doubtless due to a desire to preserve the correct pronunciation, but is quite barbarous. It has nothing to do with Peneius, which is an adjective from Peneus, found twice in Ovid."

The main advocate of the second group is the well-known Penaeid specialist, Dr. M. D. Burkenroad. The arguments of the third category (among whom I may place myself) for the preservation of the spelling *Penaeus* are the following : The spelling *Penaeus* is nomenclaturally the correct spelling, which is adopted by the majority of authors, while furthermore the generic name *Penaeus* Fabricius is already placed on the Official List in that spelling. The majority of the generic names derived from the word *Pen(a)eus* is written with *ae*. As shown above, of the currently adopted names derived from *Pen(a)eus* 10 are written with *ae* and 5 with *e*. Furthermore there are 8 such generic names, which are currently considered to be junior synonyms of other names, but which are potentially valid names ; all these names are derived from *Penaeus* with *ae*. The argument that the spelling *Peneus* is linguistically more correct is a rather weak one, since Fabricius gave no derivation of the name, so that it even might be considered an arbitrary combination of letters. The nomenclaturally correct spelling of the name is *Penaeus*, and it seems unwise to change this spelling, which at present is accepted by an overwhelming majority of carcinologists both in pure and applied science, while furthermore the name *Penaeus* has figured on the Official List in this spelling since 1928. My proposal to the Commission therefore is that they should correct the spelling of the five names listed earlier in this paragraph (p. 103, lines 27–29) to respectively *Atypopenaeus*, *Parapenaeopsis*, *Trachypenaeopsis*, *Trachypenaeus* and *Xiphopenaeus*.

(2) A similar, though less important question is posed by the generic names *Aristeus* and *Aristaeomorpha*. According to Dr. Grensted : "*Aristaeus*, is also found as a mythological name, in the same Latin authors [as *Peneus*], and is invariably so spelled. There is no case at all, on the linguistic side, for altering it to *Aristeus*—which would be misleading in its pronunciation, and so far as the classics are concerned, again a barbarism. The Greek form *'Αρισταιος* is found in Hesiod and once or twice elsewhere, but fully confirms the Latin *Aristaeus*, which in any case governs the modern taxonomic usage ". Here too the original spelling of the name is incorrect linguistically ; however, the spelling *Aristeus* cannot be changed for linguistic reasons, and as it has been used by the majority of authors, it seems best to place this name in its nomenclaturally correct spelling on the Official List. The original spelling of the name *Aristaeomorpha* is with *ae*, which therefore is both linguistically and nomenclaturally the correct spelling. Both spellings *Aristeomorpha* and *Aristaeomorpha* are used by later authors, the former spelling being somewhat more common, being about 1.5 times as often employed as the latter spelling. Both spellings have been used by prominent carcinologists (*Aristeomorpha* by Balss, Barnard, Bouvier, Brian, De Man, Senna, Zariquiey, and others ; *Aristaeomorpha* by Alcock, Burkenroad, Kemp, Kubo, Parisi, Stebbing, Stephensen, and others). Both *Aristeus* and *Aristaeomorpha* are of economic importance, and it might therefore be useful to make their spelling uniform by having the latter name emended to *Aristeomorpha* under the plenary powers of the Commission.

(3) In 1818, W. G. Tilesius von Tilenau published the second part of his paper " Ueber das nächtliche Leuchten des Meerwassers " in *Ann. Wetterau. Ges. Naturk.* **4** : 1–10, pls. 20a, b, 21a, b. In this paper a great number of planktonic Crustacea are described and figured. Most of the descriptions and figures are too poor to permit of a specific identification, but in some cases the identity of the genus can be ascertained. Thus Tilesius's *Phasmatocarcinus glaucus* and *P. discophthalmus* doubtless are species of *Lucifer* Thompson, 1830, while his *Prionorhynchotus apus* and *Symphysopus hirtus* might be species of *Sergestes* H. Milne Edwards, 1830. Tilesius declared on p. 5 of his paper : " Da ich sie [namely the various animals dealt with by him] aber unzähligemal als leuchtende Punkte erhascht habe ; so musste ich sie unter irgend einem Namen anführen. Diese Namen haben also hier, wie gesagt, keinen andern Zweck, als die angeführten Seeleuchten zu unterscheiden, sie sind kein Produkt der herrschenden Sucht, neue Namen für alte Dinge zu schmieden, sie sind auch nicht bestimmt, um in's System aufgenommen zu werden, es soll mich vielmehr freuen, wenn sie von erfahrnen Entomologen verbessert und berichtigt werden können . . . ". It is obvious that Tilesius did not introduce these names for purposes of zoological nomenclature and for this reason they might well be suppressed by the Commission. The generic names in question are found in Neave's, 1940, *Nomenclator Zoologicus* (**3** : 700, 893 ; **4** : 363).

The first part of Tilesius's paper was published in 1814 in *Ann. Wetterau.*

Ges. Naturk. **3** : 360–372. It does not contain any information on Crustacea, but in it a number of Protozoa, Coelenterates, Tunicates, and animals of uncertain taxonomic status are dealt with. Several of the generic and specific names used there are new. A number of them are nomina nuda, which became available in 1818 when in the second part of Tilesius's paper the plates figuring these taxa were published. Dr. C. G. Adams of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) wrote that he could " find no record of the specific names [of Tilesius's Protozoa] being used by anyone since Tilesius". As to the Coelenterates mentioned by Tilesius, Dr. W. J. Rees of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) stated (in litt.) : " The publication seems to have been ignored by coelenterate experts and the species are not recognizable from the figures. It would be a good thing to have the names suppressed ". Dr. Ailsa Clark of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), who was consulted about Tilesius's Tunicate names wrote : "As far as I can tell, this publication, together with the new species of *Salpa* included in it, is unknown among workers on pelagic Tunicates. It was not mentioned in Herdman's ' Challenger ' report, Ihle's paper of 1911 (*Zool. Anz.*) on the nomenclature of salps or Hopkinson's Bibliography of Tunicates (1912) ". It seems logical to consider Tilesius's above cited statement of 1818 that the names given by him are not intended for use in zoological nomenclature as not only referring to the names in the second (1818) part of his paper, but also to those published in the first (1814) part. Therefore the suppression of the first part under the plenary powers of the Commission is now requested.

(4) The generic name *Metapenaeus*, which is well-known and widely used proves to be nomenclaturally invalid for the genus for which it is currently employed. This name was introduced by Wood-Mason (1891) for a genus of which he designated *Penaeus affinis* H. Milne Edwards, 1837, as the type and in which he placed three species : *Metapenaeus philippinensis andamanensis* Wood-Mason, *Metapenaeus coniger* Wood-Mason, and (with some doubt) *Metapenaeus rectacutus* (Bate). At present the name *Metapenaeus* is used by carcinologists for the genus containing *Penaeus monoceros* Fabricius, 1798, and several other species. There are two reasons why this current practice to employ the name *Metapenaeus* for the genus in question is incorrect :

Firstly the name *Metapenaeus* Wood-Mason, 1891, is younger than the name *Mangalura* Miers, 1878. The latter name was introduced by Miers, 1878 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1878** : 303) for the species *Penaeus dobsoni* Miers, 1878, which is its type by monotypy. *Penaeus dobsoni* is currently considered to be congeneric with *Penaeus monoceros* Fabricius, 1798, and *Mangalura* thereby is the oldest available name for the genus containing these two species.

Secondly the name *Metapenaeus* Wood-Mason, 1891, proves to be not available at all for the genus containing *Penaeus monoceros*. As has recently been shown by Hall (1961, *Bull. Raffles Mus.* **26** : 93, 94) the type-specimen of *Penaeus affinis* H. Milne Edwards does not belong to what authors like Alcock (1906, *Catal. Indian Decap. Crust. Ind. Mus.* **3**(1) : 20), De Man (1911, *Siboga Exped.* **39**(a) : 57) and Kubo (1949, *Journ. Tokyo Coll. Fisher.* **36**(1) : 340) indicated with the name *Metapenaeus* (or *Penaeopsis*) *affinis* (H. Milne Edwards), but actually is a specimen of the species best known as *Parapenaeopsis sculptilis*

(Heller, 1862). As *Penaeus affinis* H. Milne Edwards, 1837, is the type of the genus *Metapenaeus* Wood-Mason by original designation, the name *Metapenaeus* Wood-Mason, 1891, cannot be used for the genus containing *Penaeus monoceros* Fabricius, 1798, but is only available for the genus containing *Penaeus sculptilis* Heller, 1862, which latter genus at present is currently indicated by the name *Parapenaeopsis* Alcock, 1901.

If therefore the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature is strictly applied here, the correct name of the genus " *Metapenaeus* " auctorum becomes *Mangalura* Miers, 1878 (type-species : *Penaeus dobsoni* Miers, 1878), while the genus now known as *Parapenaeopsis* Alcock, 1901 (type-species : *Penaeus styliferus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837) would have to bear the name *Metapenaeus* Wood-Mason, 1891 (type-species : *Penaeus affinis* H. Milne Edwards, 1837).

It is clear that the switching of the name *Metapenaeus* from one well-known genus to another will cause a large amount of undesirable confusion which should be avoided at all costs. There are two ways, both under the plenary powers of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, to prevent this confusion. The first solution is the total suppression of the name *Metapenaeus*, which would make both the names *Mangalura* and *Parapenaeopsis* the valid names for their respective genera ; the disadvantage of this solution is that the well-known name *Metapenaeus*, which is very often used also in fisheries literature, will entirely disappear and be replaced by the totally unfamiliar name *Mangalura*. The second solution is to suppress the name *Mangalura* and to select for the genus *Metapenaeus* a type-species in harmony with current usage. The draw-back of this second solution is that it needs two different actions under the suspension of the Rules, while as the type of the genus *Metapenaeus* a species has to be chosen which was not included in the genus at the time of its original publication. Of the four species placed by Wood-Mason, 1891 in *Metapenaeus*, one (*Penaeus affinis* H. Milne Edwards) is a *Parapenaeopsis*, two (*M. philippinensis andamanensis* and *M. coniger*) are at present placed in *Metapenaeopsis*, while the fourth (*Penaeus rectacutus* Bate) is currently assigned to the genus *Penaeopsis*.

Until about 1934 the genus *Metapenaeus* was not too well defined, some authors considered it a synonym of *Penaeopsis*, while others included species in it which actually belong to different genera. It is mainly due to the work of Burkenroad (1934, *Bull. Bingham oceanogr. Coll.* **4**(7) : 29–40) that the delimitations of the genus have finally become clearly established so that in the modern literature the name *Metapenaeus* stands for a well-defined taxonomic entity. The name is used in Burkenroad's sense in all modern papers dealing with the taxonomy of Penaeidea and likewise in those concerning the fisheries aspects of the group. The double use of the plenary powers to preserve this name in its present meaning are therefore fully justified.

3. The following list contains the required particulars regarding twenty-six of the generic names which it is now recommended should be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :—

Acetes (masculine) H. Milne Edwards, 1830, *Ann. Sci. nat. Paris* (1) **19** : 350 (type-species, by monotypy : *Acetes indicus* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, *Ann. Sci. nat. Paris* (1) **19** : 351) ;

Aristaeomorpha (feminine) Wood-Mason, 1891, *in* Wood-Mason & Alcock, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6)**8** : 286 (type-species, by original designation : *Aristeus rostridentatus* Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5)**8** : 189) ;

Aristeus (masculine) Duvernoy, 1840, *C.R. Acad. Sci. Paris* **11** : 217 (type-species, by original designation : *Penaeus antennatus* Risso, 1816, *Hist. nat. Crust. env. Nice* : 96) ;

Artemesia (feminine) Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger, Zool.* **24** : xii, lxxvi, 219, 227, 228, 277, 280, 281 (type-species, by monotypy : *Artemesia longinaris* Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger, Zool.* **24** : 281) ;

Atypopeneus (masculine) Alcock, 1905, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) **16** : 524 (type-species, by original designation : *Penaeus compressipes* Henderson, 1893, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool.* (2) **5** : 450) ;

Benthesicymus (masculine) Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **8** : 171, 190 (type-species, by selection by Bate, 1888 (*Rep. Voy. Challenger, Zool.* **24** : 320) : *Benthesicymus crenatus* Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5)**8** : 190) ;

Benthonectes (masculine) Smith, 1885, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **7** : 509 (type-species, by monotypy : *Benthonectes filipes* Smith, 1885, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **7** : 509) ;

Funchalia (feminine) Johnson, 1868, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1867** : 895 (type-species, by monotypy : *Funchalia woodwardi* Johnson, 1868, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.*, **1867** : 895) ;

Gennadas (masculine) Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **8** : 171, 191 (type-species, by monotypy : *Gennadas parvus* Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **8** : 192) ;

Haliporus (masculine) Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **8** : 185 (type-species, by selection by Fowler, 1912 (*Ann. Rep. New Jersey State Mus.* **1911** : 542) : *Haliporus curvirostris* Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5)**8** : 185) ;

Hemipenaeus (masculine) Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **8** : 171, 186 (type-species, by selection by Faxon, 1895 (*Mem. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard* **18** : 200) : *Hemipenaeus spinidorsalis* Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **8** : 186) ;

Hepomadus (masculine) Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **8** : 171, 189 (type-species, by selection by Fowler, 1912 (*Ann. Rep. New Jersey State Mus.* **1911** : 544) : *Hepomadus glacialis* Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **8** : 190) ;

Heteropenaeus (masculine) De Man, 1896, *Zool. Anz.* **19** : 111 (type-species, by monotypy : *Heteropenaeus longimanus* De Man, 1896, *Zool. Anz.* **19** : 111) ;

Hymenopenaeus (masculine) Smith, 1882, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard* **10** : 91 (type-species, by monotypy : *Hymenopenaeus debilis* Smith, 1882, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard* **10** : 91) ;

Lucifer (masculine) Thompson, 1830, *Zool. Res.* (3) : 37 (type-species, by subsequent indication, by H. Milne Edwards, 1837 (*Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 469) : *Leucifer typus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 469) ;

Macropetasma (neuter) Stebbing, 1914, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* **15** : 22 (type-species, by monotypy : *Parapenaeus africanus* Balss, 1913, *Denkschr. med. naturwiss. Ges. Jena* **17** : 105) ;

Metapenaeopsis (feminine) Bouvier, 1905, *C.R. Acad. Sci. Paris* **140** : 981 (type-species, by original designation : *Metapenaeopsis pubescens* Bouvier, 1905, *C.R. Acad. Sci. Paris* **140** : 981 (rejected as a junior secondary homonym of *Penaeus pubescens* Stimpson, 1871, *Ann. Lyc. nat. Hist. New York* **10** : 133, by Holthuis, 1952 (*Rés. sci. Expéd. océanogr. Belge Atlant. Sud* 3(2) : 80) and replaced by the name *Penaeopsis miersi* Holthuis, 1952, *Rés. sci. Expéd. océanogr. Belge Atlant. Sud.* 3(2) : 80)) ;

Parapeneopsis (feminine) Alcock, 1901, *Descr. Catal. Indian Deep Sea Crust.* : 14 (type-species, by original designation : *Penaeus styliferus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 418) ;

Penaeopsis (feminine) Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **8** : 171, 182 (type-species, by selection by Bouvier, 1905 (*C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris* **140** : 981) : *Penaeopsis serratus* Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **8** : 183) ;

Petalidium (neuter) Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **8** : 172, 194 (type-species, by monotypy : *Petalidium foliaceum* Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **8** : 194) ;

Plesiopenaeus (masculine) Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **8** : 188 (type-species, by selection by Faxon, 1895 (*Mem. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard* **18** : 196) : *Aristeus armatus* Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **8** : 188) ;

Sergestes (masculine) H. Milne Edwards, 1830, *Ann. Sci. nat. Paris* (1) **19** : 348 (type-species, by monotypy : *Sergestes atlanticus* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, *Ann. Sci. nat. Paris* (1) **19** : 349) ;

Sicyonella (feminine) Borradaile, 1910, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool.* (2) **13** : 259 (type-species, by monotypy : *Sicyonella maldivensis* Borradaile, 1910, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool.* (2) **13** : 259) ;

Trachypeneopsis (feminine) Burkenroad, 1934, *Bull. Bingham oceanogr. Coll.* **4**(7) : 40 (type-species, by original designation : *Metapenaeus mobilispinis* Rathbun, 1915, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington* **28** : 117) ;

Trachypeneus (masculine) Alcock, 1901, *Descr. Catal. Indian Deep Sea Crust.* : 15 (type-species, by original designation : *Penaeus anchoralis* Bate, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **8** : 181) ;

Xiphopeneus (masculine) Smith, 1869, *Trans. Connect. Acad. Arts Sci.* **2** : 27 (type-species, by monotypy : *Xiphopeneus harttii* Smith, 1869, *Trans. Connect. Acad. Arts Sci.* **2** : 28 [Note (not for inclusion in the Official List) : This name is a subjective synonym of *Penaeus kroyeri* Heller, 1862, *S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien* **45**(1) : 425]) ;

4. It is recommended that the specific names of the type-species of the genera specified in paragraph 3 above should be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, as far as these names are valid and at the same time are the oldest available names for the species concerned. The following list gives in the first column the specific names which fulfil the conditions mentioned above. In the second column is given the original combination in which these names have been used. In column (3) is given the name of the genus of which the species cited in column (1) is the type-species.

Specific name (1)	*Original combination in which name cited in Col.* (1) *was published* (2)	*Genus of which species cited in Col.* (1) *is the type-species* (3)
africanus Balss, 1913	*Parapenaeus africanus*	*Macropetasma* Stebbing, 1914
anchoralis Bate, 1881	*Penaeus anchoralis*	*Trachypenaeus* Alcock, 1901
antennatus Risso, 1816	*Penaeus antennatus*	*Aristeus* Duvernoy, 1840
armatus Bate, 1881	*Aristeus armatus*	*Plesiopenaeus* Bate, 1881
atlanticus H. Milne Edwards, 1830	*Sergestes atlanticus*	*Sergestes* H. Milne Edwards, 1830
compressipes Henderson, 1893	*Penaeus compressipes*	*Atypopenaeus* Alcock, 1905
crenatus Bate, 1881	*Benthesicymus crenatus*	*Benthesicymus* Bate, 1881
curvirostris Bate, 1881	*Haliporus curvirostris*	*Haliporus* Bate, 1881
debilis Smith, 1882	*Hymenopenaeus debilis*	*Hymenopenaeus* Smith, 1882
filipes Smith, 1885	*Benthonectes filipes*	*Benthonectes* Smith, 1885
foliaceum Bate, 1881	*Petalidium foliaceum*	*Petalidium* Bate, 1881
glacialis Bate, 1881	*Hepomadus glacialis*	*Hepomadus* Bate, 1881
indicus H. Milne Edwards, 1830	*Acetes indicus*	*Acetes* H. Milne Edwards, 1830
longimanus De Man, 1896	*Heteropenaeus longimanus*	*Heteropenaeus* De Man, 1896
longinaris Bate, 1888	*Artemesia longinaris*	*Artemesia* Bate, 1888
maldivensis Borradaile, 1910	*Sicyonella maldivensis*	*Sicyonella* Borradaile, 1910
miersi Holthuis, 1952	*Penaeopsis miersi*	*Metapenaeopsis* Bouvier, 1905
mobilispinis Rathbun, 1915	*Metapenaeus mobilispinis*	*Trachypenaeopsis* Burkenroad, 1934
parvus Bate, 1881	*Gennadas parvus*	*Gennadas* Bate, 1881
rostridentatus Bate, 1881	*Aristeus rostridentatus*	*Aristeomorpha* Wood-Mason, 1891
serratus Bate, 1881	*Penaeopsis serratus*	*Penaeopsis* Bate, 1881
spinidorsalis Bate, 1881	*Hemipenaeus spinidorsalis*	*Hemipenaeus* Bate, 1881
styliferus H. Milne Edwards, 1837	*Penaeus styliferus*	*Parapenaeopsis* Alcock, 1901
typus H. Milne Edwards, 1837	*Leucifer typus*	*Lucifer* Thompson, 1830
woodwardi Johnson, 1868	*Funchalia woodwardi*	*Funchalia* Johnson, 1868

5. The concrete proposals which I now submit for consideration are that the Commission should :—

(1) make use of its plenary powers :—
  (a) to validate the following emendations :—
    (i) *Aristeomorpha* for the generic name originally published as *Aristaeomorpha* Wood-Mason in 1891 ;
    (ii) *Atypopenaeus* for the generic name originally published as *Atypopeneus* Alcock in 1905 ;
    (iii) *Parapenaeopsis* for the generic name originally published as *Parapeneopsis* Alcock in 1901 ;
    (iv) *Trachypenaeopsis* for the generic name originally published as *Trachypeneopsis* Burkenroad in 1934 ;
    (v) *Trachypenaeus* for the generic name originally published as *Trachypeneus* Alcock in 1901 ;
    (vi) *Xiphopenaeus* for the generic name originally published as *Xiphopeneus* Smith in 1869 ;
  (b) to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy the generic name *Mangalura* Miers, 1878, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1878** : 303 (type-species, by monotypy : *Penaeus dobsoni* Miers, 1878, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1878** : 302) ;
  (c) to set aside all type designations or selections for the genus *Metapenaeus* Wood-Mason, 1891, made prior to the proposed ruling ; and having done so
  (d) to designate as the type-species of that genus the species *Penaeus monoceros* Fabricius, 1798 ;
  (e) to suppress both parts of the publication by W. G. Tilesius von Tilenau entitled "Ueber das nächtliche Leuchten des Meerwassers" published in 1814 in *Ann. Wetterau. Ges. Naturk.* **3** : 360–372 and 1818 *ibid.* **4** : 1–10, pls. 20a, b, 21a, b ;

(2) place the following names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :—
  (a) the twenty-six names enumerated in paragraph 3 of the present application with the particulars there specified ;
  (b) the name *Metapenaeus* Wood-Mason, 1891, *in* Wood-Mason and Alcock, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **8** : 271 (type-species, designated under the plenary powers in (1) (d) above : *Penaeus monoceros* Fabricius, 1798) ;

(3) place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :—
  (a) the twenty-five specific names specified in paragraph 4 of the present application ;
  (b) the name *kroyeri* Heller, 1862, *S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien* **45**(1) : 425, as published in the combination *Penaeus kroyeri* (the oldest available name of the type-species of the genus *Xiphopenaeus* Smith, 1869) ;

(c) the name *monoceros* Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. Syst.* : 409, as published in the combination *Penaeus monoceros* (name of the species designated under the plenary powers in (1)(d) above as the type-species of the genus *Metapenaeus* Wood-Mason, 1891) ;

(4) place the following names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology :—

(a) ARISTEINAE (correction by De Man, 1911, *Siboga Exped.* **39**(a) : 5, 13 of ARISTAEINA) Wood-Mason, 1891, *in* Wood-Mason & Alcock, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **8** : 278 (type-genus : *Aristeus* Duvernoy, 1840) ;

(b) BENTHESICYMINAE (correction by Ortmann, 1898, Bronn's *Klass. Ordn. Tierr.* **5**(2) (49) : 1120, of BENTHESICYMINA) Wood-Mason, 1891, *in* Wood-Mason & Alcock, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist* (6)**8** : 286 (type-genus : *Benthesicymus* Bate, 1881) ;

(c) LUCIFERIDAE Dana, 1852, *U.S. Explor. Exped.* **13**(1) : 636, 639 (type-genus : *Lucifer* Thompson, 1830) ;

(d) SERGESTIDAE Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 18 (type-genus : *Sergestes* H. Milne Edwards, 1830) ;

(5) place the following names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :—

(a) *Aristaeomorpha* Wood-Mason, 1891, *in* Wood-Mason & Alcock, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6)**8** : 286 (an Invalid Original Spelling of *Aristeomorpha* Wood-Mason, 1891, as emended under the plenary powers in (1)(a)(i) above) ;

(b) *Aristaeus* Wood-Mason, 1891, *in* Wood-Mason & Alcock, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6)**8** : 278 (an erroneous spelling of *Aristeus* Duvernoy, 1840) ;

(c) *Atypopeneus* Alcock, 1905, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) **16** : 524 (an Invalid Original Spelling of *Atypopenaeus* Alcock, 1905, as emended under the plenary powers in (1) (a) (ii) above :

(d) *Hemipeneus* Faxon, 1893, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard* **24** : 215 (an erroneous spelling of *Hemipenaeus* Bate, 1881) ;

(e) *Heteropeneus* Alcock, 1906, *Catal. Indian Decap. Crust. Ind. Mus.* **3**(1) : 5 (an erroneous spelling of *Heteropenaeus* De Man, 1896) ;

(f) *Hymenopeneus* Faxon, 1895, *Mem. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard* **18** : 191 (an erroneous spelling of *Hymenopenaeus* Smith, 1882) ;

(g) *Leucifer* H. Milne Edwards, 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 467 (an erroneous spelling of *Lucifer* Thompson, 1830) ;

(h) *Mangalura* Miers, 1878 (type-species : *Penaeus dobsoni* Miers, 1878) as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above ;

(i) *Metapeneus* Alcock, 1901, *Descr. Catal. Indian Deep Sea Crust.* : 14 (an erroneous spelling of *Metapenaeus* Wood-Mason, 1891) ;

(j) *Parapeneopsis* Alcock, 1901, *Descr. Catal. Indian Deep Sea Crust.* : 14 (an Invalid Original Spelling of *Parapenaeopsis* Alcock, 1901, as emended under the plenary powers in (1)(a)(iii) above) ;

- (k) *Peneopsis* Faxon, 1893, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard* **24** : 212 (an erroneous spelling of *Penaeopsis* Bate, 1881) ;
- (l) *Phasmatocarcinus* Tilesius von Tilenau, 1818, *Ann. Wetterau. Ges. Naturk.* **4** : 6 (a name published in a work suppressed for purposes of zoological nomenclature) ;
- (m) *Plesiopeneus* Faxon, 1895, *Mem. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard* **18** : 196, 199 (an erroneous spelling of *Plesiopenaeus* Bate, 1881) ;
- (n) *Prionorhynchotus* Tilesius von Tilenau, 1818, *Ann. Wetterau. Ges. Naturk.* **4** : 6 (a name published in a work suppressed for purposes of zoological nomenclature) ;
- (o) *Symphysopus* Tilesius von Tilenau, 1818, *Ann. Wetterau. Ges. Naturk.* **4** : 9 (a name published in a work suppressed for purposes of zoological nomenclature) ;
- (p) *Trachypeneopsis* Burkenroad, 1934, *Bull. Bingham oceanogr. Coll.* **4**(7) : 40 (an Invalid Original Spelling of *Trachypenaeopsis* Burkenroad, 1934, as emended under the plenary powers in (1)(a)(iv) above) ;
- (q) *Trachypeneus* Alcock, 1901, *Descr. Catal. Indian Deep Sea Crust.* : 15 (an Invalid Original Spelling of *Trachypenaeus* Alcock, 1901, as emended under the plenary powers in (1)(a)(v) above) ;
- (r) *Xiphopeneus* Smith, 1869, *Trans. Connect. Acad. Arts Sci.* **2** : 27 (an Invalid Original Spelling of *Xiphopenaeus* Smith, 1869, as emended under the plenary powers in (1)(a)(vi) above) ;

(6) place the following names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology :—

- (a) *apus* Tilesius von Tilenau, 1818, *Ann. Wetterau. Ges. Naturk.* **4** : 6, as published in the combination *Prionorhynchotus apus* (a name published in a work suppressed for purposes of zoological nomenclature) ;
- (b) *discophthalmus* Tilesius von Tilenau, 1818, *Ann. Wetterau. Ges. Naturk.* **4** : 7, as published in the combination *Phasmatocarcinus discophthalmus* (a name published in a work suppressed for purposes of zoological nomenclature) ;
- (c) *glaucus* Tilesius von Tilenau, 1818, *Ann. Wetterau. Ges. Naturk.* **4** : 6, as published in the combination *Phasmatocarcinus glaucus* (a name published in a work suppressed for purposes of zoological nomenclature) ;
- (d) *hirtus* Tilesius von Tilenau, 1818, *Ann. Wetterau. Ges. Naturk.* **4** : 9 as published in the combination *Symphysopus hirtus* (a name published in a work suppressed for purposes of zoological nomenclature) ;

(7) place the following names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology :—

- (a) ARISTAEINA Wood-Mason, 1891 (an Invalid Original Spelling of ARISTEINAE) ;

(b) BENTHESICYMINA Wood-Mason, 1891 (an Invalid Original Spelling of BENTHESICYMINAE);
(c) LEUCIFERINAE Ortmann, 1898, Bronn's *Klass. Ordn. Tierr.* **5**(2)(50) : 1121 (an erroneous spelling of LUCIFERIDAE Dana, 1852);
(d) LEUCIFÉRIENS H. Milne Edwards, 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 467 (a vernacular (French) name).

(8) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature both parts of the publication by W. G. Tilesius von Tilenau entitled " Ueber das nächtliche Leuchten des Meerwassers ", part 1 being published in 1814 in *Ann. Wetterau. Ges. Naturk.* **3** : 360–372, and part 2 being published in 1818 in *Ann. Wetterau. Ges. Naturk.* **4** : 1–10, pls. 20a, b, 21a, b.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *TYLENCHUS GULOSUS* KÜHN, 1890. Z.N.(S.) 1432

(see volume 18, pages 206–207)

By A. L. Taylor and A. Morgan Golden (*United States Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland, U.S.A.*)

We are in agreement with Dr. Loof's statements and views on this subject. Further, we fully support his request that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1) " use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *gulosus* Kühn, 1890, as published in the binomen *Tylenchus gulosus*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ; (2) place the specific name *penetrans* Cobb, 1917, as published in the binomen *Tylenchus penetrans*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ".

XENOPHORIDAE DESHAYES, 1864 (GASTROPODA); PROPOSED PRESERVATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1483

By K. V. W. Palmer (*Paleontological Research Institute, Ithaca, New York, U.S.A.*)

The family-group name XENOPHORIDAE Deshayes, 1864 (*Descr. Anim. sans Vertèbr. Bassin Paris* 2 : 958) has been used commonly since the late 1800s to the present by writers of standard nomenclatural treatises : Weinkauff, 1867, *Conchyl. Mittelmeeres* : 341 ; P. Fischer, 1885, *Manuel Conchyl.* (8) : 759 ; Tryon, 1886, *Man. Conch.* 8 : 156 ; Dall, 1892, *Trans. Wagner Free Inst. Sci.*, Philadelphia, 3(2) : 360 ; Pilsbry in Zittel, *Textb. Paleont.* (ed. 2) : 543 ; Sutur, 1913, *Man. New Zealand Moll.* : 277 ; Cossmann, 1916, *Essais Paléoconch. comp.*, Livr. 10 : 186 ; Theile, 1931, *Handb. Syst. Weichtierk.* 1 : 249 ; Wenz, 1940, *Handb. Paläozool.*, Gastropoda 6(4) : 905 ; Clench and Aguayo, 1943, *Johnsonia*, Xenophoridae : 1 ; Habe, 1953, *Illustr. Cat. Japanese Shells* (23) : 173 ; Cotton, 1959, *South Australian Mollusca* : 366.

The family-group name XENOPHORIDAE was formed from the stem of the name of the type-genus *Xenophora* Fischer von Waldheim (1807, *Museum-Demidoff* 3 : 213). Although the generic name *Xenophora* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807, has been used since about the 1860s and is now recognised as the prior name for the " carrier shells ", the generic name *Phorus* Montfort, 1810 (*Conch. syst. Class. méth. Coquilles* 2 : 158–160) was the name with which the molluscan workers were familiar and the name was more popular in the years 1843–1887 (Reeve, Catlow, D'Orbigny, Woodward, White, Gabb, Guppy) as was also *Onustus* Humphrey, 1797 (*Museum Calonnianum*, not accepted Op. 51, ICZN). In 1840, Gray (*Synopsis of the Contents of the British Museum* (ed. 42) : 119) published the family-group name PHORIDAE from the stem of the generic name *Phorus* Montfort, 1810. Although this name for the family-group had priority, it was not employed so frequently as ONUSTIDAE the name formed by H. & A. Adams, 1854 (*Gen. rec. Moll.*1 : 361). A compilation of the use of the family-group taxa PHORIDAE and ONUSTIDAE, employed by the principal authors who included the family-group classification in their works, consists mainly of : for PHORIDAE Gray, 1840, 1847 ; Agassiz, 1848 ; Sacco, 1896—for ONUSTIDAE H. & A. Adams, 1854 ; Chenu, 1859 ; Stolicizka, 1868 ; Paetel, 1875 ; Tryon, 1882.

3. *Xenophora* and its related genera are trochoid forms which have the outstanding character of attaching foreign objects to the upper exterior of the shell. It is the only family of the voluminous number of gastropods which maintains this feature. Exceptions are about five isolated cases of nontrochoid and non-related genera. Consequently the xenophorids occupy a unique niche among gastropod families and the use of the family-group name XENOPHORIDAE dominates current molluscan literature.

4. According to the Copenhagen Decisions Section 45(1) (p. 33) the name of the taxon of the family-group is governed by priority even though the nominate

genus is changed in status to junior synonym, objective or subjective. In the case cited the family-group name PHORIDAE Gray, 1840, has priority in naming over XENOPHORIDAE Deshayes, 1864. The nominate generic name *Phorus* Montfort, 1810, is a junior synonym of *Xenophora* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807. To revert to the family-group name PHORIDAE would have little significance and would be confusing to current molluscan workers. Included in the Decision (Section 45(1) (p. 33) Copenhagen Decisions) is the provision that if priority of a family-group name " is in conflict with current usage, current usage is to be maintained " provided certain conditions of application for relief are carried out.

5. The genus *Xenophora* was based on 4 nominal species without designation of any one as type-species. The recent species *Trochus conchyliophorus* Born has been commonly cited as type-species on the ground that this was designated as such by Gray (1847, *Proc. zool. Soc. London* : 158). Actually, this species was designated (invalidly) as type-species of *Phorus* Montfort, 1810, of which Gray cited *Xenophora* Fischer as a synonym. The first valid designation of a type-species for *Xenophora* is that by Harris (1897, *Cat. Tertiary Moll. B.M. (N.H.)*, Part I, *The Australasian Tertiary Mollusca* : 253) who so designated " *Xenophora laevigata* G. Fischer (*Trochus conchyliophorus* Gmelin) ". Both these specific names are junior subjective synonyms of *Trochus trochiformis* Born, 1778 (*Index Mus. Caes. Vind.* : 355).

6. The International Commission is therefore asked :

(1) to declare under its plenary powers that the family-group name XENOPHORIDAE Deshayes, 1864, shall be preferred to the prior names PHORIDAE Gray, 1840, and ONUSTIDAE H. & A. Adams, 1854, so long as these names are considered to be applicable to the same taxon. The maintenance of the family name which has been used for over 90 years and in universal usage for over 60 years is in the interest of greater stability of nomenclature ;

(2) to place the generic name *Xenophora* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Harris, 1897, *Xenophora laevigata* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) to place the specific name *trochiformis* Born, 1778, as published in the binomen *Turbo trochiformis*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;

(4) to place the family-group name XENOPHORIDAE Deshayes, 1864 (type-genus *Xenophora* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

Editor's Note : The family-group name PHORIDAE Curtis, 1833, is in current use in the Insecta, Order Diptera, and is based on the nominal genus *Phora* Latreille, 1796 (*Précis Caract. Ins.* : 169) and antedates PHORIDAE Gray, 1840. The virtual suppression of PHORIDAE Gray, 1840, is therefore welcome to Dipterists.—W. E. CHINA.

CYRNUS STEPHENS, 1836 (INSECTA, TRICHOPTERA); PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE-SPECIES. Z.N.(S.) 1491

By F. C. J. Fischer (*Rotterdam, 7c Lumeystraat*)

Stephens (1836, *Ill. Brit. Ent.*, Mand. **6** : 174) established the genus *Cyrnus* for four species from which the type-species has to be chosen. In the second edition of his *Guide Arrang. Brit. Ins.* (1837, col. 169) Curtis recorded the same four species and placed *Cyrnus unipunctatus* Stephens, 1836, first, stating in the preface that the species immediately following the generic name is always " a typical species ".

2. Westwood (*Introd. mod. Classif. Ins.*, Gen. Syn. : 49, 1839) selected *Hydropsyche urbana* Pictet, 1834, as type-species of *Cyrnus*. It is one of Stephens's four included species, but although Pictet's *urbana* is a species of *Tinodes*, it has been established that the insect described by Stephens as *Cyrnus urbanus* is the same as his *Anticyra phaeopa* (1836, loc. cit. : 159). Since the publication of MacLachlan's *Rev. Syn. Trich. Eur.* (1874–1880) it has been cited as a synonym of the latter species, now named *Lype phaeopa* (Stephens).

3. According to Opinion 488, Curtis is considered not to have selected type-species for the genera enumerated in his *Guide Arrang. Brit. Ins.* On the other hand, according to Opinion 17, in Westwood's Synopsis mentioned in paragraph 2, the species specified against the names of the genera are to be treated as having there been selected to be the type-species of those genera.

4. A strict application of the two Opinions mentioned above would necessitate a change of generic names involving 21 species, many of which are well known and widely spread. The name *Cyrnus* has been in uninterrupted use for more than a century and *Lype* for more than 80 years. An alteration would create great confusion.

5. I therefore ask the International Commission :

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the genus *Cyrnus* Stephens, 1836, made prior to the decision now requested and, having done so, to designate the species *Cyrnus unipunctatus* Stephens, 1836, to be the type-species of that genus ;

(2) to place the generic name *Cyrnus* Stephens, 1836 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Cyrnus unipunctatus* Stephens, 1836, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the specific name *trimaculatus* Curtis, 1834, as published in the binomen *Philopotamus trimaculatus* (*Lond. Edinb. phil. Mag.* (3)4(21) : 213) (the oldest available name for the type-species of *Cyrnus* Stephens, 1836) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

QUINQUELOCULINA D'ORBIGNY, 1826 (FORAMINIFERA); PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS AND DESIGNATION OF A NEOTYPE FOR *SERPULA SEMINULUM* LINNAEUS, 1758. Z.N.(S.) 1494

By Alfred R. Loeblich, Jr. (*California Research Corporation, La Habra, California*) and Helen Tappan (*University of California, Los Angeles, California*).

The purpose of this proposal is to maintain the current usage of the generic name *Quinqueloculina* d'Orbigny, 1826, against the priority of the senior objective synonym *Frumentarium* Fichtel and Moll, 1798, and the possible senior synonym *Pollontes* Montfort, 1808, thereby tending to promote greater stability and universality of nomenclature. The name *Quinqueloculina* has been widely applied for 135 years to a genus of porcellanous foraminifera in the family MILIOLIDAE. This geologically long-ranging and geographically widespread form is widely noted in zoological, paleontological and geological publications concerned with foraminifera. The senior synonym *Frumentarium* has not been used in any publication since its original proposal, nor does it appear in the bibliographic compilations of genera and species of foraminifera, nor in Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus*. Both genera have as their type-species *Serpula seminulum* Linnaeus, 1758. Reasons are set forth in favour of the validation of *Quinqueloculina* d'Orbigny, 1826, and the suppression of *Frumentarium* Fichtel and Moll, 1798, and *Pollontes* Montfort, 1808. Ellis and Messina (1940, *Catalogue of Foraminifera*) recorded the occurrence of *Frumentarium* in the literature, and gave the original description. A strict adherence to the rules of nomenclature would require that the prior name be recognized. In view of the 135 years of usage of *Quinqueloculina*, it is felt that this would result in greater confusion than stability of nomenclature. Furthermore, as generally understood, the species upon which both generic names are based does not agree with the poor figures published up to the time of the two generic definitions. The loss of the original types of *Serpula seminulum* makes necessary the proposal of a neotype specimen so as to put the genus on a firm basis.

2. The type of *Frumentarium* was fixed by original designation and monotypy by Fichtel and Moll, *Testacea microscopica aliaque minuta ex generibus Argonauta et Nautilus* (*Microscopische und andere kleine Schalthiere aus den Geschlechtern Argonaute und Schiffer*), 1798 (1803 reprint), p. 16. The description follows:

> " Praefatia genera [Nautilus, Hammonium, Lituus, Orthoceras Fichtel and Moll], quae libera sunt, quo non solum cum Serpula seminulo Linn. (quae vero nobis proprium genus Frumentarii nomine constituit), sed et hoc conveniunt, quod dicta Serp. seminulum quoque multilocularis sit.
>
> " Erwähnte Geschlechter [*Nautilus*, *Hammonium*, *Lituus*, *Orthoceras* Fichtel and Moll] sind frey, worin sie nicht nur mit der *Serpula seminulum*

> Linn. (die aber bey uns ein eigenes Geschlecht unter dem Nahmen *Frumentarium* ausmacht), sondern auch darin übereinkommen, dass gedachte *Serpula semin.* auch mehrfächerig ist."

Frumentarium Fichtel and Moll, 1798, was not recorded in Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus* and has not been recognized as a valid genus or as a synonym in any subsequent monographic treatment of the foraminifera until it was recorded with the original description by Ellis and Messina (*Catalogue of Foraminifera*, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 1940). No statement is made as to the validity of the generic name therein.

3. *Quinqueloculina* was described by d'Orbigny, 1826, as follows :

> " Genre V.—Quinqueloculine, *Quinqueloculina*, Nob., peut-être *Pollonte* ? Montf.
>
> Loges opposées sur cinq côtés ; cinq loges apparentes."

A list of 48 species referred to *Quinqueloculina* was given by d'Orbigny, some of which have since been split off into other genera, for example *Quinqueloculina saxorum* (=*Miliolites saxorum* Lamarck) is the type of *Miliola*, *Q. subrotunda* (=*Vermiculum subrotundum*) is the type of *Miliolinella* and *Q. secans* d'Orbigny is the type of *Massilina*. Although d'Orbigny had a more inclusive concept of this genus (as is true of most early genera) than do present authors, there has been general agreement that the species included in *Quinqueloculina*, whether regarded as a genus or subgenus have (as stated by Cushman, 1948, *Foraminifera Their Classification and Economic Use*, p. 177) a

> " test with the coiling in five planes, the chambers a half coil in length, and added successively in planes 144° apart, five chambers completing a cycle of two turns around the axis in section, but two and a half coils lengthwise, each chamber 72° from its next adjacent one, but 144° from its immediate predecessor ; wall with an interior chitinous layer outside of which is a calcareous imperforate layer, in some species with an outer layer of sand grains ; aperture at the end of the chamber, rounded, typically with a simple tooth."

Quinqueloculina is also the type-genus of the subfamily QUINQUELOCULININAE Cushman, 1917 (Monograph of the Foraminifera of the North Pacific Ocean. Pt. 6. Miliolidae : *U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull.* **71**(6) : 41).

4. Parker and Jones, 1859 (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (3) **3** : 480) in discussing the species of foraminifera enumerated by Linnaeus state :

> " *Serpula Seminulum* (1264, 791) is the *Quinqueloculina Seminulum*—a good type for the vastly numerous group of quinqueloculine *Miliolae*, which occur in every sea."

This has been regarded as the subsequent designation of type-species for *Quinqueloculina*. In their discussion (On the Nomenclature of the Foraminifera, Pt. III. The Species Enumerated by Von Fichtel and Von Moll, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (3)**5** : 98–116, 1860), Parker and Jones noted that Fichtel and Moll had only partially completed their study, describing and figuring only the nautiloid forms, intending to complete the Mediterranean fauna in later publications, had the first paid its expenses. In spite of their careful bibliographic work, Parker and Jones apparently overlooked *Frumentarium* Fichtel and Moll, as no mention was made of it.

5. *Quinqueloculina* was regarded as of subgeneric status by the earlier English workers. Thus it was placed as a subgenus of *Miliola* by Parker and Jones, and as a subgenus of *Miliolina* by F. Chapman, 1902, *The Foraminifera, an Introduction to the Study of the Protoza.* Chapman stated (1902, p. 92) concerning :

> " *M.* (*Quinqueloculina*) *seminulum*, Linné sp. (*Serpula seminulum*) . . . This is one of the *Miliolinae* which shows portions of five chambers on the surface of the shell (hence *Quinqueloculina*). It is generally looked upon as a central type of the group, and it is one of the most widely distributed of the family . . . "

6. *Quinqueloculina* was recognised as a distinct genus and *Serpula seminulum* Linnaeus cited as its type by: Cushman, in numerous monographs and in the various editions of *Foraminifera Their Classification and Economic Use* (1928, 1933, 1940, 1948), Galloway, *Manual of Foraminifera*, 1933, p. 119, A. Morley Davies, *Tertiary Faunas*, **1**, 1935, p. 11, 13, Glaessner, *Principles of Micropaleontology*, 1947, p. 117, Pokorný, *Základy Zoologické Mikropaleontologie*, 1954, p. 169, Pokorný, *Grundzüge der Zoologischen Mikropaläontologie*, **1**, 1958, p. 256, Bogdanovich and Voloshinova in Rauzer-Chernousova and Fursenko, *Osnovy Paleontologii*, pt. 1, 1959, p. 239. *Quinqueloculina* has also been recognised and figured although no type-species was cited in many zoological texts on Protozoa and micropaleontological treatises: Calkins, *Biology of the Protozoa*, 1926, p. 355; Colom, *Introduccion al estudio de los microforaminiferos fosiles*, 1946, p. 123; Sigal in Piveteau, *Traité de Paléontologie*, 1952, p. 194, 196, 198, 199; J. Le Calvez in Grassé, *Traité de Zoologie*, tome 1, fasc, 2, 1953, p. 228, 229; Matthes, *Einführung in die Mikropaläontologie*, 1956, p. 7, 51, 55 and by Jepps, *The Protozoa, Sarcodina*, 1956, p. 92. *Quinqueloculina* has thus been recognised exclusively as the valid name for this form in all treatises and texts for at least the past 60 years, in the cited publications from the United States, England, France, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Australia and Russia and in many others throughout the world.

7. In Sherborn, An Index to the Genera and Species of the Foraminifera, *Smithsonian Misc. Coll.* **37**, 1896 (covering literature to 1889), and Thalmann, An Index to the Genera and Species of the Foraminifera, 1890–1950, *George Vanderbilt Foundation*, 1960 (actually mailed from the printer in Copenhagen, Denmark, January 23, 1961), there are no species referred to *Frumentarium*, nor is the generic name mentioned. Reference is made by Sherborn to *Frumentaria* Soldani, 1795, however. Galloway, 1933, *Manual of Foraminifera*: 456, states :

> " *Frumentaria* Soldani, Testaceographia, vol. 1, pt. 3, 1795, p. 228, etc. Non-Linnean ; equals various miliolids."

Neither *Frumentaria* Soldani, 1795, nor *Frumentarium* Fichtel and Moll are cited in Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus*. In contrast Sherborn lists 282 specific and subspecific names referred to *Quinqueloculina* up through 1889, and Thalmann lists an additional 158 species and subspecies proposed between 1890 and 1950.

8. In the original definition of *Quinqueloculina*, d'Orbigny, 1826, mentioned as a questionable synonym *Pollontes* Montfort, 1808 (*Conchyliologie Systematique*

et Classification Methodique des Coquilles, **1** : 246). The original description given for *Pollontes* is as follows :

> " LXII^e genre. Pollonte ; en latin, *Pollontes*. Le Pollonte. *Caractères génériques*. Coquille libre, univalve, cloisonnée, en retour sur elle-même, mais en disque ; elliptique ; mamelonnée sur ses deux centres ; dos arrondi ; bouche ouverte, ronde, dégagée, portée sur un col, et terminant une chambre faite en forme de cosse ou de sac ; cloisons unies, en calotte ; siphon inconnu. Espèce servant de type au genre. Le Pollonte vésiculaire. *Pollontes vesicularis*."

In a discussion of Montfort's publication Parker and Jones, 1860 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3) **6** : **344**) stated :

> " Vol. i, p. 246. 62^e genre *Pollontes vesicularis*. A well-grown, finely striated form of *Quinqueloculina* from the Indian Ocean. It is well figured by Soldani (*Testaceographia* ; pl. 154, figs. *bb*, *cc*, *dd*, *ee*, *ff*, *gg*) in its different stages of growth. De Montfort refers his specimen, with doubt, to fig. *cc*. It is the *Triloculina Brongniartii*, D'Orb., Ann. Sc. Nat. vii. p. 300, No. 23 ; *T. Brongniartiana*, D'Orb., Foram. Cuba, pl. 10, figs. 6–8 ; and the *Quinqueloculina Dutemplei*, D'Orb. For. Foss. Vien. p. 294, pl. 19, figs. 10–12.
>
> " This *Miliola*, which is but gently modified from *M. Seminulum*, is very widely distributed ; in some localities, however, as in the shallower water off the mouth of the river Hermus, Levant, it is a dominant form, there representing the common *M. seminulum* of other shores. In like manner, the more coarsely ribbed or paucicostate form (*Q. pulchella*, D'Orb., *Q. Schreibersii* D'Orb.) is dominant at other places, as, for instance, at 40 fathoms in Suda Bay, Crete."

C. D. Sherborn, 1896, *Index to the genera and species of the foraminifera* : 317, states :

> " POLLONTES vesicularis, Montfort. Conch. syst. 1, 1808, 247, 62 d genre. [=*Miliol. seminulum*.] "

Brady, 1884, *Rept. Voy. Challenger*, Zool., **9** : 156 cited *Pollonites* [sic] Montfort, 1808, in the synonymy of *Miliolina* Williamson, 1858. This genus therefore has been suggested as a possible subjective synonym of *Quinqueloculina*, but also as possibly equivalent to *Triloculina* or *Miliolina*.

Galloway, 1933, *A Manual of Foraminifera* : 123 placed *Pollontes* in the synonymy of *Triloculina* d'Orbigny, 1826, stating :

> " *Pollontes* Montfort . . . is *Triloculina*, *Quinqueloculina* or *Retorta*, but it is impossible to tell which, so the name is a *nomen dubium*."

Pollontes is not mentioned by Cushman in the various editions of his *Foraminifera Their Classification and Economic Use*, 1928, 1933, 1940, 1948, nor in the monographs of the Recent Foraminifera of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (*U.S. Nat. Mus.*, Bulls. 71 and 104). *Pollontes* has not been recognised as a valid genus since the original publication, and the type-species is unrecognisable, but because of the prior date of publication, it leaves in doubt the possible validity of both *Quinqueloculina* d'Orbigny, 1826, and *Triloculina* d'Orbigny, 1826, and might also represent *Miliolinella* Wiesner, 1931, *Scutuloris* Loeblich and Tappan, 1953, or another genus of the MILIOLIDAE. It is therefore suggested that the name *Pollontes* Montfort, 1808, be placed on the Official

Index of Rejected and Invalid Names.

9. There is conflict between the current understanding of *Quinqueloculina seminulum* (Linnaeus) and the early illustrations of *Vermiculum seminulum* leading to doubt as to the status of the genus. *Quinqueloculina* was defined by d'Orbigny as having five chambers visible externally, hence quinqueloculine. The original description of the species by Linnaeus, *Systema Naturae* (ed. 10) 1758 : 786 states :

> " S. testa regulari ovali libera glabra. Testa recedit a congeneribus quod libera sit nec adhaereat aliis corporibus, quamvis anfractus inter se uniti, et quod apertura in mea non conspicua. Minuta."

In the synonymy of the species Linnaeus referred to the figures given by Plancus, 1739, *Jani Planci Ariminensis de Conchis minus notis Liber, cui accessit specimen Aestus reciproci Maris Superi ad littus portumque Arimini*, pl. 2, fig. 1, and by Gualtieri, 1742, *Index Testarum Conchyliorum quae adservantur in Museo Nic. Gualtieri, et methodice distributae exhibentur*, pl. 10, fig. S. The figures given by Plancus and Gualtieri do not show five chambers visible from the exterior, in fact that of Plancus shows only two clearly visible chambers, and that of Gualtieri shows three. These are probably due to the poor quality of the early illustrations, for many examples referred to *Quinqueloculina seminulum* in the literature show a very small amount of the fourth and fifth chambers visible at the centre of the opposite sides of the test. Later illustrations of *Quinqueloculina seminulum* have been from many different localities and geologic ages, and include many different species, by present-day standards. Brady, 1884, *Rept. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **9** : 158, stated :

> " The name *Miliolina* or *Quinqueloculina seminulum* is one that has been almost universally adopted by English authors for the typical smooth-shelled *Miliola* with five visible segments."

On p. 160, Brady stated that :

> " *Miliolina* [=*Quinqueloculina*] *seminulum* is common to every latitude, from the furthest points of the Arctic Seas yet explored to the equator, and from the equator to the Antarctic ice-barrier ; and to every depth from the shallowest shore-pool down to 3,000 fathoms."

He recorded it as occurring geologically " in marine deposits of almost every age ", from the Eocene of the Paris Basin to the present. Cushman, *U.S. Nat. Mus.*, *Bull.* **71** : 45, 1917, in recording it from the western Pacific stated that :

> " The synonymy of this species is very large and very difficult to unravel, as the name has been used to include almost all sorts of smooth quinqueloculine forms."

and in *U.S. Nat. Mus.*, *Bull.* **104**(6) : 24, 1929, stated :

> " This is a very common species according to the published records but many of the figures given do not fit the earlier ones of this species. The typical form at least seems to be most frequent in cool waters. It is very abundant in fairly shallow waters of the northeastern coast of America and of the coast of Europe . . . The types are from the shore sands at Rimini . . ."

10. In order to restudy the type-species of many genera of foraminifera, the writers visited Europe in 1953–1954 to examine and reillustrate the types

of many early species. During a four-month stay in London an attempt was made to locate Linnaeus' types of foraminifera, but neither *Serpula seminulum*, nor the foraminifera originally recorded as *Nautilus* were found to be preserved in the collections of the Linnaean Society in London ; hence they are presumed to be lost. Because of the unsatisfactory original figures and description, the loss of the type-specimens, and the obvious wide variety of forms that have been referred to it, this species has lost much of its value for ecologic or stratigraphic studies. In order that the species be placed on a firm basis, so that other records can be definitely verified, or reallocated specifically, it is proposed that a neotype be designated. The well known publications of Williamson, 1850 ; Parker and Jones, 1866–97 ; Brady, 1884 ; Cushman, 1917, 1929 and others have all illustrated specimens from other than the type area or geologic age, hence they are not regarded as available for selection as neotype. In the section on smaller foraminifera in the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology* the writers have attempted to illustrate the original types or topotypes of all genera of foraminifera, as far as possible, and have selected lectotypes and refigured them for many species. To illustrate *Quinqueloculina* a specimen was obtained from the shore sands of Rimini, which shows the characteristics of the early figures and descriptions as nearly as possible. It is a true *Quinqueloculina*, with the central chamber on each side (4th and 5th from the last formed) largely overlapped by later chambers, a condition suggested by the original figures to be present in the original specimens. The test is regularly oval and the wall smooth, as indicated in Linnaeus' description. It is almost exactly 1.0 mm. in length, thus by Linnaeus' standards being regarded as "*minuta*"—but nevertheless easily visible to the naked eye, as Plancus and Gualtieri both attempted to illustrate the species at natural size as well as enlarged. The specimen from the type-locality at Rimini, Italy, illustrated in the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*, and deposited in the U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., museum registration number, U.S. National Museum No. 6,939,333, is herewith designated as neotype of *Serpula seminulum* Linnaeus=*Quinqueloculina seminulum* (Linnaeus).

11. In order to maintain current usage at the generic level and make possible greater accuracy at the specific level, thereby promoting greater stability and universality in the nomenclature of the foraminifera, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the under-mentioned generic names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—*Frumentarium* Fichtel and Moll, 1798 ; *Pollontes* Montfort, 1808 ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :—*Quinqueloculina* d'Orbigny, 1826 (gender : feminine) (type-species, by subsequent designation by Parker (W. K.) and Jones (T.R.), 1859, *Serpula seminulum* Linnaeus, 1758=*Quinqueloculina seminulum* (Linnaeus) d'Orbigny, 1826) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :—*seminulum* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Serpula seminulum*, as defined by the neotype

designated in the present application (specific name of type-species of *Quinqueloculina* d'Orbigny, 1826) ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :—*Frumentarium* Fichtel and Moll, 1798, and *Pollontes* Montfort, 1808, as suppressed under the plenary powers under (1) above ;

(5) to place the family-group name QUINQUELOCULININAE Cushman, 1917 (type-genus *Quinqueloculina* d'Orbigny, 1826) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

LEPIDOPA STIMPSON, 1858 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA): PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE-SPECIES. Z.N.(S.) 1495

By L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

The name *Lepidopa* Stimpson, 1858, is universally used at present for a genus of Anomuran Decapod Crustacea, but under the strict application of the Code, it falls as a junior synonym of the name *Thia* Leach, 1815, for a genus of Decapoda Brachyura. The use of the plenary powers is now requested to validate current usage.

2. The genus *Lepidopa* was erected by Stimpson, 1858 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1858** : 230), who designated as its type-species "*Albunaea scutellata*, Fabr., M.-Edw.". The identity of this species, which was originally described as *Hippa scutellata* by Fabricius, 1793 (*Ent. syst.* **2** : 474), has been the subject of many different interpretations, which have recently been summarised by the present author (Holthuis, 1961, *Proc. Kon. Nederl. Akad. Wetensch.* (C) **64**(1) : 27, 28). As shown there, the original description of *Hippa scutellata* does not fit any of the species of Hippidea to which the name *scutellata* has been applied by various authors, but checks so extremely well with the Brachyuran species known best under the name *Thia polita* Leach, 1815, that there can hardly be any doubt as to its identity with that species.

3. The consequences of the final discovery of the identity of *Hippa scutellata*, under a strict application of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, are that (1) the generic name *Lepidopa* Stimpson, 1858, falls as a junior synonym of *Thia* Leach, 1815, so that a new name has to be introduced for the Anomuran genus, and (2) the correct name of the species *Thia polita* Leach, 1815, becomes *Thia scutellata* (Fabricius, 1793).

4. Judging by the definition which Stimpson (1858) gave of his genus *Lepidopa*, and by the fact that he placed the genus in the family ALBUNEIDAE, there cannot be the least doubt that he intended the name *Lepidopa* for the Anomuran and not for the Brachyuran genus, and it is evident that the type-species was incorrectly identified by him. His "*Lepidopa scutellata*" in all probability is the species at present known as *Lepidopa richmondi* Benedict, 1903, or a related form. As Stimpson and all later authors have consistently applied the name *Lepidopa* to the Anomuran genus, for which no other name is available, it is evident that an action by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to preserve the name in its accustomed sense is fully justified. The simplest solution would be that the Commission under their plenary powers designate as the type-species for the genus *Lepidopa* Stimpson, 1858, the species *Lepidopa venusta* Stimpson, 1859. This species was included (be it as a nomen nudum) by Stimpson in the original description of the genus *Lepidopa*, and it is currently still considered to belong to that genus.

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 19, Part 2. March 1962.

5. As to the second problem, namely that concerning the specific name of the species *Thia polita* Leach, 1815, in my opinion it seems best to apply the Code here rigidly. Though this species is best known by the specific name *polita* Leach, 1815, it has been pointed out by several authors that the specific name *residuus* of *Cancer residuus* Herbst (1799, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **3**(1) : 53) is older and has priority. Leach when describing *Thia polita* had already given the name *Cancer residuus* as a probable synonym, while Stebbing (1893, *Hist. Crust.* : 75) actually substituted the name *residuus* for *polita*, using the name *Thia residuus* (Herbst) for the species. The specific name *residua* has been used also by some modern authors, notably by Monod (1956, *Mem. Inst. Franc. Afr. Noire* **45** : 153). Since *Thia polita* is a rather rare species without any economic value and not of importance in applied biology, a change of its name cannot do much harm, especially so since two different names are currently applied to it. Therefore it seems best to me to adopt the principle of priority here and to accept the name *scutellata* as the correct specific name for the species.

6. The type-specimens of *Hippa scutellata*, which according to Fabricius formed part of the collection of the British Museum, are no longer extant as Dr. Isabella Gordon kindly informed me (in litt.). In view of the fact that the identity of the species has been interpreted in so many different ways, it seems advisable to select a neotype for it so that no more dispute can arise about its identity.

7. As the neotype of *Hippa scutellata* Fabricius, 1793, I now select a male specimen with carapace length of 20 mm. and carapace breadth of 22 mm. The specimen was collected in 1876 in the Bay of Naples by Dr. J. G. de Man and is now preserved in the collection of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie at Leiden under the Registered Number Crustacea D 351.

8. The carapace of the neotype is smooth, shining and somewhat iridescent. It is strongly arched from side to side, but hardly at all from before backwards. Its outline is roughly heart-shaped, being much broader anteriorly than posteriorly. The front is curved and somewhat sinuous. The lateral margins bear three indistinct notches. A fringe of long hairs is implanted just below the lateral margin. The oral field is quadrangular. The orbits are complete. The first antennae fold obliquely. The first pair of pereiopods are chelate and smooth. The following pairs all bear styliform dactyli. The legs bear fringes of hair ; the dorsal fringes of merus and carpus being especially conspicuous. The first, second, sixth, and seventh somites of the abdomen are free ; the third to fifth are fused. A photograph of the neotype is shown on plate 4 The specimen is preserved in spirit and is provided with a parchment label which bears its correct name, *Thia scutellata* (Fabr.), and furthermore indicates that the specimen is the neotype of *Hippa scutellata* Fabr. ; also the locality, date of collecting, collector and registered number are given. The type-locality is now restricted to the Gulf of Naples.

9. The genus *Thia* is the type of the family THIIDAE Dana, 1852, the name of which is now proposed for insertion on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

10. The name of the genus *Lepidopa* Stimpson, 1858, was changed by

Stimpson, 1860, in a later paper to *Lepidops*. As Stimpson gave no reasons for this change, the spelling *Lepidops* Stimpson, 1860, must be considered an erroneous spelling without nomenclatural standing. In 1878, however, Miers also used the spelling *Lepidops* for the genus, but explained that he used it because it is grammatically more correct than the original *Lepidopa*. This makes *Lepidops* Miers, 1878, an emendation (be it an invalid one) and thus an available name. *Lepidops* Miers, 1878, now invalidates the name *Lepidops* Zimmer, 1927, for a genus of Mysidacea which Zimmer had proposed as a replacement name for *Lepidophthalmus* Fage, 1924, which in its turn was preoccupied by the name *Lepidophthalmus* Holmes, 1904, for a genus of Callianassid Decapod Crustacea. Holmes's generic name *Lepidophthalmus* at present is usually synonymized with the generic name *Callianassa* Leach, 1814. The replacement name *Lepidomysis* for *Lepidops* Zimmer, 1927, was recently proposed by Dr. Wm. D. Clarke (1961, *Crustaceana* **2**(3) : 251, 252). It would be well to place the invalid generic names *Lepidophthalmus* Fage, 1924, *Lepidops* Stimpson, 1860, *Lepidops* Miers, 1878, and *Lepidops* Zimmer, 1927 on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, while the family names based on the first and last of these names also should be placed on the appropriate index. The names *Lepidomysis* Clarke and LEPIDOMYSIDAE Clarke should at the same time be placed on the appropriate Official Lists.

11. The Commission is now asked to :—

(1) make use of its plenary powers :—
  (a) to set aside all type designations and selections so far made for the genus *Lepidopa* Stimpson, 1858, and having done so
  (b) to designate as the type of that genus *Lepidopa venusta* Stimpson, 1859 (*Ann. Lyc. nat. Hist. New York* **7** : 79) ;

(2) place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the following names :—
  (a) *Lepidopa* Stimpson, 1858 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1858** : 230). Gender : feminine. Type-species, designated under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above : *Lepidopa venusta* Stimpson, 1859 ;
  (b) *Lepidomysis* Clarke, 1961 (*Crustaceana* **2**(3) : 251, 252). Gender : feminine. Type-species, by monotypy : *Lepidophthalmus servatus* Fage, 1924 (*C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris* **178** : 2128) ;
  (c) *Thia* Leach, 1815 (*Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* **11**(2) : 312). Gender : feminine. Type-species, by monotypy : *Thia polita* Leach, 1815, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* **11**(2) : 312 (a subjective junior synonym of *Hippa scutellata* Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. Syst.* **2** : 474) ;

(3) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names :—
  (a) *scutellata* Fabricius, 1793, as published in the combination *Hippa scutellata* and as defined by the neotype selection made in para. 7 above (the oldest available name of the type-species of the genus *Thia* Leach, 1815) ;
  (b) *servatus* Fage, 1924, as published in the combination *Lepidophthalmus servatus* (the name of the type-species of the genus *Lepidomysis* Clarke, 1961) ;

(c) *venusta* Stimpson, 1859, as published in the combination *Lepidopa venusta* (the name of the species designated under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above as the type-species of the genus *Lepidopa* Stimpson, 1858) ;

(4) place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the following names :

(a) LEPIDOMYSIDAE Clarke, 1961, *Crustaceana* **2**(3) : 252 (type-genus : *Lepidomysis* Clarke, 1961) ;

(b) THIIDAE Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 86 (type-genus : *Thia* Leach, 1815) ;

(5) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the following names :—

(a) *Lepidophthalmus* Fage, 1924 (*C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris* **178** : 2128). Gender : masculine. Type-species, by monotypy : *Lepidophthalmus servatus* Fage, 1924, *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris* **178** : 2128. A junior homonym of *Lepidophthalmus* Holmes, 1904 (*Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.* **3**(3) : 311).

(b) *Lepidops* Stimpson, 1860, *Ann. Lyc. nat. Hist. New York* **7** : 113. An erroneous spelling of *Lepidopa* Stimpson, 1858 ;

(c) *Lepidops* Miers, 1878 (*Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool.* **14** : 331). An invalid emendation of *Lepidopa* Stimpson, 1858. Gender : masculine ;

(d) *Lepidops* Zimmer, 1927, *in* Kükenthal & Krumbach, *Handb. Zool.* **3**(1) : 644. Gender : masculine. A replacement name for *Lepidophthalmus* Fage, 1924. Invalid because a junior homonym of *Lepidops* Miers, 1878 ;

(6) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology the following family names :—

(a) LEPIDOPHTHALMIDAE Fage, 1924, *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris* **178** : 2129. Type-genus : *Lepidophthalmus* Fage, 1924. A family name based on a junior homonym ;

(b) LEPIDOPIDAE Stammer, 1936, *Zool. Jb. Syst.* **68** : 54. Type-genus : *Lepidops* Zimmer, 1927. A family name based on a junior homonym.

Explanation of Plate 4

Hippa scutellata Fabricius, 1793. ×2

Neotype designated by Holthuis (L. B.) in the application submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (: 125–128) in the present volume.

10 APR 1962
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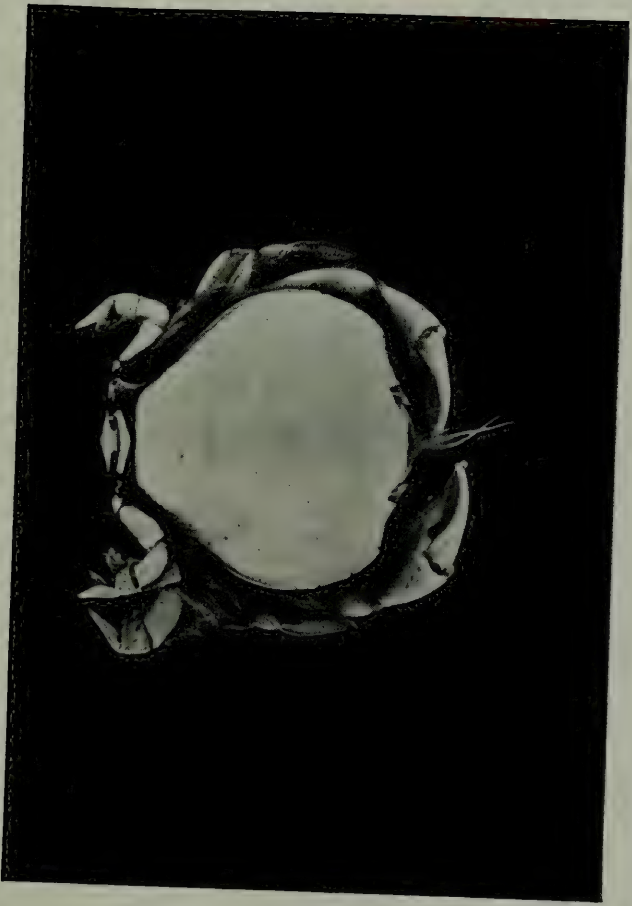

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NATURAL HISTORY
14 JUN 1962
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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 19, Part 3 (pp. 129–192) *28th May*, 1962

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the plenary powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin* :—

(1) Validation of the generic name *Doto* Oken, 1815 (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 1006 ;
(2) Validation of the specific name *caricae* (*Cynips*) Linnaeus, 1762 (Insecta, Hymenoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1047.
(3) Validation of the generic name *Lystrophis* Cope, 1885 (Reptilia). Z.N.(S.) 1484.
(4) Designation of a neotype for *Gryllus campestris* Linnaeus, 1758 (Insecta, Orthoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1485.
(5) Validation of the specific name *alveofrons* (*Dasiops*) McAlpine, 1961 (Insecta, Diptera). Z.N.(S.) 1492.
(6) Designation of a type-species for *Pisidia* Leach, 1820, and suppression of the specific name *istrianus* (*Cancer*) Scopoli, 1763 (Crustacea, Decapoda). Z.N.(S.) 1496.
(7) Validation of the generic name *Stereomastis* Bate, 1888 (Crustacea, Decapoda). Z.N.(S.) 1497.
(8) Suppression of the generic name *Arctopsis* Lamarck, 1801, and the specific names *lanata* (*Arctopsis*) Lamarck, 1801, and *tribulus* (*Cancer*) Linnaeus, 1767 (Crustacea, Decapoda). Z.N.(S.) 1498.
(9) Validation of the generic name *Ophiophagus* Günther, 1864 (Reptilia). Z.N.(S.) 1500.
(10) Suppression of Dahl's " Coleoptera und Lepidoptera ", 1823. Z.N.(S.) 398
(11) Suppression of Kishida's pamphlet " Notes on the Family Trombidiidae of Japan ", 1909. Z.N.(S.) 400.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England.
8 *March* 1962.

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

STATEMENT REGARDING THE ARGUMENT OF W. I. FOLLETT AND DANIEL M. COHEN CONCERNING THE TYPE-SPECIES OF THE GENUS *BATHYLAGUS*. Z.N.(S.) 1279

(see Volume 16, pages 73–78)

By G. S. Myers (*Stanford University, California, U.S.A.*)

Mr. Follett having requested (in October 1961) that I give an opinion on this matter, I offer the following :

I can see no obvious flaws in the argument as printed. Moreover, I understand that it would be zoologically advantageous to have *Bathylagus antarcticus* (rather than *B. atlanticus*) as the recognized type-species of *Bathylagus*, due to the fact that *B. antarcticus* is a better known species.

However, I do have a strong comment in regard to the question of whether or not Jordan and Evermann (" Fishes of North and Middle America," 4 vols., 1896-1900 ; also " Checklist." Rep. U.S. Comm. Fish and Fisher., vol. 21) designated type-species of genera by the parenthetical citation of a species (trivial) name after the bibliographical citation of the generic name.

To a user of the ichthyological works of D. S. Jordan (and his various collaborators and pupils) it is clearly evident that Jordan adopted the generic-type concept early in his career and used it thereafter throughout his work in systematic ichthyology. In fact he became the leader in the attempt to convert other ichthyologists to the following of a general code of nomenclature embodying that concept and other concepts of nomenclature. He and Gilbert designated generic type-species quite clearly after generic-type citations in their " Synopsis of the Fishes of North America " (1882), which, as Follett and Cohen make clear. was really a forerunner (or " first edition ") of " The Fishes of North and Middle America " (1896-1900). Moreover, Jordan was careful to see that his collaborators and many pupils in ichthyology made use of the concept of generic type-species citation.

To agree, therefore, that Jordan (in collaboration with Evermann), in his most extensive work on ichthyology, published at the height of his ichthyological career, failed to cite type-species of genera simply because he adopted the abbreviated form of citing merely the species name in parenthesis, seems to me to be a purely legalistic argument not in accord with the known historical facts. These facts may be ascertained from a study of Jordan's own published papers. Moreover, having been personally acquainted with both Jordan and Evermann, and with many of Jordan's former pupils in ichthyology, I can state that the entire group of ichthyologists at Stanford accepted the parenthetical citations in Jordan and Evermann (1896–1900) for what they were intended to be ; citations of type-species.

It is quite true that, in an infinitesimal minority of cases, Jordan and Evermann placed two names, or none, rather than one, in parenthesis after a generic name. Such inconsistency is to be expected in the state in which zoological nomenclature rested in 1896, and in a work which had been in the slow process of compilation (by Jordan and several collaborators) for nearly 20 years. It is true, also, in a work (the " Checklist ") intended to precede their larger work, but actually published a few months after the first of the four volumes of the larger monograph, that Jordan and Evermann stated, " The name in parenthesis following the reference to the generic name is that of the species taken by the describer as the type of the genus ". Nevertheless, it must be remembered that the attempt is being made to judge this work by an *ex post facto* rule. The best method of handling the matter of generic types had not yet been evolved by Jordan. However, it is abundantly evident that Jordan and Evermann themselves considered the single species names cited in parentheses to be the type-species of the genera concerned, no matter by what method they arrived at their conclusions. I think there can be no reasonable doubt of this. To argue otherwise would be to argue that Jordan abandoned his adherence to the generic type concept in the middle of his ichthyological career, only to resume adherence to it later. There is no evidence that Jordan did this other than a very few changes of type-species (such as occurred with *Bathylagus*) in his " Genera of Fishes " (1917–1920). The latter work was written after Jordan had become much more fully aware of the problems in relation to generic types, within the framework of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature, and through his membership in the International Commission.

It is also evident, in the " Genera ", that the " rigidly construed " concept of type designation was not yet one accepted by Jordan, for he lists many type-species as such merely " by common consent ", or as " unquestioned ". Yet in the introduction to the " Genera " Jordan says : " Our main problem is the fixation of the type ". In other words, if Jordan and Evermann (1896-1900) did not fix types, it could be argued legalistically that Jordan (1917-1920) also did not do so in certain instances, even though the latter work was evidently published for the purpose of fixing types.

Jordan and Evermann's monograph (1896–1900) was one of the most extensive of all treatises in systematic ichthyology, and the problem of whether or not they fixed types goes far beyond the problems related to the single name *Bathylagus*. For this reason, I think the case of *Bathylagus* may prejudice many other nomenclatural problems unless, in a decision upon *Bathylagus*, the Commission specifically states that its decision does not embody such prejudices.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *PNOEPYGA* HODGSON, 1844. Z.N.(S.) 1457

(see volume 18, pages 209–210)

By A. L. Rand (*Chicago Natural History Museum, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

I wish to register a protest against the proposal of Dr. Mayr that the Commission suppress the generic name *Microura* Gould, 1837 (not *Micrura* Ehrenberg, 1831) in favour of *Pnoepyga* Hodgson, 1844, for an obscure, little-known wren-like bird of the Himalayas, *Tesia albiventer* Hodgson.

There is no argument that *Microura* has priority over *Pnoepyga*, nor that after about 100 years of being considered a homonym of *Micrura*, such is no longer the case.

However, Dr. Mayr has overstated his case.

(1) The name *Microura* is neither a name that has had " 100 years of oblivion ", nor has it been " a forgotten name ". *Microura* is listed as a synonym, and is indexed in such standard works as " Catalogue of Birds British Museum ", " Fauna of British India " and Hartert (Palaearctic Birds), with, in each case, the clear indication that if it was not a homonym of *Micrura* it would have been used instead of the younger *Pnoepyga*. Its identity is, and has been, readily available to any scholar.

(2) The fact that few ornithologists would know to what bird the name *Microura* applies is irrelevant, for the same is true of *Pnoepyga*. Indeed, the status of *Pnoepyga* as a valid genus was clarified, and the designation of its type-species as *Tesia albiventer*, was made only in 1954 (Zimmer and Vaurie, 1954, *Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club* **74** : 40,41).

(3) Currently, now that *Microura* is not considered a homonym of *Micrura*, the former is used to replace *Pnoepyga* in the recent (1961) " Checklist of Indian Birds " by Ripley, is being used in Deignan's book on the birds of the Indo-Chinese countries, and is being used in Salim Ali's forthcoming book on the birds of Sikkim.

(4) It would be unfortunate if the Commission should outlaw a name that is used in the three most recent books, covering practically the whole range of *Microura albiventer*, books which will be the standard references for a generation as far as local people of southeastern Asia are concerned. I strongly urge that *Microura* should not be suppressed.

XVIth International Congress of Zoology, Washington, 1963

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with Article 77(1) of the Code, amendments to the Code can only be considered by the Congress if they have been received by the Commission not later than 22nd August, 1962, provided only that under the above Article the Commission may relax this rule in favour of proposed amendments received at a later date.

OPINION 629

PEDICULUS DENTATUS SCOPOLI, 1763; DESIGNATION OF A NEOTYPE UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby Ruled that, notwithstanding the fact that certain points in the original description of *Pediculus dentatus* Scopoli, 1763, are not consistent with the neotype designated by Clay & Hopkins, 1951, the species so named by Scopoli is to be interpreted by reference to that neotype.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

- (a) *Anatoecus* Cummings, 1916 (gender : masculine), type-species by original designation, *Philopterus icterodes* Nitzsch, 1818 (Name No. 1475) ;
- (b) *Trinoton* Nitzsch, 1818 (gender : neuter), type-species, by monotypy, *Liotheum* (*Trinoton*) *conspurcatum* Nitzsch, 1818 (Name No. 1476) ;
- (c) *Philopterus* Nitzsch, 1818 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Neumann, 1906, *Pediculus ocellatus* Scopoli, 1763 (Name No. 1477).

(2) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

- (a) *dentatus* Scopoli, 1763, as published in the binomen *Pediculus dentatus*, and as defined under the plenary powers in (1) above by the neotype designated by Clay & Hopkins, 1951 (Name No. 1809) ;
- (b) *icterodes* Nitzsch, 1818, as published in the binomen *Pediculus icterodes*, and as defined by the neotype designated by Clay & Hopkins, 1960 (type-species of *Anatoecus* Cummings, 1916) (Name No. 1810) ;
- (c) *anserinus* J. C. Fabricius, 1805, as published in the binomen *Pediculus anserinus* (Name No. 1811) ;
- (d) *ocellatus* Scopoli, 1763, as published in the binomen *Pediculus ocellatus*, and as defined by the neotype designated by Clay & Hopkins, 1951 (type-species of *Philopterus* Nitzsch, 1818) (Name No. 1812).

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

- (a) *Trinotum* Burmeister, 1838 (an incorrect spelling for *Trinoton* Nitzsch, 1818) (Name No. 1546) ;
- (b) *Trinotion* Perry, 1876 (an incorrect spelling for *Trinoton* Nitzsch, 1818) (Name No. 1547) ;
- (c) *Docophorus* Nitzsch, 1818 (a junior objective synonym of *Philopterus* Nitzsch, 1818) (Name No. 1548).

(5) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

- (a) PHILOPTERIDAE Burmeister, 1838 (type-genus *Philopterus* Nitzsch, 1818) (Name No. 323) ;

(b) TRINOTONIDAE Eichler, 1941 (type-genus *Trinoton* Nitzsch, 1818) (for use by those zoologists who consider that *Menopon* Nitzsch, 1818, and *Trinoton* Nitzsch, 1818, belong to different family-group taxa) (Name No. 324).

(6) The family-group name DOCOPHORIDAE Mjöberg, 1910 (type-genus *Docophorus* Nitzsch, 1818) (a junior objective synonym of PHILOPTERIDAE Burmeister, 1838) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name No. 355.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1394)

A provisional draft of the present case was submitted to the Office of the Commission by Mr. G. H. E. Hopkins and Dr. Theresa Clay on 31 October 1958. The case was finally completed on 26 February 1960 and was sent to the printer on 28 March 1960. It was published on 16 September 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 337–340. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the Bulletin as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to seven entomological serials.

A number of comments were received and these are set forth in full in the following Secretary's Note which was sent to Commissioners with Voting Paper (61)17 :

" The present proposals have been criticised by both Commissioner Henning Lemche and Commissioner Per Brinck on the grounds that it would be better to use the plenary powers to suppress altogether the specific name *dentatus* than to designate a neotype which is not of the species Scopoli described under this name. Mr. Hopkins and Dr. Clay have written to the Secretary giving further reasons for the choice they made in proposing that the Commission designate a neotype rather than suppress the specific name. The correspondence relating to this point is here reproduced for the information of other Commissioners.

> " *Per Brinck* (22.x.60)—' We are informed that Scopoli's description of *Pediculus dentatus* (1763) is not consistent with the neotype designated by Clay & Hopkins in 1951. I agree that confusion would arise if the name were to be transferred from one suborder to another and am not prepared to vote for such a proposal, but on the other hand I am reluctant to fix Scopoli's name to a species which he did not name (or describe). I would prefer to suppress Scopoli's name, if there is any possibility to do so without too much trouble for applied entomologists.'
>
> " *H. Lemche* (13.xii.60)—' It appears to me that in general it is no good to validate a strongly misused and confused name to let it cover a definite taxon. My own experience in such matters goes to say that such arrangements are causing endless trouble.
>
> ' Let us imagine a new specialist starting his career say five years after the question of restriction of a misused name has been decided upon by the Commission. He will certainly not begin by consulting the whole series of the B.Z.N. to find out everything about possible forbidden names.

He will take some major work of a rather recent date (if he gets no local advice he will rarely find the very latest ones first), and in his first two or three publications may easily apply the names in their old misused sense. Hence, in a publication appearing several years after the restriction of the name in question, inadvertence or lack of knowledge may well cause it to appear in its old sense. Still later, a second author may take these first publications of the—now senior—authority as guiding, and apply the said name once again to the confused concept.

' Such cases are unavoidable, so that we can never get rid of misuses of names even after restricting them officially. In cases where the confusion is grave, it is much better to use every possibility to change the names simultaneously with the taxonomical clearing up of the problems involved. Then the names alone tell whether the said revision has been observed or not by a certain author at a certain time, and no confusion can arise.

' This latter procedure was used when the *Colymbus* case was settled, and I much regret that the Commission did not do the same in the *Pagurus* one. In the latter case, it was maintained that the specialists themselves should be allowed to decide what they preferred. But isn't it false to think that systematists themselves are " the specialists " in such cases. Wouldn't it rather be the Commission who has the pertinent experience to say what is the better course.

' So, I much prefer another name for the taxon defined by the neotype of " *Pediculus dentatus* ", and I would like very much to see this case used as a precedent in future cases of the same sort. They are by no means uncommon.

' Will it be possible to ask the applicants in the present case to publish a name for the taxon involved ? '

" *Clay & Hopkins* (7.xii.60)—' You were good enough to send us a copy of Commissioner Dr. Lemche's letter to you of 1.xi.60 on the above subject, and we have certain points to raise in reply. We feel that Dr. Lemche's opinion has been based entirely on general principles and not on the case under discussion, and we suggest that the Plenary Power to set aside any rule in suitable cases should also be used to set aside any general principle adopted by the Commission for their own guidance when the circumstances of any individual case make it appear to them that this course is desirable.

' We do not wish to dispute the principle which Dr. Lemche wishes the Commission to adopt, and in fact we are disposed to agree with him that it may be the most suitable in the majority of instances, but we want to point out that it has no relevance to the case of *Pediculus dentatus*. We perfectly see the difficulty of Dr. Lemche's hypothetical new specialist starting his career five years after the restriction of a misused name by the Commission and finding the name used in its wrong sense in the first few periodicals he consults. But in the case of *Pediculus dentatus*, this specialist would have to go back 200 years in the literature to find the name for a member of the genus *Trinoton*, for though Scopoli's description of 1763 suggests a species belonging to this genus, no later author has used it in this sense. The specialist would also find that the earliest comprehensive list of the Mallophaga (Kellogg, 1908, *Mallophaga*, in Wytsman's *Genera Insectorum*) does not mention the name *dentatus* at all, that in the next list (Harrison, 1916, *Parasitology* 9 : 1–154) it appears among the group which was described later in the same year as *Anatoecus*, and that all works which distinguish between the two rather recently separated species *Anatoecus dentatus* (Scopoli, 1763) and *A. icterodes* (Nitzsch, 1818) (long thought to be synonyms) use *dentatus* for the species to which we endeavoured to restrict it 9 years ago (Clay & Hopkins, 1951, *Bull. Brit. Mus.* (*nat. Hist.*), *Ent.* : 17).

' The overwhelming argument (as it seems to us) in favour of fixing the name *dentatus* to the species to which we applied it is, however, the impossibility of finding a correct name for the species if we do not arbitrarily employ *dentatus*, and we think Dr. Lemche has not fully appreciated the objections to renaming the species. We have no insuperable objection to giving a new name to the specimen which we set up unofficially as neotype of *Pediculus dentatus*, but this would leave in doubt a number of senior names which may or may not apply to the species with which we dealt (the two species are separable only by the male genitalia, never mentioned in the descriptions) and which can never be elucidated except arbitrarily because the types of at least the four most senior (we have not investigated the others) are known to have been destroyed.

' We therefore maintain that—however desirable the principle advocated by Dr. Lemche may be in general—in this particular instance the proposal that we have put forward with regard to *Pediculus dentatus* would not have the undesirable consequences which he envisages and that, although we have no objection in principle to renaming *Pediculus dentatus* " *auctorum omnium praeter* Scopoli ", the fact that this new name would be junior to many others of which at least the first four cannot be identified to a species and cannot be investigated because the types are destroyed, is an almost insuperable objection to taking this course. We think that no other course than to fix the name *dentatus* to a member of the genus to which it has been applied by all writers since we erected an unofficial neotype in 1951 is likely to obviate a state of confusion in the systematics of the genus *Anatoecus* which is unlikely ever to be resolved by any other means.'

" *Lemche* (13.xii.60)—'As correctly stated by Drs. Clay and Hopkins, I was not opposing their application on special grounds. My considerations were of a general nature, and I agree that the Commission is to take due regard to special reasons for taking decisions differing from what would be preferred by principle.

'As—although they accept my " considerations in principle " as potentially useful—Drs. Clay and Hopkins have now so fully explained their reasons for choosing a special course in the case of *Pediculus dentatus*, I can only accept their opinion as specialists as the better one. I had no intention of imposing the use of a strict principle even for cases where it would do more harm than good. On the other hand, I liked to propose to the Commission the idea that in all such cases we should ask whether there are special reasons why the Gordian knot is not cut by preferring the use of a non-committed name in future. Where no such good reasons can be provided, we might go in for the principle of preferring the validation of neutral names, cancelling the disputed ones.

'When good reasons are produced, it is natural for the Commission to listen—and to act accordingly.'

"The proposed action is supported by Dr. K. C. Emerson (*Arlington, Virginia*) and was objected to by Mr. E. Raymond Hall as follows :

'The proposal to have the International Zoological Commission "designate a neotype for *Pediculus dentatus* Scopoli, 1763 (Insecta, Mallophaga) ", Z.N.(S.) 1394, it seems to me, should be rejected because Clay and Hopkins already (in 1951) designated a neotype, thus fixing the specific name *dentatus* for so long as neotypes are held to be of a significance sufficient to fix a name. Furthermore, the example of this neotype—now thought by those who designated it to belong in another genus—points up the dangers of selecting neotypes and argues for the simpler equally precise, practice of merely stating that a specimen in a given collection bearing a given catalogue number is accepted as a representative of a given species. So doing is not restrictive (as neotypes are) on future students who find new information that is helpful in erecting a still better classification.' "

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 July 1961 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)17 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 339–340. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 October 1961 the state of the voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order : Boschma, Holthuis, Lemche, Munroe, Mayr, Vokes, Brinck, Obruchev, do Amaral, Key, Hering, Prantl, Hemming, Riley, Jaczewski, Uchida, Tortonese, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Bradley, Alvarado, Poll.

Negative Votes—one (1) : Mertens.

On Leave of Absence—three (3) : Evans, Miller, Stoll.

Commissioner Hemming returned the following comment with his Voting Paper (14.viii.61) : "I agree with Dr. Henning Lemche that a question of principle as to the procedure best to be followed by the International Commission in dealing with applications designed to secure an unchallenged interpretation of individual nominal species is implicit in the present application and that the question of principle so involved deserves careful consideration by the International Commission.

"In approaching this subject, we must first recall that the interpretation of a great many nominal species established in the eighteenth century from Linnaeus downwards rest upon very shaky foundations, for many of the descriptions on which those nominal species are based are defective, either because objectively viewed they are insufficient to provide by modern standards a sure basis for identification or because they contain inaccuracies or because they were based upon specimens of more than one species. The difficulties involved in such cases can, however, readily be overcome in most cases where any of the original syntypes are still in existence through the designation of one of those syntypes to be the lectotype of the species concerned.

" Where, however, as is the present case, the difficulty cannot be overcome by the designation of a lectotype, a serious situation inevitably develops, for the name to be used for the species concerned becomes a matter of opinion on which individual specialists may naturally take different views. In such a case it is only by the use by the International Commission of its plenary powers that that species to which the doubtful name has hitherto been applied, either generally or by some specialists, can be provided with a name which undoubtedly applies to it and which is moreover the oldest such name available for it. According to the circumstances of particular cases, this end can be secured, either by the Commission suppressing the doubtful name under its plenary powers or by its using those powers to direct that the nominal species bearing the doubtful name be interpreted by reference to a neotype designated for it.

" In those cases where there are no junior nominal species subjectively identified with the nominal species involved, the most convenient course would, in my view, be for the International Commission to suppress the specific name concerned under its plenary powers, for such action by the Commission would clear the way for the establishment of a new nominal species, fully and correctly described, the name so given to which would then become the oldest available name, and therefore the valid name, for the species concerned. To this extent therefore I am in agreement with the policy advocated by Dr. Lemche and by Dr. Per Brinck in their correspondence with Mr. Riley. My adherence to this principle is however subject to the condition that this particular procedure would be undesirable and ought not to be followed by the Commission where the name in question has been in continuous and general use for a long period. In such a case, in the interests of nomenclatorial stability, it should not be suppressed, the proper course in that event being to provide a firm interpretation for the nominal species concerned by the validation by the Commission of a neotype as proposed in the present case.

" Further, I am of the opinion that validation under the plenary powers of a neotype is the procedure which should be followed in those cases—often the majority—where in addition to the nominal species of which the interpretation is a matter of doubt, there are also junior nominal species which cannot be interpreted with certainty, the names of which are believed to be junior subjective synonyms of the name immediately in question. In such a case the suppression by the Commission of the oldest name would serve no useful purpose, for a similar situation of doubt and uncertainty would arise in connection with the interpretation of the next oldest nominal species. The species concerned would still be without a name firmly applicable to it ; the establishment of a fully described nominal species for the taxon concerned would be useless in such a case, for the name so introduced would fall immediately as a junior subjective synonym whenever some specialist claimed to be able to identify with the species concerned any of the older subjective synonyms.

" Within the framework outlined above the case brought forward by Mr. G. H. E. Hopkins and Dr. Theresa Clay falls in the concluding category, for they explain that the specific name *dentatus* Scopoli, 1763, as published in the combination *Pediculus dentatus* which they ask should be interpreted by the Commission under its plenary powers by reference to the neotype which they established in 1951, is commonly treated as a senior subjective synonym of several other names, the interpretation of the species so named being, they explain, open to doubts similar to those which arise in connection with the specific name *dentatus* Scopoli. The suppression by the Commission of Scopoli's *dentatus* and the publication of a new name for the species represented by the neotype referred to above would therefore contribute nothing to the stabilisation of the name to be used for the species here in question. The only means by which that end can be achieved is, as those authors recommend, by the use by the Commission of its plenary powers to direct that the nominal species *Pediculus dentatus* Scopoli be interpreted by reference to the neotype established in 1951.

"I am therefore of the opinion that the present application is well-based and I vote unhesitatingly in favour of its adoption."

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

Anatoecus Cummings, 1916, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1916** : 653
anserinus, *Pediculus*, J. C. Fabricius, 1805, *Syst. Antliatorum* : 345
dentatus, *Pediculus*, Scopoli, 1763, *Ent. Carn.* : 383
DOCOPHORIDAE Mjöberg, 1910, *Ark. Zool.* **6**(13) : 108
Docophorus Nitzsch, 1818, *Mag. Ent.* (Germar) **3** : 289
icterodes, *Philopterus*, Nitzsch, 1818, *Mag. Ent.* (Germar) **3** : 290
ocellatus, *Pediculus*, Scopoli, 1763, *Ent. carn.* : 382
PHILOPTERIDAE Burmeister, 1838, *Handb. Ent.* **2**(2) : 422
Philopterus Nitzsch, 1818, *Mag. Ent.* (Germar) **3** : 288
Trinotion Perry, 1876, *Proc. lit. phil. Soc. Liverpool* **30** : lxxxi
Trinoton Nitzsch, 1818, *Mag. Ent.* (Germar) **3** : 300
TRINOTONIDAE Eichler, 1941, *Arch. Naturgesch.* (N.F.) **10** : 382
Trinotum Burmeister, 1838, *Handb. Ent.* **2**(2) : 440

The following is the original reference for the designation of the type-species of a genus concerned in the present Ruling :

For *Philopterus* Nitzsch, 1818 : Neumann, 1906, *Bull. zool. Soc. Fr.* **20** : 58

The following are the original references for the designation of neotypes for nominal species concerned in the present Ruling :

For *Pediculus dentatus* Scopoli, 1763 :	Clay & Hopkins, 1951, *Bull. Brit. Mus.* (*nat. Hist.*) *Ent.* **2** : 17, figs. 21–22, pl. 1, fig. 5
For *Philopterus icterodes* Nitzsch, 1818 :	Clay & Hopkins, 1960, *Bull. Brit. Mus.* (*nat. Hist.*) *Ent.* **9** : 37, figs. 59–61, pl. 2, fig. 3
For *Pediculus ocellatus* Scopoli, 1763 :	Clay & Hopkins, 1951, *Bull. Brit. Mus.* (*nat. Hist.*) *Ent.* **2** : 8, figs. 8, 9, 11, pl. 1, fig. 2

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)17 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 629.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
24 *October* 1961

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *ODONTASPIS* AGASSIZ, 1838. Z.N.(S.) 920

(see volume 18, pages 273–280 and volume 19, pages 100–102)

By L. S. Glückmann (*A.P. Karpinsky Geological Museum, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad*)
and D. V. Obruchev (*Palaeontological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Moscow*)

We strongly support the proposal by E. I. White, D. W. Tucker, and N. B. Marshall to suppress such generic names as *Triglochis*, *Prionodon*, and especially *Carcharias*, in order to stabilize the names *Carcharhinus*, *Carcharodon*, and *Odontaspis*. The name *Odontaspis* has taken such deep root in the literature that even a validation of *Carcharias* wouldn't prevent its being constantly used in the majority of general works. The name *Carcharias* has been applied to members of quite different families (Odontaspidae, Lamnidae, Carcharhinidae) and has produced an extreme confusion in ichthyological and especially comparative anatomical works.

It is appropriate here to recall L. S. Berg's utterance (1940) about the Law of Priority as applied to the Selachians : " I think it inadvisable to reject in deference to a ' law ' of priority, the old names which are widely used in the anatomical and biological literature and to replace them by names extracted from worthless and justly forgotten writings of a Rafinesque or Swainson . . Owing to the ' law ' of priority, it happens not infrequently that even a specialist cannot, without special references, make head or tail of the nomenclature. Try, for example, to understand anything in the nomenclature of Selachii, using the work of Garman (1914). Having unearthed a work, known to nobody, by an author of the middle of the eighteenth century, who did not follow the rules of binominal nomenclature, this eminent ichthyologist changed, on account of this work, the names of many well-known genera, putting one in the place of another. The nomenclature of Selachii has consequently been thrown into chaos."

OPINION 630

PHASIANELLA LAMARCK, 1804 (GASTROPODA); DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Phasianella* Lamarck, 1804, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Buccinum australe* Gmelin, 1791, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Phasianella* Lamarck, 1804 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Buccinum australe* Gmelin, 1791, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1478.

(3) The specific name *australe* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Buccinum australe* (type-species of *Phasianella* Lamarck, 1804) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1813.

(4) The family-group name PHASIANELLINAE Swainson, 1840 (type-genus *Phasianella* Lamarck, 1804) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name No. 325.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1433)

An application in the present case was submitted by Dr. L. R. Cox on 15 May 1959. After some emendation this was sent to the printer on 14 July 1960 and was published on 16 September 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 341–343. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56), and to three palaeontological serials. Dr. Cox's proposals were supported by Mr. Robert Robertson (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 111).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 July 1961 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)19 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 342–343. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 October 1961 the state of the voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order : Boschma, Holthuis, Lemche, Munroe, Mayr, Vokes, Obruchev, do Amaral, Key, Hering, Prantl, Hemming, Riley, Jaczewski, Uchida, Mertens, Tortonese, Brinck, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Bradley, Alvarado, Poll.

Negative Votes—none (0).

On Leave of Absence—three (3) : Evans, Miller, Stoll.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

australe, Buccinum, Gmelin, 1791, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1** : 3490
Phasianella Lamarck, 1804, *Ann. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris **4** : 295
PHASIANELLINAE Swainson, 1840, *Treatise Malac.* : 354

CERTIFICATE

WE certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)19 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 630.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
24 *October* 1961

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED ADDITION OF *PTEROPHORUS* SCHÄFFER, 1766 TO THE OFFICIAL LIST. Z.N.(S.) 1463

(see volume 18, pages 159–160)

By L. Bigot (*Station Biologique de la Tour du Valat, Le Sambuc, Carmargue, France*)

La Commission Internationale de Nomenclature a été saisie par P. E. S. Whalley d'une proposition fixant comme type du genre *Pterophorus* l'espèce *pentadactyla* au détriment de l'espèce *monodactyla*.

Ce choix parait très justifié car *pentadactyla* fut considérée comme la forme la plus typique parmi les Pterophoridae. Actuellement la plupart des auteurs utilisent *pentadactyla* comme type de *Pterophorus*, rangeant *monodactyla* dans le genre *Emmelina* (voir Amsel, Gozmany, etc.).

Il est donc sage d'accepter la proposition de P. E. S. Whalley destinée à uniformiser la systématique de ce groupe.

OPINION 631

AEDIPODA PELLARINI LE GUILLOU, 1841 (INSECTA, ORTHOPTERA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the following names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:

(a) the generic name *Oedipus* Berthold, 1827;
(b) the specific name *pellarini* Le Guillou, 1841, as published in the binomen *Aedipoda pellarini*.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Oedipus* Berthold, 1827, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above (Name No. 1549);
(b) *Oedipus* Tschudi, 1838, a junior homonym of *Oedipus* Berthold, 1827 (Name No. 1550);
(c) *Oedipus* Lesson, 1840, a junior homonym of *Oedipus* Berthold, 1827 (Name No. 1551);
(d) *Oedipus* Menge, 1876, a junior homonym of *Oedipus* Berthold, 1827 (Name No. 1552);
(e) *Aedipoda* Le Guillou, 1841, an incorrect spelling for *Oedipoda* Latreille, 1829 (Name No. 1553).

(3) The specific name *pellarini* Le Guillou, 1841, as published in the binomen *Aedipoda pellarini*, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 698.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1436)

The application was received from Dr. K. H. L. Key on 21 July 1959. It was sent, together with a supplementary note by Mr. R. V. Melville (then Assistant Secretary to the International Commission), to the printer on 29 October 1959 and was published on 16 September 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 344–345. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to seven entomological serials. The proposals were supported by Dr. D. R. Ragge (British Museum (Natural History), London) and Dr. V. M. Dirsch (Anti-Locust Research Centre, London) and opposed by Dr. E. Raymond Hall (Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, U.S.A.).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 July 1961 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule, on Voting Paper (61)20 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 344 and supplemented on page 345. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 October 1961 the state of the voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty (20), received in the following order : Boschma, Holthuis, Lemche, Munroe, Mayr, Vokes, Obruchev, do Amaral, Key, Hering, Prantl, Hemming, Riley, Uchida, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Brinck, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Alvarado.

Negative Votes—three (3) : Mertens, Bradley, Poll.

On Leave of Absence—three (3) : Evans, Miller, Stoll.

The following comments were made by Commissioners when returning their votes :

R. Mertens (25.ix.61)—" Den auf Seite 344 und Seite 345 des Bulletin angeführten Vorschlägen stimme ich nur teilweise zu ; ich stimme gegen die in Punkt (1) und Punkt (2) auf Seite 344 vorgeschlagene Unterdrückung des Art-Namens *pellarini*. Die Zahl hoffnungsloser nomina dubia in der Zoologie is zweifellos sehr gross ; es kann aber nicht Aufgabe der I.C.Z.N. sein, jeden derartigen Namen zu unterdrücken, nur weil er nicht interpretierbar ist. Der Name *pellarini* hat bisher die Stabilität der Nomenklatur nicht beeinträchtigt, und die I.C.Z.N. hat somit keinen Anlass, über ihn zu befinden."

J. Chester Bradley (3.x.61)—" I agree with Dr. Hall. It has not been made clear that the case is of major importance or that confusion would arise if no action is taken. Any taxonomist may list *pellarini* as a nomen dubium without the Commission officially listing it as such."

M. Poll (4.x.61)—" Je ne vois pas la nécessité de faire appel à la C.Z.N. Ce cas tranché affirmativement créeait un dangereux précédent. La C.Z.N. ne doit pas à mon avis supprimer trop rapidement les noms specifiques d'espèces mal décrites et dont les types sont perdus provisoirement. La C.Z.N. risque si elle s'engage dans cette voie d'être assaillie d'innombrables demandes."

ORIGINAL REFERENCE

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

Aedipoda Le Guillou, 1841, *Rev. Zool.* **4** : 295
Oedipus Berthold, 1827, *in* Latreille, *Nat. Fam. Thierr.* : 441
Oedipus Lesson, 1840, *Spec. Mamm.* : 197
Oedipus Menge, 1876, *Schr. Ges. Danzig* N.F. **4**(1) : 482
Oedipus Tschudi, 1838, *Mém. Soc. Sci. Neuchâtel* **2** : 28, 93
pellarini, Aedipoda, La Guillou, 1841, *Rev. Zool.* **4** : 295

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)20 were cast as set out above, that the proposals set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 631.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
24 *October* 1961

AMENDMENT TO THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *ENHYDRUS* CASTELNAU, 1834, UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 398

(see volume 18, pages 137–139)

By W. E. China (*Assistant Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

In the course of voting on this application, Commissioner Dr. L. B. Holthuis has stated that he believes that the work by Dahl (1823) " Coleoptera und Lepidoptera " is an available publication and has insisted therefore that the work must be suppressed under the plenary powers before it can be placed on the Official Index. In deference to Dr. Holthuis's opinion it has been decided, after some discussion with Mr. J. Balfour-Browne and Dr. Per Brinck, to request the Commission to suppress Dahl's 1823 work under the plenary powers.

OPINION 632

REGINA BAIRD & GIRARD, 1853 (REPTILIA); DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:
- (a) the specific name *leberis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Coluber leberis*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
- (b) all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Regina* Baird & Girard, 1853, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Coluber septemvittatus* Say, 1825, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:
- (a) *Regina* Baird & Girard, 1853 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, *Coluber septemvittatus* Say, 1825 (Name No. 1479);
- (b) *Storeria* Baird & Girard, 1853 (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Tropidonotus dekayi* Holbrook, 1842 (Name No. 1480).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:
- (a) *septemvittatus* Say, 1825, as published in the binomen *Coluber septemvittatus* (type-species of *Regina* Baird & Girard, 1853) (Name No. 1814);
- (b) *dekayi* Holbrook, 1842, as published in the binomen *Tropidonotus dekayi* (type-species of *Storeria* Baird & Girard, 1853) (Name No. 1815);
- (c) *occipitomaculatus* Storer, 1839, as published in the binomen *Coluber occipitomaculatus* (Name No. 1816).

(4) The specific name *leberis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Coluber leberis* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 699.

(5) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:
- (a) *Cora* Bonaparte, 1854 (a junior homonym of *Cora* Selys, 1853) (Name No. 1554);
- (b) *Cora* Jan, 1863 (a junior homonym of *Cora* Selys, 1853) (Name No. 1555).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1443)

The present case was submitted by Professor Hobart M. Smith and Dr. James E. Huheey on 31 October 1959. After slight revision it was sent to the printer on 28 March 1960 and was published on 16 September 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 346–348. Public Notice of the possible use by the

Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to two herpetological serials. Opposition to the use of the plenary powers was expressed by Dr. E. Raymond Hall.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 July 1961 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)21 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 347–348. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 October 1961 the state of the voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—eighteen (18), received in the following order : Boschma, Holthuis, Lemche, Munroe, Mayr, Vokes, Obruchev, Key, Hering, Prantl, Hemming, Riley, Jaczewski, Mertens, Brinck, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Alvarado.

Negative Votes—four (4) : do Amaral, Uchida, Tortonese, Poll.

On Leave of Absence—three (3) : Evans, Miller, Stoll.

Commissioner Poll returned the following comment with his Voting Paper : " Je vote contre car je crois comprendre que *C. leberis* peut être utilisé à la place de *C. occipitomaculatus* et *C. leberis* ne doit donc pas tomber en synonymie."

Commissioner Bradley returned his Voting Paper, having voted against proposals (1)(a) and (4) only, with the following comment : " On the grounds of misidentification of the type-species, I am willing to vote to correct the application of the name *Regina* to the taxonomic genus containing *septemvittatus* Say. The substitution of the Linnean name *leberis* for *occipitomaculatus* can cause no confusion, and the plenary powers should not be invoked to prevent it. However it seems possible that *leberis* Linnaeus has not been used as a senior synonym of *occipitomaculatus* for a period of more than fifty years, in which case it has become a *nomen oblitum* under action taken at London."

It may well be that *Coluber leberis* Linnaeus is a *nomen oblitum* in the sense of the Code as revised at the London Congress 1958. The provisions of this Code however, have not been regarded as coming into force until its publication. At the time of publication of the present case the Code was not published, nor was there any prospect of its being published in the very near future.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

Cora Bonaparte, 1854, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (4) **1**(3) : 138
Cora Jan, 1863, *Elenco Sist. Ofidi* : 74
dekayi, *Tropidonotus*, Holbrook, 1842, *N. Amer. Herpet.* **4** : 54
leberis, *Coluber*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 216
occipitomaculatus, *Coluber*, Storer, 1839, *Rept. Mass.* : 230
Regina Baird & Girard, 1853, *Cat. N. Amer. Rept.* : 45
septemvittatus, *Coluber*, Say, 1825, *J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **4** : 240
Storeria Baird & Girard, 1853, *Cat. N. Amer. Rept.* : 135

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)21 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 632.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
24 *October* 1961

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES FOR *XENOSTEGIUM* WALCOTT, 1924. Z.N.(S.) 914

(see volume 18, pages 332–333)

By Alan B. Shaw (*Pan American Petroleum Corporation, Tulsa 2, Oklahoma, U.S.A.*)

I have received an off-print of the proposal by R. J. Ross, Jr., to designate *Megalaspis belemnurus* White, 1874, as the type-species of *Xenostegium* Walcott, 1924. Inasmuch as the proposals made by Dr. Ross would result in official recognition of current practice and promote nomenclatorial stability, I wish to recommend that the Commission act favourably on the three requests in Dr. Ross's proposal.

By H. B. Whittington (*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.*)

I am glad to see this proposal which was foreshadowed in the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology* : 0 353, in print. I write to express my approval of, and support for, this proposal.

By J. T. Temple (*Birkbeck College, London*)

I am writing to support the application of R. J. Ross to designate *Megalaspis belemnurus* White, 1874, as type-species of *Xenostegium* Walcott, 1924. I consider that this action will be in the best interests of nomenclatorial stability.

OPINION 633

NORELLA BITTNER, 1890 (BRACHIOPODA, ARTICULATA); DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Norella* Bittner, 1890, made prior to the present Ruling, are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Rhynchonella refractifrons* Bittner, 1890, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Norella* Bittner, 1890 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Rhynchonella refractifrons* Bittner, 1890, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1481.

(3) The specific name *refractifrons* Bittner, 1890, as published in the binomen *Rhynchonella refractifrons* (type-species of *Norella* Bittner, 1890) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1817.

(4) The family-group name NORELLINAE Ager, 1959 (type-genus *Norella* Bittner, 1890) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name No. 326.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1445)

The present case was submitted by Dr. D. V. Ager on 3 December 1959. It was sent to the printer on 4 March 1960 and was published on 16 September 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 349–350. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56). The proposals were supported by Professor Alan Wood (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 122).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 July 1961 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)22 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 350. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 October 1961 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: Boschma, Holthuis, Lemche, Munroe, Mayr, Vokes, Obruchev, do Amaral, Hering, Prantl, Hemming, Riley, Jaczewski, Uchida, Mertens, Tortonese, Brinck, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Bradley, Alvarado, Poll.

Negative Votes—one (1): Key.

On Leave of Absence—three (3): Evans, Miller, Stoll.

Commissioner Key returned the following comment with his negative vote: " I take rather a different view from that of the applicant regarding the status of the name ' *Rhynchonella sellaris* Laube spec.', which was selected as the type-species of *Norella* by Hall and Clarke. There is, of course, no such name as *Rhynchonella sellaris* Laube. This citation could acquire validity only if interpreted to mean ' *Rhynchonella sellaris* (Klipstein) '. But Bittner expressly repudiates such an interpretation, for he writes ' non *Terebratula sellaris* Klipst.' In these circumstances one can only regard *Rhynchonella sellaris* Laube as a *nomen nudum*, and therefore its selection as type-species as invalid.

" The question now arises whether any other of the originally included species has been selected as type-species by any author subsequent to Hall and Clarke, and if so which. It may be that *refractifrons* itself was so selected, or some other species which would be in accord with the current interpretation of the genus. As long as these possibilities remain unexplored, it seems undesirable to invoke the plenary powers, and I am therefore voting against the application, although I am in agreement with its underlying objective."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

Norella Bittner, 1890, *Abh. k.-k. geol. Reichsanst.* **14** : 315
NORELLINAE Ager, 1959, *J. Paleont.* **33** : 330
refractifrons, *Rhynchonella*, Bittner, 1890, *Abh. k.-k. geol. Reichsanst.* **14** : 34

CERTIFICATE

WE certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)22 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 633.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
24 *October* 1961

OPINION 634

MYALINA TRIGONALIS ETHERIDGE, 1876 (PELECYPODA); SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *trigonalis* R. Etheridge, jr., 1876, as published in the binomen *Myalina* ? *trigonalis*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *trigonalis* R. Etheridge, jr., 1876, as published in the binomen *Myalina* ? *trigonalis*, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 700.

(3) The specific name *obesa* R. Etheridge, jr., 1878, as published in the binomen *Anthracoptera* ? *obesa*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1818.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1446)

The present case originated in a statement submitted to the Assistant Secretary to the Commission by Mr. R. B. Wilson in October 1959. An application was prepared and was sent to the printer on 4 March 1960. It was published on 16 September 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 351–352. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56). Mr. Wilson's proposals were supported by Dr. J. Wier (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 142) and opposed by Dr. E. Raymond Hall.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 July 1961 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)23 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 352. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 October 1961 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: Boschma, Holthuis, Lemche, Munroe, Mayr, Vokes, Obruchev, Key, Hering, Prantl, Hemming, Riley, Jaczewski, Uchida, Mertens, Tortonese, Brinck, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Alvarado, Poll.

Negative Votes—two (2): do Amaral, Bradley.

On Leave of Absence—three (3): Evans, Miller, Stoll.

Commissioner Bradley made the following comment in returning his negative vote: " Since *trigonalis* has not been used since 1876 it has become a *nomen oblitum* and under action taken at London cannot be resurrected as a valid senior synonym of *obesus*. Action under the plenary powers is not required. I therefore vote against (1); in favour of (2) as properly reworded; in favour of (3)."

The revised version of the Code has not been accepted as being in force before its publication. Neither at the time of publication of this application, nor at the time of voting on it was the provision referred to by Prof. Bradley published.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes in the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

obesa, Anthracoptera, R. Etheridge, jr., 1878, *Quart. J. geol. Soc. Lond.* **34** : 12, pl. 1, figs. 12–14

trigonalis, Myalina, R. Etheridge, jr., 1876, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **18** : 103, pl. 4, fig. 8

CERTIFICATE

WE certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)23 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 634.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
23 *October* 1961

OPINION 635

NOTOPHTHALMUS RAFINESQUE, 1820 (AMPHIBIA); ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST AS THE NAME TO BE USED FOR THE EASTERN NORTH-AMERICAN NEWT

RULING.—(1) The generic name *Notophthalmus* Rafinesque, 1820 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Triturus miniatus* Rafinesque, 1820 (a name selected by Baird, 1850, as first reviser, in preference to *Diemictylus* Rafinesque, 1820) is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1482.

(2) The specific name *viridescens* Rafinesque, 1820, as published in the binomen *Triturus viridescens* (a name selected by Cope, 1859, as first reviser, in preference to *Triturus miniatus* Rafinesque, 1820) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1819.

(3) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Diemyctylus* Hallowell, 1856 (an unjustified emendation of *Diemictylus* Rafinesque, 1820) (Name No. 1556);
(b) *Diemichylus* Cope, 1859 (an incorrect spelling for *Diemictylus* Rafinesque, 1820) (Name No. 1557);
(c) *Diemyctelus* Gunther, 1901 (an incorrect spelling for *Diemictylus* Rafinesque, 1820) (Name No. 1558);
(d) *Notopthalmus* Baird, 1850 (an incorrect spelling for *Notophthalmus* Rafinesque, 1820) (Name No. 1559);
(e) *Notophthalmia* Gray, 1850 (an incorrect spelling for *Notophthalmus* Rafinesque, 1820) (Name No. 1560);
(f) *Notophthalma* Gray, 1858 (an incorrect spelling for *Notophthalmus* Rafinesque, 1820) (Name No. 1561).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 728)

The present case was submitted in November 1952 by Professor Hobart M. Smith, as a request for the use of the plenary powers to validate *Notophthalmus* Rafinesque which, under the rule of page and line precedence in force at that time, was considered to be an invalid synonym of *Diemictylus* Rafinesque, published on the same page of the same work. This application was supported by Dr. Gerd v. Wahlert of Bremen. The Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology (Copenhagen, 1953), however, revoked the rule in question and restored the " first reviser " principle, so that the use of the plenary powers was no longer necessary to place *Notophthalmus* on the Official List. In 1959 Prof. Smith therefore revised his proposal and, American usage in the intervening period having favoured *Diemictylus*, entirely recast the application in order to present it in as impartial a manner as possible, leaving the Commission to decide whether *Notophthalmus* should be placed on the Official List, or whether the plenary powers be used to validate *Diemictylus*.

The application was sent to the printer on 7 October 1959 and published on 8 April 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 205–208. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to two herpetological journals. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 March 1961 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)2 either for or against the use of the plenary powers to determine the generic name for the eastern North-American newt. A vote for the use of the plenary powers involved the adoption of Alternative A in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 207 ; a vote against the use of the plenary powers involved the adoption of Alternative B in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 208. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 6 June 1961 the state of the voting was as follows :

Votes for the use of the plenary powers (i.e. for validation of *Diemictylus*),—fourteen (14), received in the following order : Riley, Stoll, Hering, Boschma, Dymond, Mayr*, Alvarado, Miller, Bonnet, Tortonese, Kühnelt, Brinck, Lemche, Uchida.

Votes against the use of the plenary powers (i.e. for *Notophthalmus*)—nine (9) : Holthuis, Vokes, Jaczewski, Hemming, Key, Obruchev, Evans, Bradley, Mertens.

Voting Paper not returned—one (1) : Uchida.

Commissioner do Amaral returned a late vote for the use of the plenary powers and Commissioner Poll a late vote against the use of the plenary powers.

On 3 July 1961 the result of the vote taken on Voting Paper (61)2 was reported to the Commission with the following explanation :

"Alternative A, whilst having gained the majority vote, has not obtained the two-thirds majority necessary for a plenary powers decision of the Commission. In accordance therefore with Section J(c) of the Commission's By-Laws, the vote taken on V.P.(61)2 is treated as a preliminary vote only and the proposals are now re-submitted, on V.P.(61)24, for a final decision. If *less* than two out of every three members of the Commission voting on V.P.(61)24 vote in favour of the use of the plenary powers to suppress *Notophthalmus* (Alternative A), then Alternative B shall be treated as the decision adopted by the Commission, in accordance with the By-Laws.

" The following comments were submitted by Commissioners with their votes on Voting Paper (61)2 :

" *Francis Hemming* (28.iii.61)—I consider that, when, as here, there is a substantial usage both for the correct name for a given taxon and for an incorrect name for that taxon, preference should be given to the valid name by the Commission and that the plenary powers should accordingly not be used. It is for this reason that in the present case I vote for Alternative B.

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* Commissioner Mayr requested that his vote be counted with the majority, and that only if there were a tie vote would he favour Alternative B (no use of the plenary powers).

" *K. H. L. Key* (6.iv.61)—Only a great preponderance of usage in favour of an invalid name can justify its validation under the plenary powers. In this case the name that is valid under the Code was used preponderantly in America up to 1953 and still is used preponderantly in Europe, while it is only ' recent ' American usage that has ' tended ' to favour the invalid name.

" *M. Poll.* (7.vi.61)—Les règles doivent être appliquées. Faire appel, contre elles, aux pleins pouvoirs de la Commission n'est pas souhaitable et crée un dangereux précédent. Si certains règles donnent lieu à des situations fausses, celles-ci ne doivent pas être tranchées mais attendre revisions des règles qui son inappropriées."

On 3 July 1961 the Members of the Commission were again invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)24 either for Alternative A or for Alternative B as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 207–208. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 October 1961 the state of the voting was as follows :

Votes for Alternative A—five (5), received in the following order : Boschma, Hering, Tortonese, Brinck, Kühnelt.

Votes for Alternative B—fifteen (15) : Holthuis, Lemche, Munroe, Mayr, Vokes, Obruchev, do Amaral, Key, Prantl, Hemming, Riley, Jaczewski, Mertens, Bonnet, Bradley.

Commissioners Alvarado and Poll returned late votes in favour of Alternative B.

On Leave of Absence—three (3) : Evans, Miller, Stoll.

Voting Paper not returned—one (1) : Uchida.

In returning his Voting Paper, Commissioner Bradley wrote (3.x.61) : I strongly agree with Commissioners Hemming, Key and Poll. I believe that the Commission should always be on guard never to use the plenary powers loosely merely to satisfy some temporary convenience.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

Diemichylus Cope, 1859, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **11** : 128
Diemyctelus Gunther, 1901, *Biol. centr.-Amer.*, Zool., Batrach. : 294
Diemyctylus Hallowell, 1856, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **8** : 6–11
Notophthalma Gray, 1858, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **26** : 138
Notophthalmia Gray, 1850, *Cat. Bat. Grad. brit. Mus.* : 22
Notophthalmus Rafinesque, 1820, *Annals. Nat.* : 5
Notopthalmus Baird, 1850, *J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* (2) **1**(4) : 284
viridescens, *Triturus*, Rafinesque, 1820, *Annals Nat.* : 5

The following are the original references to first revisers concerned in the present Ruling :

For *Notophthalmus* Rafinesque, 1820 : Baird, 1850, *J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* (2) **1**(4) : 284
For *Triturus viridescens* Rafinesque, 1820 : Cope, 1859, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **11** : 126

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Papers (61)2 and (61)24 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out as Alternative B in the latter Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 635.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
24 *October* 1961

AMENDMENT TO THE PROPOSAL TO VALIDATE UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS THE SPECIFIC NAME *TROMBIDIUM AKAMUSHI* BRUMPT, 1910. Z.N.(S.) 400

(see volume 18, pages 140–142)

By W. E. China (*Assistant Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

In course of voting on this application Commissioner Dr. L. B. Holthuis has insisted that the only way legally to get rid of Kishida's 1909 paper is to suppress it under the plenary powers. After some correspondence between Dr. Holthuis, Dr. C. B. Philip and the Secretary of the Commission, it has been decided to request suppression of Kishida's phantom paper under the plenary powers.

DOTO OKEN, 1815 (GASTROPODA) ; PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1006

By Henning Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*)

The rejection by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of the names published in Oken's *Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte* (1815–1816) in Opinion 417, has as a consequence the disappearance of the well-known name *Doto* Oken (and the family name DOTOIDAE) for some sea slugs. This application is presented to save that name.

2. In 1807, Oken (*Göttingen Gelehrte Anzeiger* : 1067) gave the name *Doto* to a polychaete worm. This name has been considered a *nomen nudum* (see Pruvot-Fol, 1931, Notes de systématique sur les Opisthobranches—*Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* (2)**3** : 314). Oken, however, wrote "*Doto* (*Amphitr. alveolar*)" by which he presumably meant *Amphitrite alveolar* = *Sabella alveolar* Linnaeus, 1767, and the species constitutes an indication for the generic name. The Commission is asked to use its plenary powers to suppress *Doto* Oken, 1807, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy.

3. In 1815, Oken (*Lehrbuch Naturgesch.* (3)**1** : 278) established a genus of sea slugs under the name *Doto* (the name of a sea nymph in Greek mythology —gender always regarded as feminine), including the two species *Doris maculata* and *Doris pinnatifida*, both of Montagu, 1804 (*Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **7** : 80 and 78, resp.). Gray (1840, *Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus.* (ed. 42) : 148) happened to introduce the name *Dota* as a printers' error for *Doto*. Thus *Dota* Gray, 1840, should be placed on the Official Index.

4. Of the two species mentioned under (3) above, J. E. Gray, 1847 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* : 165) selected *Doris maculata* as the type of the genus *Doto* Oken. All authors—the sole exception will be mentioned—agree that the species *maculata* Montagu is the same as *Doris coronata* Gmelin, 1791 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13)**1** : 3105) which specific name, therefore, should be placed on the Official List.

5. Pruvot-Fol (1951, *Arch. Zool. exp. gén.* **88** : 49) records " Doto coronata " from Banyuls, stating that the specimens have "tubercules allongés digitiformes, ou a peine en forme de bosses ; toujours à points noirs. Je n'ai pas vu la varieté à points rouges ". From these observations she (1954, *Faune de France* **58** : 408) concludes that *Doris maculata* Montagu, 1804—the type-species of *Doto*, and presented in the figure of Montagu as having red spots on the tubercles—is not conspecific with *Doris coronata* Gmelin, 1791, which, again, is characterized by the red spots on the tips of the tubercles, and by the whole body showing a more or less reddish tinge. A fortunate observation recently made by the present author in Sweden explains the misunderstanding underlying Pruvot-Fol's considerations. She is quite right in that at present two species are included under the taxon *Doto coronata*, one with a reddish hue, the other more or less greenish and with darker spots on the tubercles. For the moment I am trying to find the oldest available name for the greenish species. However, as both of the names *Doris coronata* and *Doris maculata* refer to the reddish species, there cannot be any doubt that the identification

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of *Doris maculata* Montagu, 1804, with the older nominal species *Doris coronata* Gmelin, 1791, is correct, and hence I do not hesitate to propose this latter name to be placed on the Official List as the type of the genus *Doto*.

6. In 1838, Forbes (*Malac. Monensis* : 4) described a species *Melibaea* (not *Meliboea*, as often spelled) *fragilis* now always referred to the genus *Doto*. *Melibaea* is an incorrect spelling of the valid generic name *Melibe* Rang, 1829. It seems convenient to take the present opportunity to place the name *Melibaea* Forbes on the Official Index, together with the spelling *Meliboea* Forbes, 1838 (*Malac. Mon.* : 59). The specific name *fragilis*, being the oldest available name for the second common species of *Doto* from the Northern Atlantic, should be placed on the Official List.

7. Bergh (1871, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **21** : 1277) described the species *Doto pygmaea* which in another publication by the same author (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **28** : 574) was made the type of the new genus *Dotilla*. However, *Dotilla* Bergh, 1879, is a junior homonym of *Dotilla* Stimpson, 1858, a now generally used substitute name for the crustacean *Doto* de Haan, 1833 (*in* Siebold, *Fauna Jap.* : 24). As a consequence, the nominal genus *Dotilla* Bergh is invalid and should now be placed on the Official Index. As, however, the species for which the said generic name was intended, are now generally believed to belong to the genus *Doto* proper, there is no need to search for any valid substitute name for *Dotilla* Bergh.

8. Iredale introduced the new name "*Dotona* for the species *Meliboea fragilis* Forbes (*Malac. Monensis*, 1838, p. 4), the genus name *Doto* quoted as of Oken, 1815, having been used in 1807 by the same author in a different sense " (1918, *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* **13** : 30). The name *Dotona* was not available at that time, having been used by Carter (1880, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5)**6** : 57) for a sponge. Thus, the name *Dotona* Iredale, 1918, is to be placed on the Official Index, and it is proposed to add also the *nomen nudum Dotona* Rafinesque, 1815 (*Analyse Nature* : 141).

9. Again, Iredale and O'Donoghue (1923, *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* **15** : 210) changed the name *Doto* to *Idulia* Leach, 1852 (*Synops. Moll. Great Brit.* : 25), type by monotypy *Doris maculata* Montagu, 1804, with the explanatory note that "*Dotona* was proposed for *Doto* preoccupied, as *Idulia* had been regarded as simply a misspelling of *Idalia*, but reference to Leach's proof-sheets, printed in 1819, shows *Idulia* to have been invented years before *Idalia*, so *Idulia* must be used ". In consequence a number of authors, mostly from Great Britain, took over the name *Idulia* Leach in an attempt to obey the Rules. The leading authorities on the group (Baba, Pruvot-Fol, Odhner) simply refused to change, finding the arguments insufficient and the proposed name *Idulia* Leach very inappropriate, as it was easily confused with the then well-established nudibranch name *Idalia* Leach, of which—as mentioned above—it may be only another spelling. Thus, the name *Idulia* never came into general use, and at present almost all authors have returned to *Doto* as the name of the genus. Let it suffice to add here that the well-known authority on British molluscan names, the late R. Winckworth, intended to return to "*Doto* ", as is seen from his posthumously published note "*Doto* Oken, replaces *Idulia* " (1951, *J. Conch.* **23** : 133).

10. In short, the name *Doto* Oken, 1815, has been consistently used for a certain genus of nudibranchs for more than a hundred years, with the exception of a short period of disturbance following the year 1923, as caused by the change to *Idulia* Leach in a list of British mollusca. General return to the name *Doto* has been rapid, and there does not seem to exist any desire to keep the name *Idulia* Leach with its risk of confusion with the name *Idalia* Leach. Thus, it will be most inconvenient, and even confusing, if the name *Doto* Oken, 1815, should now be declared invalid.

11. The first to have based a family-group name on the generic name *Doto* seems to have been Gray, 1853 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2)**11** : 220) who established the family name DOTONIDAE. This name was also used by Jeffreys (1869, *Brit. Conch.* **5** : 59) who, however, added a footnote to explain that " a purist would say DOTOIDAE ". From the Rules as now accepted the latter spelling is the correct one, and it is proposed that DOTOIDAE Gray should be placed on the Official List. On the adoption of the name *Idulia* Leach instead of *Doto* Oken, Iredale & O'Donoghue (1923, *Proc. malac. Soc. London* **15** : 210) introduced the substitute family name IDULIIDAE. This name, however, is a junior synonym of DOTOIDAE.

12. I therefore ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :

(1) to use its plenary powers :
  (a) to suppress the generic name *Doto* Oken, 1807, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy ;
  (b) to validate the generic name *Doto* Oken, 1815, with type-species *Doris coronata* Gmelin, 1791 ;

(2) to place the generic name *Doto* Oken, 1815 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above, *Doris coronata* Gmelin, 1791, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :
  (a) *coronata* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Doris coronata* (type-species of *Doto* Oken, 1815) ;
  (b) *fragilis* Forbes, 1838, as published in the binomen *Melibaea* [sic] *fragilis* ;

(4) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :
  (a) *Doto* Oken, 1807, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above ;
  (b) *Dota* Gray, 1840, an incorrect spelling for *Doto* Oken, 1815 ;
  (c) *Melibaea* Forbes, 1838, an incorrect spelling for *Melibe* Rang, 1829 ;
  (d) *Meliboea* Forbes, 1838, an incorrect spelling for *Melibe* Rang, 1829 ;
  (e) *Dotilla* Bergh, 1879, a junior homonym of *Dotilla* Stimpson, 1858 ;
  (f) *Dotona* Rafinesque, 1815 (a *nomen nudum*) ;
  (g) *Dotona* Iredale, 1918, a junior homonym of *Dotona* Carter, 1880 ;

(5) to place the family-group name DOTOIDAE (correction of DOTONIDAE)

Gray, 1853 (type-genus *Doto* Oken, 1815) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology ;

(6) to place the family-group name DOTONIDAE Gray, 1853 (type-genus *Doto* Oken, 1815), an incorrect original spelling for DOTOIDAE, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF FOUR GASTROPOD FAMILY-GROUP NAMES. Z.N.(S.) 1212

(see volume 18, pages 337–339)

By L. R. Cox (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

I write to support the application by the late J. B. Knight, R. L. Batten, and E. L. Yochelson for preservation of the gastropod family names SINUITIDAE Dall, 1913, MACLURITIDAE Fischer, 1885, EUOMPHALIDAE de Koninck, 1881, and ORIOSTOMATIDAE Wenz, 1938, by suppression of the respective prior family names mentioned in the application. The application is in accordance with Article 23d(ii) of the International Code, as revised in 1961, referring to cases where application of the rule that priority is to be followed in the choice of family-group names would upset general usage. Hitherto the general practice among Mollusca taxonomists has been in accordance with the principle that family names should be based on the currently accepted names of their type-genera and never on names discarded as synonyms. The four family names which I have cited above are thus in general use by specialists on Palaeozoic Gastropoda, are employed by W. Wenz in his work on " Gastropoda " forming Band 6 of the *Handbuch der Paläozoologie* (1938–44), and are also accepted by the applicants in their contribution to Part I of the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology* (1960). It is undesirable that they should be replaced by names which have never been generally used and are not based on generic names which are now accepted.

CYNIPS CARICAE LINNAEUS *IN* HASSELQUIST, 1762 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA) : PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1047

By W. E. China (*Assistant Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

This case arose in November 1955 out of a request by the late Professor F. S. Bodenheimer of the University of Jerusalem for the reversal of Opinion 57 (Washington 1914) in which it was ruled that Gadebusch's 1762 German translation *Reise nach Palästina* of Hasselquist's *Iter Palaestinum* 1757 did not give validity to the names published in the Swedish edition of 1757. Bodenheimer wrote to the Commission as follows :—

" The *Iter Palaestinum* appeared in 1757. Its nomenclature, observance and descriptions are a model of correctness. If the book had appeared in 1759, all its names would have been incontestably valid names for all the new species. I cannot agree that an author of rare merits should be deprived of his dues because of an old Opinion which has been forgotten before it was published and which was obviously promoted by colleagues, interested in just one point, who cannot possibly have studied the *Iter Palaestinum* in all its aspects. I can only protest strongly against the Opinion and I assume that, certainly, nobody who signed the vote had gone into the merits of the case."

2. Hemming summed up the Case in November 1958 as follows :—

" Hasselquist's work with binominal names supplied by Linnaeus was published in 1757 under the Latin title *Iter Palaestinum.* The same work, with an identical text, except that it had been translated into German, was published in 1762 under the German title *Reise nach Palästina.* After a great deal of internal argument the Commission in its Opinion 57 (published in March 1914) gave a Ruling rejecting both the editions of this book. So far as the 1757 edition is concerned this was clearly right, because it was published before the starting point of zoological nomenclature, i.e. 1st January 1758. So far as the German edition of 1762 is concerned, that decision, Professor Bodenheimer considers, was quite illogical and indefensible. I myself examined this work carefully before the war and I fully share Professor Bodenheimer's view as to the merits of the Ruling given in the above Opinion. The *Reise nach Palästina* was rejected (implicitly) on the non-reinforcement provision in the old Opinion 5. But that argument is sheer nonsense, as Opinion 5 was concerned only to prevent the inadvertent validation after 1757 of books originally published by non-binominalists of the type then (1914) known as ' binary authors ', who used single words as generic names and multi-verbal terms as specific names. The case of the *Reise* was totally different, for it was a post 1757 edition of a book which, though published before 1758, was even in that earlier edition fully binominal—its names having been supplied to its author (Hasselquist) by that worker's own teacher and master, Linnaeus himself. On merits, therefore, there is, I consider, nothing to be said in favour of the portion of the Ruling in Opinion 57 rejecting the *Reise* of 1762 for nomenclatorial purposes.

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" However it is now over 40 years since the publication of the Opinion rejecting the *Reise* and it would, in my view, be an extremely retrograde step at this stage to seek to overthrow that Opinion, in view especially of the fact that the problem whether the above work is acceptable or not is an actual one in a very limited number of cases and therefore that whatever practical problems there may be, these can be dealt with individually under the plenary powers without upsetting Opinion 57."

3. Linnaeus (in Hasselquist, 1762) described two species as follows :—

p. 424 " 111. CYNIPS Ficus

. . . .

p. 425 Locus : Circa Smirnam
Ficus foeminis inhabitat, quorum germina excavata ab illo
reperi & in quovis fere germine unum reconditum.
112. CYNIPS Caricae

. . . .

p. 426 Locus : In eadem, cum altero, Ficu habitat.
An praecedeus ex altero sexu ? An diversa species ? "

Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 554 presumably having decided in the meantime that *ficus* and *caricae* were after all the sexes of the same species, united them under the new name *Cynips psenes* thus :—

> " *Cynips Psenes* 13 C. Ficus Caricae. Hasselq. iter. 426 n. 111, 112. Amoen. Acad. 1 p. 41.
> Habitat in grossis Ficus Caricae orientalis."

4. It is now known that No. 112 *Cynips caricae* is a Chalcid parasite (or inquiline) of *Cynips ficus*, while *Cynips ficus* itself, No. 111, belongs to the Agaonidae (fig wasps). The fig wasp described by Linnaeus *in* Hasselquist has for many years been known as *Blastophaga psenes* (Linnaeus) while the parasite (or inquiline) is known as *Philotrypesis caricae* (Linnaeus). But in view of the Ruling given in Opinion 57 *Cynips caricae* (Linnaeus *in* Hasselquist) is not available as a specific name and there is thus no valid name *caricae* Linnaeus.

Professor Bodenheimer was anxious to preserve the names *psenes* Linnaeus and *caricae* Linnaeus in the accustomed sense.

5. As a first step towards clarifying the position with regard to current usage, the writer asked Professor Guido Grandi of the Istituto di Entomologia della Universita degli Studi di Bologna, author of the well-known monograph of the genus *Philotrypesis* (*Boll. Lab. Ent. Bologna* **3** : 1–181) for his opinion. He was asked in particular whether he would prefer the use of the plenary powers of the Commission to validate *caricae* (Linnaeus *in* Hasselquist), 1762, or whether he would prefer to use the oldest available name, *ficarius* Cavolini, 1782 (*Opusc. scelt, Sc. Art.* **5** : 229 para. xli) for this species. He replied that he preferred that the name *Philotrypesis caricae* should be validated.

A letter was sent also to Dr. van der Vecht the well-known hymenopterist of the Leiden Museum asking for his opinion and in particular whether he preferred *ficarius* Cavolini or *caricae* (Linnaeus *in* Hasselquist) for this species.

He referred the question to his colleague, Dr. J. T. Wiebes, who had been working on this problem. Wiebes replied as follows :—

" I had prepared a rough draft of a statement treating the matter discussed in your letter and I came to the same conclusion that the oldest available name for the parasite of *Blastophaga psenes* (Linn.) is *Ichneumon ficarius* Cavolini, 1782. This name, however, seems to be accepted by only one author : Mayer (1822, *Mitth. zool. Stat. Neapel* **3** : 583). Grandi (1921, *Boll. Lab. zool. Portici* **15** : 90) cites the original description, but he does not accept the name, remarking (jokingly) : ' il nomo di *Ichneumon ficarius* col quale 138 anni fà il Cavolini e poi il Mayer hanne indicato la *P. caricae*, ha continuato a godere di una straordinaria fortuna anche ai nostri giorni ! '

" The supposition that Linnaeus described *Cynips caricae* in his *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) : 554 (Grandi, *loc. cit.* : 182 ; Joseph,1958, *Ann. Sci. nat., Zool.* **11** : 201), and the citation of ' *ficus caricae* ' as a specific name (e.g. Schmiedeknecht, 1909, *Gen. Insect.* **97** : 90), show that these authors did not consult the original descriptions. Most authors use *Philotrypesis caricae* (Linn.) and some mention *Ichneumon ficarius* Cavolini as a synonym, e.g. in the three important monographs (Grandi, *loc. cit.* : 33–191 ; 1930, *Boll. Lab. Ent. Bologna* **3** : 1–181 ; Joseph, *loc. cit.* : 197–260). Consequently, the name *P. caricae* was and will be used in all sorts of text-books, and this seems to be an argument in favour of the validation of the name. On the other hand it is not elegant to validate one name out of a number published in an invalid work while another, valid and usable name is available. I should prefer to use the name *ficarius* Cavolini, 1782, for the species."

6. "Another problem ", continued Wiebes, " is the generic name of the insect in question. Probably, *Polanisa lutea* Walker, 1875 (*Entomologist* **8** : 17) is congeneric with the species of *Philotrypesis* Förster, 1878 (*Ver. naturh. Ver. preus. Rheinl.* **35** : 59–60). This should be confirmed by a closer study of the typical specimen, if this still exists (Grandi, *loc. cit.* : 102 : 'L' assenza di *Polanisa lutea* fra i tipi di Walker era prevedible ! '). Grandi's conclusion is that *Polanisa* Walker must forever be standing as a doubtful genus (see concluding remark in Hoffmeyer, 1932, *Ent. Medd.* **18** (Ser. 2 Bd. 12) : 249) ; I remark that the genus may be of doubtful value, but its description is not invalid ! Perhaps the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature could, when deciding between the names *caricae* and *ficarius*, at the same time suppress the generic name *Polanisa* Walker, 1875 (monotypical, type : *P. lutea* Walker)."

A search in the Hymenoptera collections of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) by Dr. J. F. Perkins has failed to locate the type-specimen of *Polanisa lutea* Walker from India, but it seems doubtful whether at this stage Walker's genus and species should be suppressed, as suggested by Dr. Wiebes, in case the type specimen might eventually be found in some other museum, such as Oxford or Dublin, and prove to be generically distinct from the well-known *Philotrypesis* It is perhaps better as suggested by Grandi to let the name remain a *nomen dubium*.

7. There seems no doubt that *Philotrypesis caricae* (Linnaeus) is the generally accepted name of Hasselquist's species 112, in spite of the fact that by the Rules it is not available. Any attempt to replace it by the oldest available name, *Ichneumon ficarius* Cavolini, 1782 would undoubtedly cause

confusion, since this insect is associated in economic literature with the well-known fig-wasp *Blastophaga psenes* (Linnaeus) so important in the cultivation of figs.

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested to take the following action :

(1) to use its plenary powers to validate the specific name *caricae* Linnaeus *in* Hasselquist, 1762, as published in the binomen *Cynips caricae* previously made unavailable under Opinion 57 ;

(2) to place the generic name *Philotrypesis* Förster, 1878 (gender : feminine), type-species by original designation. *Philotrypesis longicauda* Förster, 1878, a subjective junior synonym of *Philotrypesis caricae* (Linnaeus *in* Hasselquist), on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :

  (a) *caricae* Linnaeus *in* Hasselquist, 1762, as published in the binomen *Cynips caricae* (validated under the plenary powers in (1) above) ;

  (b) *psenes* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Cynips psenes* (the oldest available name for *grossorum* Gravenhorst, 1829, type-species of *Blastophaga* Gravenhorst, 1829).

LYSTROPHIS COPE, 1885 (REPTILIA); PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1484

By Joseph R. Bailey (*Department of Zoology, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, U.S.A.*)

The purpose of this application is to lay before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature the facts relevant to the status of certain generic and specific names applied to South American snakes with protuberant snouts, and to request the Commission to allocate certain of these names to the appropriate Official Lists in the interests of stability. Although several names for several different groups are involved these are so tangled in the literature that it is convenient to treat them jointly rather than individually.

2. *Rhinostoma* was first proposed by Fitzinger (1826 : 56) to include two new species, *rufo-fusca* from Santo Domingo and *proboscidea* from Brazil, neither of which, to the best of my knowledge, was ever described adequately. The genus was vaguely described in successive couplets of a dichotomous analysis on page 29, in a manner technically sufficient to validate the name but insufficient for purposes of satisfactory identification.

3. On page 31 we find, " aus zwei neuen Arten aus St. Domingo und Brasilien, schuf ich die Gattung Rhinostoma ", and again on page 56 is found,

" 16. Genus Rhinostoma. *Rhinostoma*
(1) R. rufo-fusca. M. Rothbraune R. Ex America, Insula St. Dominici
(2) R. proboscidea. Mus. Vind. Langrüsselige R. Ex America, Brasilia "

The terms " Rothbraune R." and " Langrüsselige R." are better considered vernacular names than descriptions. Since the only included species were *nomina nuda* the genus should be treated as one for which no species was distinctly named in the original publication and the first one subsequently placed in the genus becomes *ipso facto* the type.

4. *Rhinostoma* is again mentioned in a review article ascribed to Friedrich Boie (1827 : 263, columns numbered rather than pages) with no further description or any specific citation, but with reference to two specimens in the Vienna Museum Collection. In another critique by Schlegel (*l.c.*, column 284) the gender of the specific names is corrected in the citations *Rhinostoma rufofuscum* and *Rhinostoma proboscideum*, once more with no further biological information.

5. Wagler (1830 : 171) described *Rhinostoma*, crediting its authorship to Fitzinger, and included as the only certain species *Vipera nasua* " Oppel " (a manuscript name taken from a label on a Paris Museum specimen) which Wagler described properly, thus fixing *nasuum* as the type-species by monotypy as well as representing the first described species to fit the generic diagnosis. *Rhinost. proboscideum Fitzing.* is included in parentheses with a query.

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 19, Part 3. May 1962.

Rhinostoma nasuum Wagler has been applied only to species other than that characterized by Wagler in his original description.

6. Schlegel (1837 : 100) described *Heterodon rhinostoma*, a species later becoming the type of the valid monotypic genus *Simophis* Peters (1860 : 521, see paragraph 13 below).

7. In 1843 Fitzinger (page 26) designated *Rhinostoma rufo-fusca Fitz.* as type of a new sub-genus, *Rhinosiphon*, and *Rhinostoma proboscideum Fitz.* as the type of *Rhinaspis*, a new sub-genus of the genus *Erythrolamprus*, without supplying descriptions for any of these names. On page 28 he designated *Rhinostoma nasua* (Wagl.) the type of *Rhinostoma* Wagl. (Fitz.).

8. Troschel (1848 : 653) described *Heterodon guianensis*, from near Pirara, British Guiana.

9. Duméril, Bibron and Duméril (1854 : 772) described a new snake with turned up snout as *Heterodon Dorbignyi*, a species later made the type of *Lystrophis* Cope (see 11 below).

This is actually the species previously described by Wagler 1830 as *Rhinostoma nasua.*

10. At the same time Duméril, Bibron and Duméril (1854 : 991) described a new genus and species, *Rhinosimus guerini* from Bahia, Brazil, distinguishing the genus from *Rhinostoma* by virtue of single subcaudal scales in the former and a paired condition in the latter.

The subcaudal character now proves variable within the species *guerini.* In a forthcoming revision (Bailey ms.) *guianensis* Troschel and *guerini* D., B., and D. (*nec* Boulenger, Amaral *et al.*) are recognised as congeneric.

11. In the same work (page 994) these authors applied *Rhinostoma nasuum* Wagler, 1830, incorrectly to the species described by Troschel (1848) as *Heterodon guianensis*, the description of which was apparently overlooked. This error generally persisted until 1896 (see 8 above and 16 below). At the same time these authors erred further in synonymizing *Heterodon rhinostoma* Schlegel, 1837, with their *Rhinostoma nasuum.*

12. Cope (1860 : 79) noted that *Rhinosimus* D., B. & D., 1854, was preoccupied by *Rhinosimus* Latreille, 1802, for a genus of beetles, and proposed *Phimophis* as a substitute name.

13. Peters (1860 : 521) proposed *Simophis* as a new generic name for *Heterodon rhinostoma* Schlegel, 1837.

14. Jan (1863 : 42–43), revived *Rhinaspis proboscideus* Fitz. (see 7 above) describing the genus in analytical fashion in a key to the genera of his family Coronellidae. Since only one species is involved the description serves to validate both the genus and species, thus making the specific name available as of 1863. *Heterodon rhinostoma* Schlegel, 1837, was placed in synonymy and the Vienna Museum was indicated as the repository of (a) specimen(s).

Presumably this was done on the basis of the considered priority of Fitzinger's name (a *nomen nudum*) over that of Schlegel. The validation of *Rhinaspis* follows by three years the establishment of *Simophis* as a valid genus, hence it may be considered a strict synonym. Similarly, as the specific name *proboscideus* was only validated in 1863 it is a synonym of *rhinostoma* Schlegel 1837.

15. Cope (1885 : 193) proposed the generic name *Lystrophis* for *Heterodon Dorbignyi* Duméril, Bibron and Duméril, 1854.

This genus and species have both had uncomplicated nomenclatorial histories since originally proposed. Wagler's earlier description of *Rhinostoma nasua* fits this species rather than the species to which it has been applied, and a strict application of priority would require replacement of *Lystrophis dorbignyi* (D., B. and D.) by *Rhinostoma nasuum* Wagler.

16. Boulenger (1896 : 114) pointed out in a footnote that " The *Vipera* (*Rhinostoma*) *nasua* of Wagler, Syst. Amph. p. 171, is, to judge by the definition given, probably identical with *Lystrophis dorbignyi* D. and B.". Accordingly he rejected *nasua* and restored Troschel's specific name *guianensis* but continued using *Rhinostoma* for the genus.

Confusion was added when Boulenger, 1896 (*loc. cit.*) continued an error of Jan 1863 and Jan and Sordelli 1870 in applying the specific name *guerini* to a species originally described by D., B. and D. as *Scytale neuwiedii* var. *nigrum*. The skull of *nigra* is distinctive and was clearly described. At the same time Boulenger (pp. 114–115) included a specimen of the true *guerini* (see 10 above) under *Rhinostoma guianensis*. In both of these errors he has been followed by most recent authors, notably Amaral 1929 *et al.*

17. *Rhinostoma* has been used also as the generic appellation of the North American *Cemophora coccinea* (Blumenbach) by Holbrook (1842 : 125) and by Baird and Girard (1853 : 118).

18. Dunn (1944 : 202) upon my advice revived *Phimophis* Cope 1860 as the correct generic name for *guianensis* Troschel, 1848.

19. Since the snakes of this group are relatively scarce and as yet have had little or no place in popular or experimental literature any name changes would be of present concern primarily to taxonomists dealing with the South American snake fauna. The least disturbance to our present nomenclature and the least confusion in our understanding of the past literature would seem to be effected by the actions recommended below. Likewise the spirit of the Règles is not violated by (unnecessary) arbitrary changes of clearly established type-species. Such arbitrary decisions should be enacted only to save a name with an extensive non-taxonomic history.

20. For the reasons set forth above the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested in the interests of stability, universality and sound nomenclatorial practice :

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :
  (a) the generic name *Rhinostoma* Fitzinger, 1826 ;
  (b) the specific name *nasua* Wagler, 1830, as published in the binomen *Vipera nasua* ;
(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :—
  (a) *Lystrophis* Cope, 1885 (gender : masculine), type-species, by original designation *Heterodon dorbignyi* Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854 ;

- (b) *Phimophis* Cope, 1860 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, through *Rhinosimus* Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854, *Rhinosimus guerini* Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854 ;
- (c) *Simophis* Peters, 1860 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Heterodon rhinostoma* Schlegel, 1837 ;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :

- (a) *dorbignyi* Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854, as published in the binomen *Heterodon dorbignyi* (type-species of *Lystrophis* Cope, 1885) ;
- (b) *guianensis* Troschel, 1848, as published in the binomen *Heterodon guianensis* ;
- (c) *guerini* Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854, as published in the binomen *Rhinosimus guerini* (type-species of *Phimophis* Cope, 1860) ;
- (d) *nigrum* Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854, as published in the combination *Scytale neuwiedii* var. *nigrum* ;
- (e) *rhinostoma* Schlegel, 1837, as published in the binomen *Heterodon rhinostoma* (type-species of *Simophis* Peters, 1860) ;

(4) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :

- (a) *Rhinostoma* Fitzinger, 1826 (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above) ;
- (b) *Rhinosiphon* Fitzinger, 1843 (a *nomen nudum*) ;
- (c) *Rhinaspis* Fitzinger, 1843 (a *nomen nudum*) ;
- (d) *Rhinosimus* Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854 (a junior homonym of *Rhinosimus* Latreille, [1802–3]) ;

(5) to place the following specific names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology :

- (a) *nasua* Wagler, 1830, as published in the binomen *Vipera nasua* (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above) ;
- (b) *proboscidea* Fitzinger, 1826, as published in the binomen *Rhinostoma proboscidea* (a *nomen nudum*) ;
- (c) *proboscidea* Fitzinger, 1843, as published in the binomen *Rhinostoma* (*Rhinaspis*) *proboscidea* (a *nomen nudum*).

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS

21. Consideration has been given to possible alternatives to the suppression of either or both the generic name *Rhinostoma* and the specific name *nasuum*. Three possibilities offer themselves ; but none is recommended.

(a) To restore *Rhinostoma nasuum* Wagler, 1830, to its original sense thus relegating to synonymy the current *Lystrophis dorbignyi* (D., B. & D.). Since *Rhinostoma nasuum* has never been used since its original proposal for the species intended, and since it would replace *Lystrophis* (in continual use since its proposal in 1885) and *dorbignyi* (in continual and uncontested use since its proposal in 1854), there would appear no virtue other than priority in its re-establishment. In fact it would only add confusion by being used in a context different from that in which it was formerly used.

(b) Return to the old use (1854–1896) of *Rhinostoma nasuum* as a valid senior synonym for *Phimophis guianensis* by designating a specimen of the current *guianensis* as neotype of *nasuum*. This alternative would have the virtue of utilizing a familiar generic name in its usual context, but would cause the replacement of the long established specific name, *guianensis*, by the previously rejected *nasuum*, and would require an arbitrary displacement of the original context of the specific name.

(c) Return to the use (1896–1944) of *Rhinostoma* as a valid senior synonym of *Phimophis* but not recognise *nasuum* as a valid senior synonym either of *dorbignyi* or *guianensis*. This would entail relegation of *nasuum* to the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology and an arbitrary ruling by the Commission changing the type-species of *Rhinostoma* from *nasuum* to *guianensis* (which would be preferable to one of the other species which are little known).

ANNEXE

Authority	A	B	C	D	E
Wagler, 1830	*Rhinostoma nasua*				
Schlegel, 1837					*Heterodon rhinostoma*
Troschel, 1848		*Heterodon guianensis*			
Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854	*Heterodon Dorbignyi*	*Rhinostoma nasuum*	*Rhinosimus guerini*	*Scytale neuwiedii* var. *nigrum*	=*nasuum* of col. B
Jan, 1863	*Heterodon Dorbignyi*	*Rhinostoma nasuum*		*Scytale guerini*	*Rhinaspis proboscideus*
Jan & Sordelli, 1870		*Rhinostoma nasuum*		*Scytale guerini*	
Boulenger, 1894	*Lystrophis dorbignyi*				*Simophis rhinostoma*
Boulenger, 1896		*Rhinostoma guianensis*	*Rhinostoma guianensis*	*Oxyrhopus guerini*	
Most recent authors	*Lystrophis dorbignyi*	*Rhinostoma* or *Phimophis guianensis*	*Rhinostoma guianensis*	*Pseudoboa guerini*	*Simophis rhinostoma*
This proposal	*Lystrophis dorbignyi*	*Phimophis guianensis*	*Phimophis guerini*	*Pseudoboa nigra*	*Simophis rhinostoma*

TABLE 1

Summary of usage of specific names referred to herein by principal authors. Synonyms are in vertical columns.

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GRYLLUS CAMPESTRIS LINNAEUS, 1758 (INSECTA, ORTHOPTERA); PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A NEOTYPE UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1485

By D. Keith McE. Kevan (*Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology, McGill University, Macdonald College, P.Q., Canada*)

The purpose of this application is to seek recognition as the type of *Gryllus campestris* Linnaeus, 1758, of a specimen other than that upon which the original description was based. The application is made in the interests of stability in zoological nomenclature.

2. For the past two centuries there has been no doubt concerning the identity of the taxonomic species known universally as *Gryllus campestris* Linnaeus, 1758, the common European field cricket, type-species of the genus *Gryllus* Linnaeus, 1758, and of the family GRYLLIDAE. In almost any work concerning European Orthoptera a description, more or less adequate, of the species will be found. A recent visit to the Linnean Collection in the Linnean Society's rooms at Burlington House, London, made in order to determine if the type-specimen was still extant, however, has resulted in an unexpected discovery. The true type of Linnaeus's *Gryllus campestris* (described under the name *G*[*ryllus*] *A*[*cheta*] *campestris*; *Systema Naturae* (ed. 10) **1** : 428, no. 21) proves to belong to a taxonomic species of *Gryllus* other than that to which the name has for so long been applied : namely, *Gryllus bimaculatus* De Geer, 1773 (*Mém. Hist. Ins.* **3** : 521, no. 4 ; pl. 43, fig. 4). The facts are as follows :

3. In the Linnean Collection, as it at present stands, are three specimens of the genus *Gryllus* in its restricted modern sense (referring to the group of large, dark crickets known as field crickets, and excluding the species *domesticus* Linnaeus, 1758, the type-species of the currently recognised genus *Acheta* Fabricius, 1775, types of which are also preserved in the collection—see Kevan, *in press*). One of these specimens is a male and the others female. The male is immature and thus lacks tegmina and wings and its abdomen is covered with mould ; the first female is rather well preserved, retaining most of its legs and having its hind wings more or less intact ; the second female is not in good condition, lacking hind legs, cerci and apical parts of the hind wings so that these organs do not protrude beyond the ends of the tegmina. The immature male undoubtedly belongs to the taxonomic species currently known as *Gryllus campestris* Linnaeus ; the females both belong to the taxonomic species currently known as *Gryllus bimaculatus* De Geer.

4. It is clear from Linnaeus's original description that he had a female before him, since he refers to the " stylus " or ovipositor. He also mentions that the hind wings do not protrude and it is therefore obvious that the second of the two females mentioned is the true type of *Gryllus campestris*. Furthermore, whereas the immature male and the other female are without labels, the

female in question bears a label in Linnaeus's own hand " 21. campestris " (the old long script being used for both " s's "). The specimen also bears a small, more recent label, " 13 ", referring to the species number in the Twelfth Edition of the *Systema Naturae* (**1** : 695). The " habitat " given by Linnaeus for the species is " Europa australiore ", but this is consistent with the fact that both the taxonomic species in question occur in southern Europe. Both, are, in fact, also distributed well outside this region, *G. bimaculatus* over a very large part of the warmer regions of the Old World as far as Taiwan in the east and South Africa in the south. It is, in fact, interesting to note that Linnaeus (1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) : 695, no. 13) adds the Cape of Good Hope ("Cap. b. spei ") to the " habitat " of his *G. campestris*, and it may well be that his better-preserved female forms the basis for this record. The taxonomic species at present generally known as *G. campestris* is unknown further south than North Africa.

5. It is thus quite clear that if the true type-specimen associated with the nominal species *Gryllus campestris* Linnaeus, 1758, remains as the type of the taxonomic species for which this name has been used for the past two hundred years, enormous confusion would result. Apart from anything else this common and familiar insect would be left without a name ! Since the literature concerning this species is very voluminous, and that regarding *G. bimaculatus* is by no means inconsiderable, the obvious solution to the problem is to pass over the true type and to designate as neotype of the taxonomic species, an appropriate modern male from southern Europe. This specimen is in the British Museum (Natural History). It bears the data " FRANCE : Loir-et-Cher, between Vendôme and Blois, 10.vii.1956 (P. M. Stock) " and has the following measurements : length of body (measured to the tip of the abdomen) : 24.6 mm. ; maximum width of head : 8.7 mm. ; median length of pronotum : 4.6 mm. ; median width of pronotum : 8.4 mm. ; length of tegmen : 14.3 mm. ; length of hind femur : 11.7 mm. I am indebted to Dr. D. R. Ragge for assistance in making this selection. The true type, for the purposes of nomenclature, would thus be regarded as " lost ". I can see no real objection to this course of action since long before the time of Linnaeus the true field cricket was well known throughout much of Europe. It is perhaps a little unfortunate that it did not occur in Sweden !

6. I therefore make application to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to recognise, under its plenary powers, the above type-designation in the interests of stability in zoological nomenclature. The Commission has already placed *Gryllus* on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology (Opinion 104 of 1908) with *Acheta campestris* Fabricius, 1775 [=*Gryllus* (*Acheta*) *campestris* Linnaeus, 1758] as type-species (see also Hemming & Noakes, 1958 : 54, entry 520). The specific name *campestris* Linnaeus was placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology in Direction 64 (Name No. 1283). Further information on the crickets of the Linnean Collection are given by Kevan (*l.c.*).

In support of the above proposal it may be noted that Linnaeus, in his original description of *Gryllus campestris*, refers to " *Frisch. ins.* 1. *t.*1." (1720, *Beschr. aller. Ins. Teutschl.*) and to " *Roes*[*el*].ins.2.*gryll*.t.13." (1749, *Monatl.*

herausg. Ins. Belust.), so that it could be argued that Linnaeus' own specimens do not, in fact, represent true types and that the current concept of the species, *campestris*, is in accord with Linnaeus' description.

Acknowledgement is made of financial assistance from the National Research Council of Canada. Thanks are also due to the Linnean Society for facilities to study the collection.

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COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS FOR *BLISSUS* BURMEISTER, 1835. Z.N.(S.) 1471

(see volume 18, pages 346–348)

By Eduard Wagner (*Hamburg, Germany*)

In diesem Falle kann dem Vorschlag von J. A. Slater nicht zugestimmt werden. Die Gattung *Blissus* Burmeister enthält 8 paläarktische Arten, über die auch bereits einige Literatur vorliegt. Hinzu kommt noch eine dem Verfasser unbekannte Zahl von ëthiopischen und orientalischen Arten. Sie alle müssten ihren Gattungsnamen wechseln, wenn dem Vorschlag gefolgt würde und *Blissus leucopterus* Say zur Genotype gemacht würde. Ganz abgesehen davon, dass die Gattungsbeschreibung Burmeisters garnicht auf *leucopterus* Say passt, erscheint es doch hier einfacher, die bisherige Genotype *B. hirtulus* Burmeister bestehen zu lassen und für *leucopterus* Say eine neue Gattung aufzustellen. Das Argument, dass *B. leucopterus* Say eine erhebliche wirtschaftliche Bedeutung hat und über ihn daher bereits eine umfangreiche Literatur vorliegt, ist zweifellos sehr gewichtig. Die Verwirrung in dieser Literatur könnte aber erheblich vermindert werden, wenn fur die neue Gattung eine Abwandlung des Namens *Blissus* oder ein Kompositum mit ihm gewählt würde. Der Schaden, der durch die Anderung des Gattungsnamens bei einer grösseren Zahl von Arten entstehen würde, ist meines Erachtens grösser.

DASIOPS ALVEOFRONS MOFFITT AND YARUSS, 1961 (INSECTA, DIPTERA); PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS IN FAVOUR OF *DASIOPS ALVEOFRONS* McALPINE, 1961. Z.N.(S.) 1492

By J. F. McAlpine (*Entomology Research Institute, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario*), H. R. Moffitt (*University of California, Citrus Eperimental Station, Riverside, California*) and F. L. Yaruss (*Department of Agriculture, San Diego, California*).

In this application the Commission is asked to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *alveofrons* Moffitt and Yaruss, 1961 (*J. econ. Ent.* **54**(3) : 504–505) for the purposes of priority and homonymy, and to validate the specific name *alveofrons* McAlpine, 1961 (*Canad. Ent.* **93**(7) : 539–544).

2. Although it was not the intention of Moffitt and Yaruss to propose the name *Dasiops alveofrons*, their paper, having appeared some 29 days prior to that of McAlpine and containing description of characters intended to be diagnostic, does in fact present the name for the first time and validate it.

3. The intent of both Moffit and Yaruss and McAlpine was that McAlpine's paper, which described the species and was intended to validate the name, should be published prior to that of Moffitt and Yaruss which deals primarily with the economic importance and bionomics of the species. Because of inadvertent confusion concerning the date of publication of McAlpine's paper, the chronology of appearance of the two papers was the reverse of that intended.

4. This unfortunate reversal is likely to cause confusion and lack of uniformity in nomenclature, first, because McAlpine cited *Dasiops alveofrons* as a " new species " while Moffit and Yaruss cited it as " *Dasiops alveofrons* McAlpine ", whereas in fact the authorship should be attributed under the law of priority to Moffitt and Yaruss, and, secondly, because McAlpine cited a holotype, which, if Moffitt and Yaruss's publication is accepted, becomes a false type, leaving the species without a holotype or defined syntypes.

5. Since *Dasiops alveofrons* is an important pest of apricots it is expected that it will be the subject of considerable discussion in subsequent literature. To avoid confusion in its nomenclature it is therefore requested that the International Commission should :

(1) exercise its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *alveofrons* Moffitt and Yaruss, 1961, as published in the binomen *Dasiops alveofrons* (*J. econ. Ent.* **54**(3) : 504–505) for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) place the specific name *alveofrons* McAlpine, 1961, as published in the binomen *Dasiops alveofrons* (*Canad. Ent.* **93**(7) : 539–544) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;

(3) place the specific name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

ASTERIAS NODOSA LINNAEUS, 1758 (ASTEROIDEA); SELECTION OF A LECTOTYPE AND ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST.

Z.N.(S.) 1493

By A. M. Clark (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

In 1959 Madsen (*Vidensk. Medd. naturh. Foren. Kbh.* **121** : 161–170) published a note on some Linnean and Müllerian types of Echinoderms in the Zoological Museum in Copenhagen. He pointed out that Linnaeus in 1758 (p. 661) used the same diagnosis for his species *Asterias nodosa* as in 1753 (*Museum Tessinianum* : 114) he had used for *Asterias dorsata.* (This is not precisely correct as in 1758 Linnaeus added the word " muricatis " to the diagnosis "A. stellata radiis longitudinaliter elevatis " given in the earlier work).

2. The specimen from which Linnaeus derived this diagnosis has been lost, but still existed in the University Museum in Copenhagen in 1859, when Lütken examined it and noted (MS.) that it was damaged by humidity and its skeleton so loosely connected that only half of it could be saved for identification.

3. In 1865 (*Vidensk. Medd. naturh. Foren. Kbh.* **1864** : 161) Lütken confirmed that the *Asterias dorsata* of Linnaeus, 1753, was the same species as that described by Müller & Troschel, 1842 (*System der Asteridien*, Braunschweig : 49) under the name of *Oreaster clavatus*, from a specimen in the Vienna Museum of unknown locality. Müller & Troschel referred to pl. 9, fig. 2 of the *Museum Tessinianum* (the figure of *Asterias dorsata*) but mistakenly used the name *Asterias stellata* for it in their synonymy, " stellata " being the first word in Linnaeus's diagnosis. Lütken accordingly revived the name *dorsata*, using the combination *Oreaster dorsatus*, in place of *clavatus*.

4. Among subsequent authors, Perrier, 1876 (*Arch. Zool. exp. gén.* **5** : 61), Bell, 1884 (*Proc. zool. Soc. London* : 77) and Koehler, 1914 (*Beitr. Meeresfauna Westafr.* **1**(2) : 168) used the specific name *dorsatus*, but Döderlein, 1916 (*Zool. Jahrb.*, Syst. **40** : 418) and 1936 (*Siboga-Exped. Monogr.* **46c** : 321) used *clavatus*. Döderlein's usages of the various names in the subfamily OREASTERINAE are currently generally accepted.

5. Madsen pointed out that the correct name for this species (which can be designated A) should be *Oreaster nodosus* (Linnaeus) (*dorsata* being invalidated by its introduction prior to 1758) were it not that the name *nodosus* is in general use for another species of the family OREASTERIDAE (species B), only removed from the genus *Oreaster* by Döderlein in 1916, when he made it the type-species of his new genus *Protoreaster* (1916 : 420–424).

6. The use of the specific name *nodosus* for species B has its origin in the variety of figures referred to by Linnaeus in 1758 under the heading of *Asterias nodosa* and to the locality " India " given in 1753 for *dorsata*, modified to " M. Indico " for *nodosa* in 1758. Species A, commonly known as *Oreaster clavatus* Müller & Troschel, is restricted to the west coast of Africa, whereas

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species B, commonly known as *Protoreaster nodosus* (Linnaeus), ranges through the tropical Indo-West Pacific.

7. The references given by Linnaeus 1758 under the diagnosis of *Asterias nodosa* are to the following figures :—

(1) *Museum Tessinianum*, 1753, p. 114, pl. 8, fig. 3 (this was corrected to fig. 2 in the twelfth edition, 1788, and was clearly a slip since he also quoted fig. 3 for *Asterias laevigata*).

(2) Grew, 1681, *Museum regalis Societatis*, London, p. 123, pl. 8. Stella marina coronalis.

(3) Linck, 1733, *De Stellis Marinis*, Lipsiae, pl. 3, fig. 3, pl. 7, fig. 8, pl. 26, fig. 41, pl. 25, fig. 40. Stella marina.

(4) Rumphius, 1705, *D'Amboinischer rariteitkamer*, Amsterdam, p. 39, pl. 15, fig. A. Stella marina quarta.

8. These figures represent what are now considered to be several different species. No. (1) is not very good, but it was supplemented in 1753 by a brief Latin description as well as the diagnosis quoted above. The description was to the following effect : A starfish of diameter a handsbreadth. Radii five, obtuse, dilated towards their bases, the dorsal side very convex, with a sprinkling on all parts of rather obtuse tubercles spaced from each other. The lower side flat, with a sprinkling of prominent tubercles, the margin girt with little thin spines. This description is quite in accord with species A, and it seems that Lütken was perfectly justified in his conclusion that Linnaeus's specimen was conspecific with *Oreaster clavatus* Müller & Troschel.

9. Of the other figures referred to by Linnaeus, that of Grew (2) is not positively identifiable, but like (1), it differs from species B in having tubercles on the marginal plates. Of Linck's figures (3), the first, namely pl. 3, fig. 3, is a fine representation of the dorsal side of the species now known as *Protoreaster nodosus* (i.e. species B) (of which the ventral side is depicted in pl. 2, fig. 3). Linck called this *Pentaceros turritus* and gave as localities for it Ceram, Bona and Amboina. The three other figures of Linck quoted, show respectively the species called *Protoreaster lincki* (de Blainville) [pl. 7, fig. 8], *Pentaceraster mammillatus* (Audouin) [pl. 26, fig. 41] and *Pentaceraster horridus* (Gray) [pl. 25, fig. 40], by Döderlein, 1936. As for Rumphius (4), Engel (1959, *Rumphius Memorial Volume* : 219) notes that this figure certainly represents *Protoreaster nodosus* (Linnaeus) [i.e. species B].

10. In order to retain the names *Oreaster clavatus* Müller & Troschel and *Protoreaster nodosus* (Linnaeus) in their accustomed usages, it is necessary to select an appropriate lectotype for *Asteria nodosa* from among the references given by Linnaeus in 1758, which together can be construed as constituting a type-series (see Articles 72b and 73c of the Code). Accordingly, the specimen represented by Linck's pl. 3, fig. 3 is hereby proposed as the lectotype of *Asterias nodosa* Linnaeus, 1758, the type-species of the genus *Protoreaster* Döderlein, 1916. The type-locality may be restricted to Amboina in the Molucca Islands.

11. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked :

(1) to place the generic name *Protoreaster* Döderlein, 1916 (gender : masculine), type-species, by original designation, *Asterias nodosa*

Linnaeus, 1758, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(2) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :

  (a) *clavatus* Müller & Troschel, 1842, as published in the binomen *Oreaster clavatus* ;

  (b) *nodosa* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Asterias nodosa*, and restricted in the sense of the lectotype selected in the present application (type-species of *Protoreaster* Döderlein, 1916).

The present application was compiled following collaboration and consultation with Dr. F. Jensenius Madsen, Copenhagen, and Prof. E. Tortonese, Genoa.

PISIDIA LEACH, 1820, PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES; AND *CANCER ISTRIANUS* SCOPOLI, 1763, (CRUSTACEA DECAPODA), PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS Z.N.(S.) 1496

By L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

The generic name *Porcellana* Lamarck, 1801, is universally used for a well-known and widely distributed genus of Porcelain Crabs (or Rock-sliders), belonging to the Anomuran Decapod Crustacea. The genus is the type of the family PORCELLANIDAE which embraces all known Porcelain Crabs. The name *Porcellana* has been consistently used since its introduction and its rejection would cause a highly undesirable confusion in carcinological literature.

2. Various nomenclators give the impression that *Porcellana* Lamarck, 1801, is an invalid name by listing several older homonyms of it. Two of these, *Porcellana* Klein, 1753, and *Porcellana* Adanson, 1757, are prelinnean and need not further be considered here. The other four senior homonyms of *Porcellana* Lamarck, which I found in nomenclators, are the following (all four pertain to a genus of Mollusca of the family CYPRAEIDAE):

Porcellana P. L. Statius Müller, 1766, *Deliciae Naturae* **1** : 129.
Porcellana Linck, 1783, *Index Mus. Linck.* **1** : 140.
Porcellana Meuschen, 1787, *Mus. Geversianum* : 398.
Porcellana Brugière, 1792, *Encycl. méthod.*, *Hist. nat. Vers* **1**(2) : 545.

3. Statius Müller (1766) and Linck (1783) do not consistently apply the binominal nomenclature in their above cited works. They often used Linnean names, which of course are binominal, but also accepted uni- or polynominal names from other authors like, e.g., Rumphius, Martini, etc. Therefore these books are not available nomenclaturally and the names in them have no standing (cf. Art. 11(c) of the Code).

4. Meuschen's (1787) book seems to be consistently binominal and is accepted as such by Sherborn (1902, *Index Anim.* **1** : xxxix). In it, however, the generic name *Porcellana* is only given in the plural form by Meuschen: " Genvs XXVII. Porcellanae ". Nowhere in the book is the word *Porcellana* found in the singular; in the text the generic name is always indicated with the abbreviation *P.* As according to Article 11 par. g of the Code a genus-group name must be a noun in the nominative singular or be treated as such, the name Porcellanae Meuschen 1787 is not available nomenclaturally, even if Meuschen's book be considered an available publication.

5. Bruguière (1792 : 545) mentioned the name *Porcellana* in a discussion of Adanson's (1757) *Histoire naturelle du Sénégal* and only cited Adanson, without accepting his names; furthermore no description of *Porcellana* is given by Bruguière. *Porcellana* Bruguière, 1792, therefore is not an available name either.

6. *Porcellana* Lamarck, 1801, thus fortunately has no older available

homonyms and can be used for the genus of Porcelain Crabs under discussion. The Commission is now requested to place this name on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology and to insert its unavailable senior homonyms in the appropriate Index.

7. Recently Haig (1960, *Allan Hancock Pacif. Exped.* **24** : 196, 207) showed that the genus *Porcellana* as usually understood by authors should be split into two genera : *Porcellana* Lamarck, 1801, and *Pisidia* Leach, 1820. As Haig (1960 : 207) was of the opinion that no type had ever been selected for the genus *Pisidia*, she selected as such *Pisidia linnaeana* Leach, 1820, However, there proves to be an older type selection for the genus, as in 1912 Fowler (*Ann. Rep. New Jersey State Mus.* **1911** : 577) in an obscure place had already made *Pisidia viridis* Leach (1820, *Dict. Sci. Nat.* **18** : 53) the type of *Pisidia* Leach ; this, to my knowledge, is the oldest type selection for the genus. *Pisidia viridis* Leach is a nomen dubium, which at present is not used, and has hardly at all been mentioned in the literature. Leach's description of that species is extremely short, but as Miss Haig, who is one of the foremost authorities in the field of PORCELLANIDAE, informed me (in litt.) " *Pisidia viridis* sounds to me more like a *Petrolisthes* than anything else ". This was recently confirmed by Dr. Isabella Gordon, who at the request of Miss Haig examined the type-specimen of *Pisidia viridis* Leach, which is preserved in the collection of the British Museum, and found it a true *Petrolisthes*. Though the specific identity of the type is not yet definitely ascertained, it seems possible that it is identical with *Petrolisthes galathinus* (Bosc, 1801–1802). Fowler's type selection is most unfortunate as not only would it make the generic name *Pisidia* the incorrect name for the genus to which Haig (1960) assigned it in her monograph of the West American Porcellanidae, but this name would at the same time have to replace the widely used name *Petrolisthes* Stimpson, 1858, for a genus that is represented by numerous species in all the tropical and subtropical seas of the world. All this confusion can be avoided if Fowler's type designation for *Pisidia* is suppressed and that by Miss Haig is validated. Therefore I now suggest that the plenary powers be used to that end. Together with the name *Pisidia* Leach, 1820, also the name *Petrolisthes* Stimpson, 1858, should be entered in the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

8. In his description of *Pisidia linnaeana* Leach (1820, *Dict. Sci. nat.* **18** : 54) stated that his species was identical with *Cancer hexapus* Linnaeus (1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 1039). Linnaeus's *Cancer hexapus* is based on Baster's (1762, *Opusc. Subsec.* **2**(1) : 26, pl. 4, fig. 3) description and figure of " Cancer thorace levi, orbiculato, subdepresso, chelis validioribus, antennis longissimis, pedibus posticis minutioribus ", which distinctly shows it to belong to the species which in modern literature is indicated by the name *Pisidia* (or *Porcellana*) *longicornis* (L.). As the lectotype of both *Cancer hexapus* Linnaeus, 1767, and of *Pisidia linnaeana* Leach, 1820, I now select the specimen figured by Baster (1762) on his pl. 4, fig. 3. Baster's fig. 3a and 3A are made from the same specimen, 3a showing it in natural size, while 3A is an enlarged figure. A few pages after the description of his *Cancer hexapus*, Linnaeus (1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 1040) published the description of his new species

Cancer longicornis, which, like *C. hexapus*, is based on the specimen figured by Baster on his pl. 4, fig. 3. Under *C. longicornis*, namely, Linnaeus referred to this figure by Baster ; furthermore Linnaeus gave references to Gronovius and Seba, which also concern *Pisidia longicornis*. The lectotype of *Cancer hexapus* is now also selected to be the lectotype of *Cancer longicornis* Linnaeus (1767). In this way *Cancer hexapus* Linnaeus, 1767, *Cancer longicornis* Linnaeus, 1767, and *Pisidia linnaeana* Leach, 1820, become objectively synonymous. As *Cancer hexapus* L. and *C. longicornis* L. have been published simultaneously, their relative priority is to be determined by the action of the first reviser (cf. Article 24(a) of the Code). The first reviser in this case is H. Milne Edwards (1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 257) who in discussing the synonymy of the species to which he assigned the name *Porcellana longicornis* remarked : " Nous ne voyons aucune raison suffisante pour séparer de cette espèce le *Cancer hexapus* de Herbst " ; *Cancer hexapus* Herbst is not a new name, but just a later usage by Herbst (1783, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **1**(2–5) : 98) of *Cancer hexapus* L. Through H. Milne Edwards's action the name *Cancer longicornis* acquires priority over *Cancer hexapus*. The valid name for the type-species of the genus *Pisidia* thus is *Pisidia longicornis* (Linnaeus, 1767).

9. The genus *Pisidia* is represented in the Mediterranean by three species : *P. longicornis* (L., 1767), *P. longimana* (Risso, 1816), and *P. bluteli* (Risso, 1816). In 1763, Scopoli (*Entomol. Carniol.* : 409) described a species *Cancer istrianus*, which judging by the description might be a species of *Pisidia*, though it does not fit in all points (e.g., Scopoli's description states that the abdomen is short and conical, a character not shown by any Porcellanid). It is impossible to assign *Cancer istrianus* with certainty to any of the three just mentioned species of *Pisidia*, and therefore it must be considered a nomen dubium. The name *istrianus* was misspelled *histriae* by Herbst (1783, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **1**(2–5) : 97) and *histrio* by that same author (Herbst, 1796, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **2** (6 et seqq.) : 222). Nardo (1869, *Mem. Ist. Veneto Sci. Lett. Arti* **14** : 14) remarked that the identity of Scopoli's species (the name of which was misspelled *histrianus* by Nardo) is uncertain but that it might belong to the genus *Porcellana*, while he furthermore quoted Von Martens (1824, *Reise nach Venedig* : 494) as supposing that Scopoli's species might be the same as *Porcellana bluteli* Risso. Neither the name *istrianus* Scopoli nor any of its subsequent spellings has ever been accepted by later authors and at present it is a completely forgotten name. However, as this name is older than either *Porcellana bluteli* Risso, 1816, or *P. longimana* Risso, 1816, it forms a danger to both of these names. Therefore I now suggest that the name *Cancer istrianus* be suppressed under the plenary powers of the Commission.

10. The concrete proposals which I now submit to the Commission are that they should :—

(1) make use of their plenary powers to :—

  (a) set aside all type designations and selections for the genus *Pisidia* Leach, 1820, made prior to the Ruling now asked for ; and having done so to

- (b) designate as the type-species of that genus the species *Cancer longicornis* Linnaeus, 1767, as defined by the lectotype selection made in the present proposal;
- (c) suppress for the purpose of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy the specific name *istrianus* Scopoli, 1763, as published in the combination *Cancer istrianus* ;

(2) place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the following names :—

- (a) *Petrolisthes* Stimpson, 1858, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1858** : 227 (type-species, by original designation : *Porcellana violacea* Guérin, 1829, *Duperrey's Voy. Coquille, Zool.* **2**(2) : pl. 3, fig. 2) (gender : masculine);
- (b) *Pisidia* Leach, 1820, *Dict. Sci. nat.* **18** : 53 (type-species, designated under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above : *Cancer longicornis* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 1040) (gender : feminine) ;
- (c) *Porcellana* Lamarck, 1801, *Syst. Anim. s. Vert.* : 153 (type-species, by monotypy : *Cancer platycheles* Pennant, 1777, *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) **4** : 6) (gender : feminine) ;

(3) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names :—

- (a) *longicornis* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Cancer longicornis* (the name of the species designated under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above to be the type-species of the genus *Pisidia* Leach, 1820) ;
- (b) *platycheles* Pennant, 1777, as published in the combination *Cancer platycheles* (the name of the type-species of the genus *Porcellana* Lamarck, 1801);
- (c) *violacea* Guérin, 1829, as published in the combination *Porcellana violacea* (the name of the type-species of the genus *Petrolisthes* Stimpson, 1858);

(4) place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the name PORCELLANIDAE Haworth, 1825, *Philos. Mag.* **65** : 108 (type-genus : *Porcellana* Lamarck, 1801).

(5) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the names :—

- (a) *Porcellana* Statius Müller, 1766, *Deliciae Naturae* **1** : 129 (a name published in a non-binominal publication) ;
- (b) *Porcellana* Linck, 1783, *Index Mus. Linck.* **1** : 140 (a name published in a non-binominal publication) ;
- (c) *Porcellana* Meuschen, 1787, *Mus. Geversianum* : 398 (a generic name not published in the nominative singular) ;
- (d) *Porcellana* Bruguière, 1792, *Encycl. méthod. Hist. nat. Vers* **1**(2) : 545 (a nomen nudum not published for use in zoological nomenclature) ;

(6) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the names :—

- (a) *hexapus* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 1039, as published in the combination *Cancer hexapus* (a junior objective synonym of the name *longicornis* Linnaeus, 1767, placed on the Official List in (3)(a) above);

(b) *histriae* Herbst, 1783, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **1**(2–5) : 97, as published in the combination *Cancer histriae* (an erroneous spelling of the name *istrianus* Scopoli, 1763, suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(c) above);

(c) *histrianus* Nardo, 1869, *Mem. Ist. Veneto Sci. Lett. Arti* **14** : 14, as published in the combination *Cancer histrianus* (an erroneous spelling of the name *istrianus* Scopoli, 1763, suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(c) above);

(d) *histrio* Herbst, 1796, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **2** : 222, (an erroneous spelling of the name *istrianus* Scopoli, 1763, suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(c) above);

(e) *istrianus* Scopoli, 1763, *Entomol. Carniol.* : 409, as published in the combination *Cancer istrianus* (a name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(c) above);

(f) *linnaeana* Leach, 1820, *Dict. Sci. nat.* **18** : 54, as published in the combination *Pisidia linnaeana* (an objective junior synonym of *longicornis* Linnaeus, 1767, placed on the Official List in (3)(a) above);

(7) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoology the following publications:

(a) Linck, J. H., 1783–1787. Index Musaei Linckiani, oder kurzes systematisches Verzeichnis der vornehmsten Stücke der Linckischen Naturaliensammlung zu Leipzig, 3 vols. (vol. 1, 1783; vol. 2, 1786; vol. 3, 1787);

(b) Statius Müller, P. L., 1766. Deliciae Naturae selectae; oder auserlesenes Naturalien-Cabinet, welches aus den drey Reichen der Natur zeiget, was von curiösen Liebhabern aufbehalten und gesammelt zu werden verdient. Ehemals herausgegeben von Georg Wolfgang Knorr; fortgesetzt von dessen Erben. 3 vols. (ed. 1 in 1766; ed. 2 in 1778; a Dutch translation in 1771).

STEREOMASTIS BATE, 1888 (CRUSTACEA DECAPODA), PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1497

By L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is invited to make use of its plenary powers to save the name *Stereomastis* Bate, 1888, for a genus of deep-sea lobsters belonging to the family POLYCHELIDAE. This name is threatened by its older subjective synonym *Eryoneicus* Bate, 1882, which so far, however, has only been used to indicate the larval stages of this genus and the related genus *Polycheles* Heller, 1862.

2. The family POLYCHELIDAE contains three recent genera: *Polycheles* Heller, 1862, *Willemoesia* Grote, 1873, and *Stereomastis* Bate, 1888. The first two of these genera have been placed on the Official List in Opinion 519 (1958, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **19**(6) : 137, 138). It is now requested to have also the third name, *Stereomastis*, placed on the List, but to this end recourse to the plenary powers is necessary.

3. The larval stages of the family POLYCHELIDAE differ so strongly from the adults that at first they were considered to represent a distinct genus, which received the name *Eryoneicus* from Bate (1882, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **10** : 456). Sund (1915, *Nature*, Lond. **95** : 372) was the first who came with strong arguments to show that *Eryoneicus* is not a distinct genus, and that its " species " are larval stages of the genera *Polycheles* and *Stereomastis*. The publication of Balss's account (1925, *Wiss. Ergebn. Tiefsee-Exped. Valdivia* **20**(4) : 189–203) of the POLYCHELIDAE collected by the German " Valdivia " Expedition removed the last doubts as to the larval nature of *Eryoneicus*. At that time many " species " of *Eryoneicus* had been described and in many instances it was impossible to know which adult and larval species belonged together. For convenience's sake therefore the generic name *Eryoneicus* was continued to be employed for the larvae and even as recently as 1953 Bernard (*Dana Rep.* **37** : 1–93) gave a revision of the " genus " *Eryoneicus* of which he described 14 new species.

4. The nomenclature of the larvae and that of the adults thus are still quite independent of one another and even the larvae of which the adults are known are often still indicated with the larval name, as *Eryoneicus coecus* Bate for the larvae of *Stereomastis sculpta* (Smith). Though the generic name *Eryoneicus* is employed for the larvae of both of the genera *Polycheles* and *Stereomastis*, nomenclaturally it is a senior subjective synonym of *Stereomastis* since the type-species of *Eryoneicus*, *E. coecus* Bate, proves to be the larva of *Stereomastis sculpta* (Smith).

5. A strict application of the Code necessitates the replacement of the name *Stereomastis* Bate, 1888, by *Eryoneicus* Bate, 1882. This would certainly lead to a great confusion since the name *Eryoneicus*, which has never been used for any adult Polychelid, to every carcinologist denotes the Polychelid

larval stages. It would therefore be most awkward if the generic name *Stereomastis* had to be replaced by *Eryoneicus*.

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is now asked to suppress under its plenary powers the generic name *Eryoneicus*, with the understanding that this name may still be used as a term to indicate larval stages, but apart from that has no standing under the Law of Priority.

7. Faxon (1893, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard Coll.* **24** : 197, 198) used the spelling *Eryonicus* for *Eryoneicus*. As he gave no reasons for so doing this spelling must be considered an erroneous spelling and should be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology. Some years later, however, Faxon (1895, *Mem. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard Coll.* **18** : 108) made it clear that his change of *Eryoneicus* to *Eryonicus* was intentional. *Eryonicus* Faxon (1895) therefore is an (invalid) emendation and as such is an available name. As this name is a junior synonym of *Stereomastis* Bate, 1888, there is no need to ask for its suppression.

8. Neither *Stereomastis* nor *Eryoneicus* have ever been made the type of a taxon of the family group.

9. The concrete proposals which I now submit to the International Commission are that they should :—

(1) make use of their plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy the generic name *Eryoneicus* Bate, 1882 ;

(2) place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Stereomastis* Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 154 (type-species, by present selection : *Pentacheles suhmi* Bate, 1878, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **2** : 278) (gender : feminine).

(3) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names :

  (a) *sculptus* Smith, 1880, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **2** : 346, as published in the combination *Polycheles sculptus* ;

  (b) *suhmi* Bate, 1878, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **2** : 278, as published in the combination *Pentacheles suhmi* (the name of the type-species of the genus *Stereomastis* Bate, 1888) ;

(4) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the following names :—

  (a) *Eryoneicus* Bate, 1882, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **10** : 456 (type-species, by monotypy : *Eryoneicus coecus* Bate, 1882, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **10** : 457) (gender : masculine) (a name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) ;

  (b) *Eryonicus* Faxon, 1893, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard Coll.* **24** : 197, 198 (an erroneous spelling of *Eryoneicus* Bate, 1882).

ARCTOPSIS LAMARCK, 1801 (CRUSTACEA, DECAPODA); PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS, AND RELATED MATTERS. Z.N.(S.) 1498

By L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

In 1801, Lamarck (*Syst. Anim. s. Vert.* : 155) erected a new genus *Arctopsis*, his total account of which runs as follows :

"Arctopsis. *Arctopsis.*

Six antennes droites, très-longues, simples, garnies de poils verticillés.

Corps ovale-conique, pointu antérieurement.

Dix pattes onguiculées : les deux antérieures terminées en pinces.

**Arctopsis lanata.* n. *Ex Musaeo nostro.*"

This description is practically useless : no crab has six antennae, so that the the first sentence must be erroneous, while the next two lines are so general as to fit the majority of oxyrhynchs and a few other crabs as well.

2. Desmarest (1823, *Dict. Sci. nat.* **28** : 260) placed *Arctopsis* in the synonymy of *Pisa* Leach, 1814, while Latreille (1825, *Encycl. méthod. Hist. nat. Entomol.* **10** : 139) identified Lamarck's species with *Pisa armata* (Latreille, [1802–1803]). Latreille explained the first faulty sentence of Lamarck's description as follows : " Quelquefois aussi des corps étrangers s'attachent au museau, et c'est sur un individu de la Pise armée étant dans cet état, que M. de Lamarck avoit établi le genre *Arctopsis*". H. Milne Edwards (1834, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **1** : 308) was of the same opinion, though he did not express himself so positively as Latreille. The possibility that Latreille actually did examine Lamarck's specimen is not imaginary. As far as is known to me, the only author actually adopting the Lamarckian names in question was A. White (1847, *List Crust. Brit. Mus.* : 5 ; 1850, *List Spec. Brit. Anim. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 5, 6 ; 1857, *Pop. Hist. Brit. Crust.* : 13, 20, 21), who substituted *Arctopsis* for *Pisa* ; however, most other authors, including even Lamarck himself (1818, *Hist. nat. Anim. s. Vert.* **5**) totally disregarded both names. Miers (1886, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **17** : x, xvii, xviii, xxxviii, xliv, 53–55) also doubtfully identified *Arctopsis* with *Pisa*. He stated : "*Arctopsis lanata* of Lamarck has been referred to this form [=*Pisa tribulus*] by A. White, and Lamarck's generic name has priority over the almost universally used *Pisa* of Leach, but Lamarck's description is so brief, vague, and obviously incorrect, that I do not think myself justified in using his name in preference to one about which there is no uncertainty, and which has been generally adopted " (: 55). Miers then proposed to use *Arctopsis* as a possible subgeneric designation. Stebbing (1893, *Hist. Crust.* : 116) stated that " *Pisa* Leach, 1813, is open to the suspicion of being a synonym of *Arctopsis*, Lamarck, 1801 ", but continued to use the name *Pisa*. Since then *Pisa* has been practically unanimously used for the genus.

3. Miers's (1886) above-cited observation excellently characterizes the

situation as it still is at present. *Arctopsis* might well be considered a forgotten name. It is clear therefore that the suppression of this forgotten name for a genus which is insufficiently described but which may be identical with the well-known genus currently and uniformly indicated with the name *Pisa* Leach, 1814, can only be in the interest of the stability and uniformity of nomenclature.

4. Another name which has been suggested as having priority over *Pisa* Leach, 1814, is the name *Blastus* Leach, 1814 (Brewster's *Edinb. Encycl.* **7** : 431 ; type-species by monotypy : *Cancer tetraodon* Pennant, 1777, *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) **4** : 7). *Blastus* and *Pisa* were published by Leach on the same page of his 1814 paper, *Blastus* being mentioned before *Pisa*. In 1815 Leach (*Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* **11** : 327) synonymised *Blastus* and *Pisa*, adopting the name *Pisa* for the genus. Leach's 1815 choice, being that of the first reviser has to be respected, and *Pisa* thus has priority over *Blastus*. However, Stebbing (1904, *Mar. Invest. S. Afr.* **2** : 2), evidently basing himself on the principle of line priority remarked : " Since *Pisa*, Leach, is a synonym of the same author's *Blastus*, Pisinae, if upheld, would become Blastinae, or as a family, Blastidae." So far as I know the name *Blastus* (or actually the name BLASTIDAE, as the generic name *Blastus* is not mentioned in his paper) is adopted by only one other author, viz., Barnard (1950, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* **38** : 10, 48). All other modern authors use the names *Pisa* and PISINAE. No action by the Commission is thus necessary here. The name *Blastus*, being a subjective synonym of *Pisa* is still available for those authors, who may consider *Cancer biaculeatus* Montagu and *Cancer tetraodon* Pennant as belonging to two different genera or subgenera. Since *Blastus* is not currently distinguished from *Pisa*, there is no need to have it placed on the Official List.

5. To find the valid name for the type-species of the genus *Pisa* provides another complicated problem. Until 1913 this type-species and a related form have been continuously confused with one another and it has been the great merit of Pesta (1913, *S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien* (*mathem.-naturwiss. Kl.*) **122**(1) : 1213–1223) to have solved this problem in his paper " Kritik adriatischer Pisa-Arten aus dem Formenkreis armata-gibbsi-nodipes ". The names that have been used for the two species (which for reasons of convenience are indicated here as Species A and Species B, as has also been done by Pesta) are the following :

Cancer tribulus Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 1045
Arctopsis lanata Lamarck, 1801, *Syst. Anim. s. Vert.* : 155
Maja armata Latreille, [1802–1803], *Hist. nat. Crust. Ins.* **6** : 98
Cancer biaculeatus Montagu, 1813, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* **11**(1) : 2
Pisa Gibbsii Leach, 1815, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* **11**(2) : 327
Pisa nodipes Leach, 1815, *Zool. Miscell.* **2** : 50
Inachus musivus Otto, 1828, *Nova Acta. Leop. Carol.* **14**(1) : 334

6. Carcinologists at present are unanimous in assigning the names *Cancer biaculeatus* and *Pisa gibbsii* to Species A, and the names *Pisa nodipes* and *Inachus musivus* to Species B. *Pisa gibbsii* even is objectively synonymous with *Cancer biaculeatus*, being a substitute name for the latter.

7. As far as *Cancer tribulus* L. is concerned, Miers (1886) was, as far as is

known to me, the first author to identify that species with a species of *Pisa*. Linnaeus's description, however, is such that there exists a grave doubt as to the correctness of Miers's identification. Neither the arrangement of the spines on the carapace described by Linnaeus, nor the character of the long filiform legs agree with any *Pisa*. Personally, I believe it far more probable that *Cancer tribulus* L. is a species of the genus *Inachus* Weber, 1795. However this may be, the name *tribulus* has been ignored by subsequent authors and in modern carcinological literature is used neither for a species of *Pisa* nor for one of *Inachus*. As it seems unlikely that the species *Cancer tribulus* L. will ever be satisfactorily identified and as it, as a nomen dubium, will form a continuous threat to the stability of junior names, it is now requested that the name be suppressed under the plenary powers of the Commission.

8. The same holds true for the specific name *Arctopsis lanata* Lamarck. As has been shown above, this name is a nomen dubium like the generic name *Arctopsis* and its suppression is likewise requested here.

9. The specific name *armata* was introduced by Latreille [1802–1803] who gave a short diagnosis of his *Maja armata* and referred under it to " Herbst, Canc. tab. 15, fig. 92.—Planc. tab. 4, B." From Latreille's description it is clear that a species of *Pisa* is meant, and Herbst's and Plancus's figures fully confirm this. Both figures represent species A ; especially Plancus's figure being excellent. In order to settle the question of the identity of *Maja armata* Latreille ([1802–1803], *Hist. nat. Crust. Ins.* **6** : 98) once and for all I now select as its lectotype the specimen figured by Plancus (1760, *De Conchis minvs notis* : app. pl. 4 fig. B) under the name (: 107) " Cancer Cordatvs, sev Sagittatvs totvs hirsvtvs ". The correct name for Species A is thus *Pisa armata* (Latreille, [1802–1803]) and for Species B *Pisa nodipes* Leach, 1815. Pesta in his excellent 1913 revision came to this same conclusion. After the publication of Pesta's paper the name *nodipes* has been adopted by the majority of authors for Species B and this name is found in most of the modern publications dealing with the Mediterranean fauna. Its nomenclature therefore forms no problem. Strangely enough, several authors did not follow Pesta in the use of the name *Pisa armata* for Species A, notably Bouvier (1940, *Faune de France*, **37** : 331) and Monod (1956, *Mém. Inst. Franç. Afr. Noire* **45** : 486), who both adopted for that species the name *Pisa gibbsii* Leach, 1815. Bouvier (1940) justified this action by saying : " rien ne prouve que le *Maia armata* Latreille 1805, 98, appartienne à cette espèce [=*Pisa gibbsii*] plutôt qu'à la précédente [=*P. nodipes*] " (: 331), and "Au surplus . . . il y a tout avantage à supprimer le nom d'*armata* qui prête aux confusions, attendu que la plupart des auteurs ne l'appliquaient point à *Gibbsi* " (: 328). I cannot agree at all with Bouvier. Firstly there is not the slightest doubt that *Maja armata* Latreille was based on Species A ; it is possible that Latreille assigned a mixture of species to his *Maja armata*, but though we can prove that his new species included Species A, we cannot prove that Latreille placed also other species in it. The lectotype selection for *Maja armata* made in the present paper removes the last doubt as to its identity with Species A.

10. Also Bouvier's conclusion, that the name *gibbsii* is to be preferred to *armata* because the latter name has often been used for species different from

Species A, is misleading. The early authors like Latreille and Risso did not distinguish between Species A and B and used the name *armata* for both. Roux (1830, *Crust. Médit.* (4–9) : pls. 33, 34) it is true, gave the name *P. gibbsii* to Species A and that of *P. armata* to Species B. H. Milne Edwards (1834, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **1** : 307, 308) on the other hand used the name *P. gibbsii* for Species B and *P. armata* for Species A, as may be seen from his descriptions ; unfortunately he cited *Inachus musivus* Otto in the synonymy of *P. armata*. Heller (1863, *Crust. südl. Europas* : 41–43) used the same nomenclature as did H. Milne Edwards. The main character that these two authors used to distinguish between Species A and B is that in Species A the intestinal spine of the carapace is sharply pointed, while in Species B it is a blunt tubercle. This character is still considered to be of great importance ; the only disadvantage of it is that it can only be seen in the denuded carapace. The velvety hair cover of the carapace, namely, obscures the outline of the spine and therefore the pubescence may give the impression that also in Species A the spine is blunt ; as soon as the hairs are removed the feature shows very clearly. Any species described in the literature as being either species A or B and having the intestinal spine sharp is without any doubt Species A. But if the intestinal spine is said to be blunt, the species may be either A or B. We may be confident therefore that H. Milne Edwards's and Heller's *Pisa armata*, which was described as having the intestinal spine sharp is Species A, while their *P. gibbsii* may have been a mixture. The publications of H. Milne Edwards and Heller were fundamental and formed the base for practically all later research, so that their interpretation of *Pisa armata* and *P. gibbsii* has been adopted by the majority of later workers. Bouvier's (1940) argument for using the name *gibbsii* for Species A and rejecting *armata* because the latter had been often used for Species B, does not hold good at all, since the name *gibbsii* in this respect is far worse compromised than *armata* is. Furthermore the name *gibbsii* is invalid as it is an objective junior synonym of the available name *biaculeatus* Montagu.

11. After 1913, the year that saw the publication of Pesta's revision, both the names *armata* and *gibbsii* have been used for Species A. In very few instances (e.g., Nobre, 1931, *Crust. Decap. Stomatop. Portugal* : 154, 155 ; 1936, *Fauna marinha Portugal* **4** : 95, 96) the name *armata* was used for Species A and the name *gibbsii* for Species B.

12. Considering all sides of the question I do not see any justification for not adhering strictly to the Law of Priority, and I suggest therefore that the name *armata* be adopted as the valid name for Species A. There would be little sense in validating the name *gibbsii*, as to achieve that end not only the name *armata*, but also the name *biaculeata* should have to be suppressed under the plenary powers of the Commission.

13. The genus *Pisa* is currently considered to be the type of the subfamily PISINAE, and it is now requested that that name be entered in the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

14. The concrete proposals that I lay before the Commission are that they should :—

(1) make use of their plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the

Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy the following names, all three of which are nomina dubia :—

(a) the generic name *Arctopsis* Lamarck, 1801 ;

(b) the following specific names :—

(i) *lanata* Lamarck, 1801, as published in the combination *Arctopsis lanata* ;

(ii) *tribulus* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Cancer tribulus* ;

(2) place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Pisa* [Leach, 1814], Brewster's *Edinb. Encycl.* **7** : 431 (type-species, by monotypy : *Cancer biaculeatus* Montagu, 1813, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* **11**(1) : 2 (a junior subjective synonym of *Maja armata* Latreille, [1802–1803]) (gender : feminine) ;

(3) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names :

(a) *armata* Latreille ([1802–1803], *Hist. nat. Crust. Ins.* **6** : 98) as published in the combination *Maja armata* (the oldest available name for the type-species of the genus *Pisa* [Leach, 1814]) ;

(b) *nodipes* Leach (1815, *Zool. Miscell.* **2** : 50) as published in the combination *Pisa nodipes* ;

(4) place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the name PISINAE Dana (1852, *U.S. Explor. Exped.* **13**(1) : 79) (type-genus : *Pisa* [Leach, 1814]) ;

(5) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Arctopsis* Lamarck (1801, *Syst. Anim. s. Vert.* : 155) (type-species, by monotypy : *Arctopsis lanata* Lamarck, 1801, *Syst. Anim. s. Vert.* : 155) (gender : feminine), as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above ;

(6) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the following names :

(a) *lanata* Lamarck (1801, *Syst. Anim. s. Vert.* : 155) as published in the combination *Arctopsis lanata* (a name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(b)(i) above) ;

(b) *tribulus* Linnaeus (1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 1045) as published in the combination *Cancer tribulus* (a name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(b)(ii) above).

DENDRASPIS FITZINGER, 1843 (REPTILIA, SERPENTES); PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1500

By Robert Mertens (*Natur-Museum und Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main, Germany*)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Dendraspis* Fitzinger, 1843 (*Syst. Rept.* : 28), which according to the Law of Priority would be the correct generic name for the Indian King Cobra, *Ophiophagus hannah* (Cantor, 1836).

2. The generic name for the four species of " Mambas ", well-known venomous snakes of Africa, has been cited in the earlier literature as *Dendraspis*, attributed to Schlegel, 1848 (Schlegel, *Over Elaps jamesonii Traill* etc., Natura Artis Magistra 1848 : 5) and with *Elaps jamesonii* Traill, 1843 (*Edinb. New Phil. J.* **34**(66) : 54) as type-species (designation by monotypy). In 1936 Brongersma (*Zool. Mededeel.* **19** : 136) pointed out that the generic name introduced by Schlegel was not *Dendraspis* but *Dendroaspis*, *Dendraspis* being no more than an invalid subsequent spelling first introduced by Duméril, 1856 (*Rev. Mag. Zool.* (2) **8** : 558). Since that time the correct use of this spelling is to be found more frequently in scientific publications.

3. The binomen *Naja hannah* Cantor, 1836 (*Asiat. Research* **19**(1) : 187) has frequently been used as the scientific name for the Indian King-Cobra, the well-known largest species of poisonous snakes. In recent literature however we find the opinion that this species represents a separate monotypical genus, for which *Ophiophagus* Günther, 1864 (*Rept. brit. Ind.* : 340), with *Hamadryas elaps* Günther, 1858 (=*hannah* Cantor, 1836) as type-species was consistently regarded as the valid name. In the synonymy of *Hamadryas elaps*, Günther (1858) quotes *Naja elaps* Schlegel, 1837, having misidentified the latter, which is in fact a synonym of *Micropechis ikaheka* (Lesson, 1830). It had been overlooked that Fitzinger, 1843 (*Syst. Rept.* : 28) designated *Naja bungarus* Schlegel, 1837 (=*hannah* Cantor, 1836) as type-species of the genus *Dendraspis* Fitzinger, 1843, so that according to the Law of Priority the correct name for the King-Cobra must be *Dendraspis hannah* (Cantor, 1836).

4. In contrast to the opinion of Brongersma, 1936, who states that the name *Dendroaspis* is to be rejected as the generic name for the ethiopian Mambas (*Zool. Mededeel.* **19** : 136) we conclude following the Code that *Dendraspis* Fitzinger, 1843, and *Dendroaspis* Schlegel, 1848, are not homonyms. But it seems inadvisable to replace the name *Ophiophagus*, a name often used in the meantime for the genus, by *Dendraspis* Fitzinger ; the result would be permanent confusion with *Dendroaspis* (or its invalid emendation *Dendraspis* Duméril, 1856, in the old sense) not only in zoological but also in applied medical literature. Both the genera concerned even belong to the same family of elapids. Therefore it is proposed to suppress the generic name *Dendraspis* Fitzinger, 1843,

by use of the Commission's plenary powers in order to validate *Ophiophagus* Günther, 1864.

5. I therefore ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Dendraspis* Fitzinger, 1843, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

  (a) *Dendroaspis* Schlegel, 1848 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Elaps jamesonii* Traill, 1843. (The date of publication (*cf.* Brongersma *l.c.*) is herewith fixed as 1848);

  (b) *Ophiophagus* Günther, 1864 (gender: masculine), type-species by monotypy, *Hamadryas elaps* Günther, 1858.

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

  (a) *jamesonii* Traill, 1843, as published in the binomen *Elaps jamesonii* (type-species of *Dendroapsis* Schlegel, 1848);

  (b) *hannah* Cantor, 1836, as published in the binomen *Naja hannah*.

(4) to place the generic name *Dendraspis* Fitzinger, 1843, suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

CHILODUS MÜLLER & TROSCHEL, 1844, AND *CAENOTROPUS* GÜNTHER, 1864 (PISCES) ; PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES. Z.N.(S.) 1502

By J. R. Gery (*Strasbourg, France*) and J. J. Hoedeman (*Zoological Museum, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*)

The object of the present application is to ask the Commission to give a Ruling confirming the validity of type-designations for the genera *Chilodus* Müller & Troschel, 1844, and *Caenotropus* Günther, 1864.

1. The genus *Chilodus* was established in 1844 by Müller & Troschel (Synopsis generum et specierum familiae Characinorum. *Arch. Naturgesch.* **10**(1) : 85) for a South-American fish of the family CHARACIDAE *s. lat.* (Cypriniformes = Ostariophysi *auct.*). The only species included at the time of the original publication was *Chilodus punctatus* Müller & Troschel, 1844 (*loc. cit.* : 85–86).

2. The generic name *Microdus* was applied by Kner, 1859 (Zur Familie der Characinen. III. Folge der Ichthyologischen Beiträge. Erste Abtheilung. *Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien* (Math.-natur. Kl.) **17** : 149) for a new genus of South-American fishes of the same family, to include the single species *Microdus labyrinthicus* Kner, 1859 (*loc. cit.* : 149–151).

3. According to the Rules, the action of Müller & Troschel is correct, and the generic name *Chilodus* is valid, taking as type-species by monotypy the species *Chilodus punctatus*, whereas Kner's generic name *Microdus* was preoccupied by *Microdus* Emmons, 1857, an Elasmobranchiomorph genus.

4. Günther 1864 (*Catalogue of the Fishes in the British Museum*, Volume 5, Catalogue of the Physostomi : 297) established the generic name *Caenotropus* for a specimen from the River Capin, Amazon, identified by him as the species *labyrinthicus* of Kner, 1859. He also stated (in footnote) that both the genera (generic names) *Chilodus* and *Microdus* are preoccupied, thus ranging both in the synonymy of *Caenotropus*. Since *Chilodus* is mentioned first in the synonymy, and whereas *Chilodus* is a perfectly valid generic name, this would either (a) render *Caenotropus* a synonym of *Chilodus* ; or, preferably (b) require that the replacement of *Microdus* (which was indeed preoccupied) by *Caenotropus* be given proper status. In the latter case *Caenotropus* would take automatically the type-species of *Microdus* Kner (*Microdus labyrinthicus*) as its type-species.

5. The action of Günther (1864) remained without comments (to our knowledge) until Eigenmann, 1910 (*Reports of the Princeton University Expeditions to Patagonia*, 1896–1899, 3(4), Catalogue of the Fresh-water Fishes of Tropical and South Temperate America : 424) recognised *Caenotropus* Günther with type-species *Microdus labyrinthicus* Kner, and *Chilodus* Müller & Troschel with type-species *Chilodus punctatus* Müller & Troschel.

6. Finally the action of Travassos, 1951 (Catalogo dos generos e Subgeneros da subordem Characoidei (Actinopterygii-Cypriniformes), *Dusenia* 2(4), 31 de julho : 279–280 (separate : 27–28)) to make *Chilodus punctatus* Müller & Troschel 1844, type-species of *Caenotropus* seems to be incorrect.

7. The International Commission is therefore asked:

(1) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

  (a) *Chilodus* Müller & Troschel, 1844 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Chilodus punctatus* Müller & Troschel, 1844;

  (b) *Caenotropus* Günther, 1864 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, through *Microdus* Kner, 1859, *Microdus labyrinthicus* Kner, 1859;

(2) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

  (a) *punctatus* Müller & Troschel, 1844, as published in the binomen *Chilodus punctatus* (type-species of *Chilodus* Müller & Troschel, 1844);

  (b) *labyrinthicus* Kner, 1859, as published in the binomen *Microdus labyrinthicus* (type-species of *Caenotropus* Günther, 1864);

(3) to place the generic name *Microdus* Kner, 1859 (a junior homonym of *Microdus* Emmons, 1857) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

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Doc. Dr. Ferdinand PRANTL (*Národni Museum v Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia*) (30 October 1954)

Professor Dr. Wilhelm KÜHNELT (*Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Vienna, Austria*) (6 November 1954)

Professor Ernst MAYR (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*) (4 December 1954)

Professor Enrico TORTONESE (*Museo di Storia Naturale "G. Doria", Genova, Italy*) (16 December 1954)

Dr. Per. BRINCK (*Lunds Universitets, Zoologiska Institution, Lund, Sweden*) (19 May 1958)

Dr. Max POLL (*Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium*) (12 July 1958)

Professor H. BOSCHMA (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (23 July 1958)

Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (23 July 1958)

Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (23 July 1958)

Professor Pierre BONNET (*Université de Toulouse, France*) (23 July 1958)

Mr. Norman Denbigh RILEY (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (23 July 1958) (*Secretary*)

Professor Dr. Tadeusz JACZEWSKI (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*) (23 July 1958)

Professor Dr. Robert MERTENS (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a.M., Germany*) (23 July 1958)

Professor Dr. Erich Martin HERING (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*) (23 July 1958)

Dr. D. V. OBRUCHEV (*Palaeontological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Moscow B-71, USSR*) (5 November 1958)

Professor Tohru UCHIDA (*Department of Zoology, Hokkaido University, Japan*) (24 March 1959)

Professor Dr. Rafael ALVARADO (*Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain*) (31 May 1960)

Dr. Gwilym Owen EVANS (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (31 May 1960)

Dr. E. G. MUNROE (*Canada Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, Ottawa, Canada*) (9 June 1961)

Dr. N. S. BORCHSENIUS (*Institute of Zoology, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad B-164, U.S.S.R.*) (28 September 1961)

Dr. W. E. CHINA (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (21 May 1962)

Prof. E. BINDER (*Museum d'Historic Naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland*) (21 May 1962)

PURCHASED

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 19, Part 4, pp. 193-256, 1 plate, 5 text-figures. 16*th July*, 1962

Commission News

New Commissioners. The following have been elected by the Executive Committee :—

1. From candidates nominated by the Swiss Academy of Natural Sciences, **Professor E. Binder,** malacologist at the Natural History Museum in Geneva, Switzerland. 21 May 1962.
2. As Commissioner at large, **Dr. W. E. China,** C.B.E., Assistant Secretary to the Commission, formerly Keeper of Entomology in the British Museum (Natural History), London. 21 May 1962.

Resignation of Secretary and appointment of Acting Secretary. I have found it necessary to tender my resignation of the Secretaryship, which has been accepted by the other members of the Executive Committee, as from 30 June 1962. I am happy to be able to report, however, that Dr. China, a commissioner since 21 May 1962, has accepted the Executive Committee's invitation to be Acting Secretary to the Commission until the Congress meets in Washington in 1963.

The Code

The following translations of the Code are now available :—

German—published 28 May 1962 by the Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main. Translated by Otto Kraus, and approved by the German-speaking Commissioners E. M. Hering (Berlin), W. Kühnelt (Wien) and R. Mertens (Frankfurt am Main).

Spanish—published by the Real Sociedad Española de Historia Natural, Instituto " Jose de Acosta " de Zoologia, Madrid. Translated by the Spanish Commissioner, Rafael Alvarado.

XVIth International Congress of Zoology, Washington, 1963

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with Article 77(1) of the Code, amendments to the Code can only be considered by the Congress if they have been received by the Commission not later than 22 August, 1962, provided only that under the above Article the Commission may relax this rule in favour of proposed amendments received at a later date.

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the plenary powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin* :—

(1) Validation and interpretation of the generic name *Endothyra* Phillips, [1846] (Foraminifera). Z.N.(S.) 768.

(2) Designation of a type-species for *Boa* Linnaeus, 1758 (Reptilia). Z.N.(S.) 1188.

(3) Validation and interpretation of the specific name *Culex aegypti* Linnaeus, 1762 (Insecta, Diptera). Z.N.(S.) 1216.

(4) Suppression of the specific name *Pachyodon nucleus* Brown, 1843 (Pelecypoda). Z.N.(S.) 1470.

(5) Validation of the emendations *Dorhynchus* (of *Dorynchus* Thomson, 1873), and *stirhynchus* (of *stirynchus* (*Axius*) Leach, 1815) ; designation of a type-species for *Callinectes* Stimpson, 1860 ; validation of the family name POTAMONIDAE Ortmann, 1896 ; validation of the specific names *Callinectes sapidus* Rathbun, 1896, and *Goneplax sexdentatus* Risso, 1827 (Crustacea, Decapoda). Z.N.(S.) 1499.

(6) Validation of Mörch, 1853–1858, *Catalogus Conchyliorum* and designation of a type-species for *Pseudamussium* Mörch, 1853. Z.N.(S.) 1501.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England.
April 1962.

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

DISCUSSION OF THE CASE "APHIS LINNAEUS, 1758, ITS TYPE-SPECIES AND THE FAMILY-GROUP NAME DERIVED FROM IT (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 881."

(see volume 18, pages 177–180)

By Louise M. Russell (*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

I recommend that the Commission approve the first three items of the request listed on page 180 of the *Bulletin* because the nomenclature of the aphids will be stabilized by such action.

I recommend that APHIDAE be placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names, and that APHIDIDAE be rejected as the family name for the aphids. Reasons for these recommendations are given below.

(a) Approval of APHIDIDAE disregards or conflicts with previous rulings of the Commission. Opinion 143, rendered in 1943, states that the family name for the tingids, based on the generic name *Tingis*, is TINGIDAE instead of TINGITIDAE or TINGIIDAE. *Aphis* and APHIDAE are similar to *Tingis* and TINGIDAE. Opinion 450, rendered in 1957, approves the family name PYRALIDAE rather than the emended spelling PYRALIDIDAE, based on the generic name *Pyralis*. The name PYRALIDAE was adopted for reasons similar to those that resulted in the spelling PIERIDAE, rather than the emended PIERIDIDAE, based on the generic name *Pieris* (Hemming, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **7** : 68–69). The latter two cases are comparable to *Aphis*, and APHIDAE versus APHIDIDAE, in that the simpler spellings were approved. The simple spellings are applicable to the spelling of the family name of the aphids, and previous Commissions have shown by their decisions that APHIDAE is preferable to APHIDIDAE.

Uniformity in the spelling of family names is desirable, especially within an order; hence in the Hemiptera, APHIDAE, in conformity with TINGIDAE, is more logical than APHIDIDAE. Moreover, other well-known hemipterous family names based on generic names ending in *-is* are spelled the simpler way—for example, *Cercopis* and CERCOPIDAE, *Membracis* and MEMBRACIDAE, *Miris* and MIRIDAE, and *Nabis* and NABIDAE. Uniformity in the spelling of family names is a mnemonic aid. It is helpful if the family name fits the common name, and thus APHIDAE for the aphids is more acceptable than APHIDIDAE. If the latter were used, aphidids would be the logical common name for the insects, and APHIDIDAE and aphidids are less articulate and less euphonious than APHIDAE and aphids.

In a 1950 Recommendation concerning the removal of ambiguities from Article 4 of the Rules in the formation of family names, the Commission (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4(7–9) : 246) stated that the choice should be made in favour of whichever method shows most clearly " the relationship between the generic name on the one hand and the name of the family on the other and provides the simpler and more euphonious form compatible with that relationship ". The spelling APHIDAE complies with this Recommendation more satisfactorily than does APHIDIDAE.

(b) Approval of APHIDIDAE conflicts with Professor Grensted's 1947 (*Ent. mon. Mag.* **83** : 137–141) statements and conclusions on the formation of family names. Professor Grensted treated the case of *Tingis* and TINGIDAE adequately and classically and stated (p. 127) " . . . I am going to argue that the decision given in Opinion143, establishing the family name Tingidae as correct, has implications which are far-reaching and which, if accepted, will greatly simplify one of the more awkward problems as to the formation of such [family] names." Professor Grensted also stated (p. 141) " . . . an opinion should decide between Aphidae and Aphididae, either of which is equally tenable. Personally I prefer Aphidae." His suggestions (pp. 140–141) indicate that APHIDAE is more acceptable linguistically than APHIDIDAE, even though both are " tenable " classically.

(c) Approval of APHIDIDAE would indicate the abandonment by the present Commission of the principles of family name formation and spelling incorporated in Opinions 143 and 450 by former Commissions. This would result in confusion and lack of uniformity in the formation of family names.

If workers cannot be guided by Opinions and Recommendations in the formation of family names because of inconsistencies and disparities in the actions of the Commission, they will be unlikely to follow the Commission in other nomenclatural matters. As Professor Grensted (p. 137) stated, " . . . the procedure of the Commission should be such as to inspire confidence in its learning and scientific integrity . . ." The spelling APHIDIDAE apparently without a precedent would destroy confidence, but the spelling APHIDAE, with TINGIDAE, PIERIDAE, and PYRALIDAE as precedents, would inspire confidence in the decisions of the Commission.

(d) APHIDAE is the oldest correctly formed name dating from Leach, 1815. There apparently is no greater linguistic reason for changing the spelling APHIDII of Latreille 1802–1803, to APHIDIDAE than to APHIDAE.

(e) The approval of APHIDIDAE would condemn workers who, since the rendition of Opinion 143, have consistently used APHIDAE in compliance with the Commission's decision on a very similar family name. It would support workers who have ignored Opinion 143 and have used APHIDIDAE. Disregard of Opinion 143 is the reason why the spelling of APHIDIDAE has been used a greater number of times than APHIDAE.

There is only one reason, its greater number of uses, for the approval of APHIDIDAE, and there are several reasons for its rejection. There is only one reason, its lesser number of uses, for the rejection of APHIDAE, and there are several reasons for its acceptance. I therefore recommend that APHIDAE be approved as the family name of the aphids.

By Clyde F. Smith (*North Carolina State College, School of Agriculture, Raleigh, North Carolina, U.S.A.*)

Miss Russell presents some very strong arguments for the use of the name APHIDAE and I wish to go on record as recommending that APHIDAE be placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names and that APHIDIDAE be rejected as the family name for the aphids. In addition to the reasons given by Miss Russell, I should like to add the following :

(1) I question whether or not APHIDIDAE has been used a greater number of times than APHIDAE. Certainly the papers listed represent only a very small portion of the papers which have used the family name spelled APHIDAE or APHIDIDAE.

(b) The subfamily APHIDIINAE (Hymenoptera : Braconidae) may be raised to family status at a future date. If this is done, APHIDIIDAE would be the logical spelling for the family name. [This has already been done by Mackauer, 1961, *Zeitschrift f. Pasasitenkunde* **30** : 576. Editor.]

In view of the above and the reasons submitted by Miss Russell, I wish to recommend that APHIDAE be approved as the family-name of the aphids.

By Mortimer D. Leonard (*Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

I have been able to see Miss Louise M. Russell's memorandum to you in support of the adoption of the family name APHIDAE instead of the proposed name APHIDIDAE.

As a long-time student of aphids I have always used APHIDAE and I propose to do so again in a comprehensive " List of the Aphids of New York " which I am now ready to send off for publication.

I believe Miss Russell has presented a strongly adequate case for the use of the name APHIDAE and I am in entire agreement with her arguments in this matter. I trust that the Commission will act favourably in the retention of the family name APHIDAE.

By George F. Knowlton (*Utah State University, Logan, Utah, U.S.A.*)

This letter is my plea and opinion that we should spell the aphid family name APHIDAE and not APHIDIDAE. This would be in line with *Tingis*, TINGIDAE ; *Pyralis*, PYRALIDAE ; *Cercopis*, CERCOPIDAE ; *Nabis*, NABIDAE ; and *Miris*, MIRIDAE.

Aphis, APHIDAE more clearly shows the relationship between the type-genus and the family than does *Aphis* and APHIDIDAE.

I recommend that APHIDAE be approved as the family name for the aphids.

By George A. Schaefer (*Cornell University, Geneva, New York, U.S.A.*)

I recommend that APHIDAE be placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names, and that APHIDIDAE be rejected as the family name for aphids.

This recommendation is based on the justifications previously forwarded by Miss Louise M. Russell. The linguistic appeal of APHIDAE in contrast to APHIDIDAE cannot be overemphasized. APHIDAE is more generally used than APHIDIDAE by workers in this area.

By Frej Ossiannilsson (*Institutionen för Växtsjukdomslära, Uppsala, Sweden*)

Miss Russell has sent me a manuscript copy of her Discussion of the case "*Aphis* Linnaeus, 1758, its type-species and the family group name derived from it (Insecta, Hemiptera)". I take the liberty of making the following comments.

It is very easy to understand that many workers in the Hemiptera would like uniformity in the spelling of family names in this order. Apart from APHIDIDAE, however, this uniformity is not complete as it is, CIMICIDAE and PIESMATIDAE being exceptions. And the existing relative uniformity would be still more incomplete if some names were not originally wrongly formed (from the linguistic point of view). Thus, the correct form of a family name based on *Nabis* is doubtless NABIDIDAE, not NABIDAE. Leaving the special case of APHIDIDAE for a moment, the problem of uniformity would present itself again every time a zoologist wished to base a new family group name on a generic name being an *imparisyllabum* of the third Latin declension. This will always result in the formation of family group names of the longer type like APHIDIDAE. Now, if the Commission considered that this type of family group names should be avoided, the best course would be to change Article 29 in the Code! On the contrary, Table 2 of the Appendices of that Code contains many examples of family names being formed on the basis of imparisyllaba of the third declension. Since this Table has been constructed as a guidance for zoologists in the forming of family group names, it does not seem likely that the Commission would already be inclined to propose the introduction of a special paragraph for the modified use of these imparisyllaba.

It is true that there exists some doubt concerning the linguistic status of the generic name *Aphis*, which seems to be a word of obscure origin. I think that since Linnaeus himself did use the plural form *Aphides*, this should be regarded as correct. Then the stem of the word is *Aphid*-, not *Aph*-. A point of view apparently overlooked by Professor Grensted is that *Aphid*- has been accepted as the correct stem in the formation on many specific names such as *aphidum*, *aphidivorus*, *aphidiphilus*, and so on. If the correct stem is thought to be *Aph*-, then all these specific names are wrongly formed, and zoologists basing new specific names on some biological relation of their new species to aphis should write *aphium* (or possibly *aphum*), *aphivorus* and *aphiphilus*, resulting in a mixture of spellings of these names. Further, if the spelling APHIDAE is placed on the Official List, I think that also subfamily names based on genera ending in—*aphis* (e.g. PHYLLAPHIDINAE) should be changed accordingly.

Miss Russell thinks that "if the latter (Aphididae) were used, aphidids would be the logical common name for the insects" (instead of aphids). This is true only if APHIDIDAE is regarded as the only family belonging to the superfamily APHIDOIDEA. Like Börner and others, I regard e.g. LACHNIDAE, CHAITOPHORIDAE, ERIOSOMATIDAE and ADELGIDAE as separate families, and all these insects are aphids, but not aphidids. The latter word should be used only when you are talking about species belonging to the family APHIDIDAE, expressly excluding other aphids.

By A. N. Tissot (*Agricultural Experimental Station, University of Florida, Gainsville, Florida, U.S.A.*)

Miss Louise M. Russell has brought to my attention the question of the family name APHIDAE versus APHIDIDAE, which presently is before the International Commission. For many years I have been interested in the nomenclature of aphids and the uncertainty of the correct family name for the group has been of some concern to me. On occasions I have discussed this with language professors who have not been in full agreement regarding the formation of the family name for the generic name *Aphis*. It certainly is good to know that official action will be taken finally to end the inconsistency of having two widely used family names for this important group of insects.

My personal preference is for APHIDAE and I hope that it may be approved as the official family name of the aphids. Miss Russell very kindly sent me a copy of her recommendation in favour of the name APHIDAE. She has presented such a fine and completely adequate statement that I see no point in my trying to prepare a brief or make a separate recommendation. However, I do wish to endorse and strongly support Miss Russell's recommendation that the name APHIDAE be approved.

By Miriam A. Palmer (*Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, U.S.A.*)

In regard to the proposal to place the family name APHIDIDAE, so spelled, on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology: I have been privileged to read a copy of Miss Louise

Russell's comment and wish to register my approval and support of all the points which she mentions and presents.

This spelling APHIDAE is in conformity, as I understand it, with Opinion 143 rendered in 1943 and the recommendations set forth in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, 1950, vol. 4, parts 7–9, p. 246.

By M. E. MacGillivray (*Canada Department of Agriculture Research Station, Fredericton, N.B., Canada*)

I recommend that careful consideration be given to the recommendations presented by Miss Louise M. Russell on the subject of the name *Aphis*. With her I concur that:

(1) The Commission approve the first three items of the request listed on page 180 of the *Bulletin*.

(2) That APHIDAE be placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names and that APHIDIDAE be rejected as the family name for the aphids.

If the classical adviser to the Commission, Canon L. W. Grensted, believes that the two forms are equally acceptable, and if there is proof that Stroyan's suggestion regarding the stem of the word is correct, then the only reason for continuing the usage of APHIDIDAE is because it has been used more often.

Since either stem of the word is acceptable, then the practice most commonly followed in the formation of family names should be employed here. Miss Russell has cited the examples PIERIDAE, PYRALIDAE, MEMBRACIDAE, CERCOPIDAE, MIRIDAE, NABIDAE.

There seems then only two questions to answer:

(a) Is the Commission going to follow the accepted practice for the formation of family names and be consistent and designate APHIDAE; or

(b) Is the Commission going to use the name most commonly used because the writers have not accepted the practices of the Commission and designate APHIDIDAE.

For the sake of conformity throughout Zoological Literature and at a sacrifice of the conformity mainly in European literature dealing with this family I would propose that the commonly accepted practice for the formation of family names be followed and that the Commission designate APHIDAE as the family name for the aphids.

ENDOTHYRA BOWMANI PHILLIPS, [1846] *v. ENDOTHYRA BOWMANI* BROWN, 1843 (FORAMINIFERA). Z.N.(S.) 768

By L. G. Henbest (*U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

The object of the present application is to preserve in its accustomed sense the name *Endothyra bowmani* Phillips [1846]. This name is widely used in palaeontological and geological literature and was accepted for over 80 years as representing skew-coiled endothyrids.

2. In 1846, Phillips (: 277, fig. 1) introduced the name *Endothyra bowmani* as a new genus and species of the protozoan order Foraminifera. The species was collected from rocks of Mississippian age in Yorkshire and was described as follows : " . . . commencing with the Mountain limestone . . . I distinguish a beautiful concamerated shell, most probably a foraminifer, with a large opening in each septum, on the interior edge. Formerly I saw in the possession of Mr. John E. Bowman a specimen of this kind, visible to the naked eye, and named it *Endothyra Bowmanni*. The volutions are swollen externally between the septa ".

3. The species was named after Mr. J. E. Bowman. Through some error the name was spelled "*Bowmanni* " by Phillips. Brady (1876 : 92) discussed and corrected the spelling to read " *bowmani* ". The corrected spelling has prevailed and would appear to be valid under the Code.

4. The description, sketch, and generalised stratigraphic source presented by Phillips indicate that an actual specimen was figured and that it was a Mississippian endothyrid. The sketch and description strongly suggest but are insufficient to verify that (a) the shell growth is intermediate between the extremes of skew to nearly planispiral coiling that may be seen in endothyrids such as *Endothyra baileyi* (Hall), which resembles *E. bowmani* Phillips, [1846], em. Brady, 1876, and (b) Phillips's type-specimen is similar in evolutionary progress to *E. bowmani* as interpreted by Brady 1876. Inasmuch as the type-specimen is lost and as a great variation of growth form is common in the endothyrids, such conclusions as the above can be no better that educated judgments and are not subject to proof.

5. In 1876, Brady (: 92–94, Pl. 5, figs. 1–4) redescribed and refigured *E. bowmani* Phillips with new collections. He explicitly attempted to establish what he regarded as the form that Phillips originally described. This constituted a formal revision and was apparently the first one. In the century that followed Phillips's publication, the definition of *Endothyra* that Brady established as representing the skew-coiled endothyrid genus which has a wandering or revolving axis of coiling has prevailed. In Brady's sense the name *Endothyra* has become one of the most widely used names of Foraminifera in specialized palaeontologic and stratigraphic literature and in textbooks of geology and palaeontology.

6. In 1939, Mikhailov (: 51, pl. 4) proposed that *Endothyra bowmani* Brady (1876, pl. 5, figs. 1–2) is a new species and not *E. bowmani* Phillips, [1846]. He named Brady's species *E. bradyi*. Though Mikhailov's conclusion may be

true, it can not be proved one way or another (see para. 4). Furthermore, this action ignored Brady as first reviser and it has inadvertently complicated current efforts to stabilise the nomenclature.

7. In 1950, however, Zeller (: 2–4) challenged both the validity of Phillips's authorship and the concept of the character of *Endothyra bowmani* that was established by Brady. Zeller pointed out that Brown in 1843 (: 17) had published the name "'*Endothyra bowmani* Phillips" and described the species —thus Brown, not Phillips, is the author of the name. Brown's description is ambiguous as to family significance, but Phillips's has generic meaning. There is, however, little resemblance between Phillips's and Brown's figures. Brown's drawing represents a planispiral form, but as the figure is diagrammatic or conceptual, it cannot be proved whether Brown figured a millerellid or an endothyrid. In spite of this, Zeller transferred the generic name *Endothyra* to the planispiral form and gave the new generic name *Plectogyra* to the skew-coiled endothyrid genus of Brady and other authors with *Plectogyra plectogyra* n.sp. as the type-species.

8. The taxonomic nomenclature of *Endothyra* is threatened with an additional kind of complication. Several lines of evidence indicate that the skew-coiled and the planispiral modes of growth in endothyrids represent alternation of generations instead of separate generic stocks. So far the problem of dimorphism in *Endothyra* has not been fully examined and the evidence must be regarded as inconclusive. Nevertheless the probability is sufficient to add a material factor in the issue of conserving the generic name *Endothyra* Phillips.

9. I therefore object to the strict application of the Law of Priority in the present case for the following reasons : (a) The exact generic identity of the specimen or specimens figured by Brown and Phillips is not determinable. Either they figured different specimens or one of them took far more interpretative liberties than the other. The two figures have little in common. The point here is that the rigid application of the Law of Priority adds little or nothing to solving the basic dilemma as to what the type-specimen or specimens of *Endothyra bowmani* actually were ; (b) Brady in his revision dealt with *Endothyra bowmani* Phillips and gave no indication that he was aware of what we now regard as Brown's technical priority. Brady's treatment of *Endothyra* leaves no question of its representing the kind of endothyrid that has a wandering or rotating axis of coiling ; (c) The term *Endothyra* Phillips, [1846], em. Brady, 1876, is one of the most widely used names of Foraminifera. Its use is so extensive in specialist and textbook literature that a change at this date will create confusion and will gain nothing in taxonomic precision ; (d) It is possible that the planispiral endothyrid is but the megalospheric generation of *Endothyra*. If this should prove to be true, another major name shift would be mandatory because most of the species of *Endothyra* are involved in the name shift that is required by a rigid application of the Law of Priority. On the contrary, if the name *E. bowmani* Phillips is conserved, future proof or disproof of dimorphism will not affect the stability of the species of *Endothyra* and the literature thereon before 1950.

10. Brady, 1884 (: 66) published the family-group name ENDOTHYRINAE

for a subfamily. This was raised to family level in 1895 by Rhumbler (: 92) and is in current use—by some authors as a family, and by others as a subfamily of the family LITUOLIDAE. This name now should be placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names.

11. For the reasons listed above, I ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers :—
   (a) to suppress the generic name *Endothyra* Brown, 1843, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy ;
   (b) to suppress the specific name *bowmani* Brown, 1843, as published in the binomen *Endothyra bowmani*, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy ;
   (c) to Rule that the nominal species *Endothyra bowmani* Phillips, [1846] is to be interpreted according to the description and figures published by Brady, 1876 ;

(2) to place the generic name *Endothyra* Phillips, [1846] (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Endothyra bowmani* Phillips, [1846], on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the specific name *bowmani* (emend. *bowmanni*) Phillips, [1846], as published in the binomen *Endothyra bowmanni* (type-species of *Endothyra* Phillips, [1846]) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;

(4) to place the generic name *Endothyra* Brown, 1843 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology ;

(5) to place the following specific names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology :—
   (a) *bowmani* Brown, 1843, as published in the binomen *Endothyra bowmani* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above) ;
   (b) *bowmanni* Phillips, [1846], as published in the binomen *Endothyra bowmanni* (an incorrect original spelling for *bowmani*, Phillips, [1846]) ;
   (c) *bowmanii* Brown, 1843, as published in the binomen *Endothyra bowmanii* (an incorrect original spelling for *bowmani* Brown, 1843).

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ENDOTHYRA BOWMANI PHILLIPS, [1846] *v. ENDOTHYRA BOWMANI* BROWN, 1843 (FORAMINIFERA) ; AN ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL.

By S. E. Rosovskaya (*Palaeontological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow*)

1. The aim of this application is to request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to secure a legal basis for the further use of the generic name *Endothyra* Phillips, [1846], sensu Brady, 1876. This well-known genus of Foraminifera has a great stratigraphic importance (especially for oil-geology) because of its wide distribution in the Carboniferous (Europe, America). The name *Endothyra* has been in use for nearly 120 years. This genus has given name to the family ENDOTHYRIDAE Brady, 1884, and to the order Endothyrida (Fursenko, 1959). The retention of the nominal genus *Endothyra* will promote the stability of nomenclature.

2. The genus *Endothyra*, as well as its type-species *Endothyra bowmani* (by monotypy), was first described by Brown (1843). Nevertheless, Brown regarded Phillips as the author of the genus and species, because Phillips was the first who found and named this foraminiferan, although he did not describe it until two years later (Phillips, 1845). Both Brown and Phillips figured cross-sections only. Brown (pl. VI, fig. 2) has figured a cross-section of a symmetrically coiled test with a great number of coils and chambers. Phillips (pl. VII, fig. 1) figured under the same name a cross-section also of a symmetrically coiled test, but of another specimen, incomplete and apparently belonging to another species ; it differs from Brown's specimen by its more loosely coiled spiral, and by the smaller number of chambers and coils. Such figures are not adequate for the determination of the generic and specific characters of a test, and later authors found them useless.

3. Brady (1876) was the first to give a full and adequate description and figures of a longitudinal- and a cross-section, as well as a figure of the external aspect of a foraminiferan, which he also named *Endothyra bowmani* Phillips. This author was the only one who gave all the characteristic traits and during 84 years the genus *Endothyra* and the species *E. bowmani* were understood in the sense given to them by Brady.

4. Subsequent authors did not attach any great significance to the fact that the specimen described by Brady is characterised by irregular coiling with considerable axial divergence, contrary to the specimens figured by Brown and Phillips. It was A. V. Mikhailov (1939) who first drew attention to the disparity between *Endothyra bowmani* sensu Brady and *Endothyra bowmani* sensu Brown, and proposed to regard the first as a new species—*Endothyra bradyi* Mikhailov.

5. Zeller (1950), establishing the genus *Plectogyra* with *Pl. plectogyra* Zeller as type-species and comparing it with the genus *Endothyra* Phillips, showed that the distinctive features of these genera consist of the different

ways in which the spiral is coiled : *Plectogyra* is characterised by three-measured coiling while to the genus *Endothyra* Phillips, forms with regularly coiled spirals must be referred if one judges by Brown's figure. It follows that the specimen figured by Brady under the name of *Endothyra bowmani*, characterised by an asymmetrical coiling, that is by its axis changing its direction several times, belongs to a species of the genus *Plectogyra*.

6. However, the features of *Endothyra bowmani* Phillips cannot be drawn from the diagnosis given by Brown and Phillips, because these authors have not described the wall-structure and have figured cross-sections only. In accordance with recent systematics it is possible to suppose with equal probability that the foraminiferan described by Brown and Phillips, characterised by a planispiral regularly coiled test with a rather large number of coils, could belong either to the family FUSULINIDAE (*Pseudoendothyra* Mikhailov, 1939, or *Eostaffella* Rauser, 1948), or to the family ENDOTHYRIDAE (*Quasiendothyra* Rauser, 1948, or *Loeblichia* Cummings, 1955 or other genera of this family characterised by a planispiral test and differing in cross-section but slightly from some fusulinids). Thus, the absence of data concerning the wall-structure and the absence of other than cross-sections deprives us of the possibility of determining which of the later diagnosed genera is a synonym of *Endothyra* Phillips in Brown, 1843.

7. Attempts to study the original specimens or the topotypes were not successful. It has been impossible to establish the type-locality because Brown and Phillips did not exactly designate it (Mountain Limestone in Westmorland). On the other hand the original specimens were also inaccessible for further study as can be seen from the following obligingly written communication by Cummings : " . . . both the Brown Collection and the Phillips Collection have been lost and despite intensive search over the last few years, no trace of the missing specimens can be found. Furthermore neither of these two workers gave clear and precise information as to the localities from which the material was collected. Hence it is not possible to collect other type-specimens." (Letter of 10 February 1960.)

8. All that has been stated above gives us the right to regard *Endothyra bowmani* Phillips as a nomen dubium because for more than a century no author has figured or described specimens which could be compared with those figured by Brown and Phillips and so the systematic position of their specimens is still obscure. Identical cross-sections can be found among the members of many different genera.

9. As the nominal genus *Endothyra* in the sense given to it by Brady (1876) has been widely known during the past 84 years, it is necessary for the stabilization of nomenclature to preserve the nominal genus *Endothyra* Phillips in Brown with *Endothyra bradyi* Mikhailov, 1939 (=*Endothyra bowmani* Brady, 1876) as its type-species.

10. In this case a strict application of the rules of zoological nomenclature is impossible. Many American palaeontologists have applied the name "Endothyra" to members of the genus *Eostaffella* Rauser, 1948 (Order Fusulinida). Russian micropaleontologists take the genus *Endothyra* in Brady's sense, distinguishing only some of the species under the name of

Plectogyra Zeller, 1950 (Order Endothyrida). Renaming of the family, superfamily and Order based on the nominal genus *Endothyra* will bring great confusion into the systematics of Foraminifera. And though the problem is disputable, there is no possibility of regulating it by the strict application of the rules of zoological nomenclature, as the characteristic features of the figured cross-sections given both by Brown and Phillips can be attributed to many genera of the order Fusulinida as well as to several forms of the Order Endothyrida.

11. The existing confusion in systematics has results reflected in the difficulty of deciphering the lists of Foraminifera and reduces their correlative and stratigraphical importance.

12. With the aim of stabilising the usage of the concerned names it is necessary for the Commission to take the following action:

(1) (a) to use its plenary powers to suppress all former designations of type-species for the genus *Endothyra* ;
  (b) to designate *Endothyra bradyi* Mikhailov, 1939 (=*Endothyra bowmani* Brady, 1876 (non Phillips)) as the type-species of the genus *Endothyra* ;

(2) to place the generic name *Endothyra* Phillips in Brown, 1843 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under plenary powers in (1) above, *Endothyra bradyi* Mikhailov, 1939, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.;

(3) to place the specific name *bradyi* Mikhailov, 1939, as published in the binomen *Endothyra bradyi* (type-species of *Endothyra* Phillips in Brown, 1843) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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BOA LINNAEUS, 1758 (REPTILIA); PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS WITH ADDITION OF *CONSTRICTOR* LAURENTI, 1768, TO THE OFFICIAL LIST.

Z.N.(S.) 1188

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In 1758 Linnaeus established a genus *Boa* including nine species, as follows: *scytale*, *canina*, *hipnale*, *constrictor*, *murina*, *cenchria*, *orophias*, *enydris* and *hortulana*. These species are now placed in four genera (*canina*, *hipnale*, *orophias*, *enydris* and *hortulana* in *Boa*; *scytale* and *murina* in *Eunectes*; *constrictor* in *Constrictor*; and *cenchria* in *Epicrates*). The types of *Eunectes* and *Epicrates* are not now open to question. Unfortunately the others have never been agreed upon. All four genera are now, and long have been, placed in the family BOIDAE, subfamily BOINAE.

2. Works published before 1900 generally accepted *constrictor* as the type of *Boa*, based directly or indirectly upon Fitzinger's (1843: 24) explicit designation (the earliest known except for the possible designation by Laurenti discussed subsequently), and as a result the common as well as scientific name of "boa constrictor" became well established for the large and common Central and South American constrictor snake. The species *canina* was referred to *Corallus* Daudin, type *Corallus obtusirostris* Daudin = *Boa enydris* Linnaeus.

3. However, in 1901 Stejneger argued that Laurenti (1768) fixed *canina* as the type of *Boa*, and *constrictor* as the type of Laurenti's new genus *Constrictor*. With no significant exception this arrangement was accepted until 1951 when Forcart disputed Stejneger's reasoning and reinstated the pre-1900 terminology. Most authors since then have maintained the Stejnegerian arrangement, with a few notable exceptions. Since the animals involved are important zoo animals, and are frequently referred to in the literature, an authoritative fixation of names is highly desirable. Although in my opinion the spirit of the Code requires maintenance of the Stejnegerian interpretation, there is no completely unequivocal basis for this view, and the pre-1900 arrangement could thus be justified on other grounds. An authoritative fixation requires a decision by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, whose consideration of the case is here requested.

4. A factor of major significance in the present context is the fact that, some years after publishing his 1901 analysis, Stejneger submitted a hypothetical case, using no scientific names but referring to Linnaeus, Laurenti and Fitzinger by proper name and date, to the International Commission for its consideration. Unfortunately, the case was so ingenuously presented, omitting some facts and distorting others, that the Commission had in reality little choice. In Opinion 6 (1910) the Commission concurred with Stejneger's conclusion of 1901.

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 19, Part 4. July 1962.

5. Stejneger reaffirmed his stand in reviewing Laurenti's genera in 1936, repeating his assertion that the type of *Boa* Linnaeus is *canina* Linnaeus by virtue of monotypy, with the security of approval of Opinion 6 regarding the particular context of Laurenti's work as providing monotypy.

6. In 1953 the Commission finally rejected the theory of its action in 1910 in Opinion 6, as expressed in the Copenhagen Decisions (1953 : 72) : " The Colloquium recommends that . . . Opinion 6 . . . be revoked . . . but . . . at the same time . . . that protection should be accorded in any case where, on the faith of Opinion 6, the species currently accepted as the type-species of any given nominal genus has been determined in the foregoing manner and where, without such protection, it would be necessary to change the type-species of the genus concerned."

7. No more appropriate application of this recommendation could possibly be made than to the present case, since directly from it Stejneger constructed his hypothetical case for which Opinion 6 was rendered. Since, however, (1) the Stejneger interpretation had been long accepted, (2) to reject it does require a change of commonly-used names, and (3) the change would not be in the interest of stability and would therefore be contrary to the spirit of the Code, the Commission is requested to designate *canina* as the type of *Boa*, placing both names on the Official Lists. So far as known, *canina* has not served as the type of any other generic names. *Boa* is, however, the type-genus of the family BOIDAE.

8. This request is made in spite of the facts that the general policy advocated by Opinion 6 is unwarranted, and even if it were, that monotypy itself could not possibly be a real factor in the present case. It is true that the three nominal species, all new, placed by Laurenti in the genus *Boa* (*thalassina*, *aurantiaca*, *exigua*) are synonyms of *Boa canina* Linnaeus (being based upon the same types), but none of them was mentioned by Linnaeus, and their conspecificity does not render *canina* the type of *Boa* by monotypy, especially since *Boa* is not Laurenti's name. Had Laurenti originated the name *Boa* the type would indeed be *canina*, but since he did not, and none of his specific names under *Boa* was used by Linnaeus or designated as type of *Boa* Linnaeus, no objective grounds for regarding the type as fixed by Laurenti are evident.

9. The generic name *Constrictor* was proposed by Laurenti with five specific names, all new and none selected as type. However, *formosissimus* is based upon the same type (pl. 17, fig. 3, in Linnaeus's *Amoen. Acad.* **1** : 497) as *Boa constrictor* Linnaeus, and was therefore clearly a substitute for that name ; Laurenti seemingly did not accept any of Linnaeus's specific names, consistently substituting his own. The principle of " hidden tautonymy ", as expressed at the London meetings (1958) of the Section on Nomenclature of the International Congress of Zoology, would have provided an original designation of type, but this principle was rejected by the Commission (International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 1961 : xiii). The only subsequent designation of which I am aware is that of Forcart (1951 : 198), who selected *Constrictor formosissimus* Laurenti (=*Boa constrictor* Linnaeus) as type of *Constrictor* Laurenti. This selection is consistent with usage and should be upheld by addition of the name *Constrictor* to the Official List. So far as

known, neither *formosissimus* nor *constrictor* has served as type for any other generic name, and *Constrictor* has never served as type for a family.

10. In summary, it is here requested that the Commission :

(1) use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Boa* Linnaeus, 1758, and having done so, designate *Boa canina* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type-species of that genus ;

(2) place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :
   (a) *Boa* Linnaeus, 1758 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Boa canina* Linnaeus, 1758 ;
   (b) *Constrictor* Laurenti, 1768 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Forcart, 1951, *Boa constrictor* Linnaeus, 1758 ;

(3) place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :
   (a) *canina* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Boa canina*, holotype in the Royal Museum, Stockholm (*fide* Andersson, 1899 : 27) (type-species of *Boa* Linnaeus, 1758) ;
   (b) *constrictor* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Boa constrictor*, two syntypes in the Royal Museum, Stockholm (*fide* Andersson, 1899 : 27–28) (type-species of *Constrictor* Laurenti, 1768) ;

(4) place the family name BOIDAE Gray, 1825 (: 209) (type-genus *Boa* Linnaeus, 1758) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

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CULEX AEGYPTI LINNAEUS, 1762 (INSECTA, DIPTERA); PROPOSED VALIDATION AND INTERPRETATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE SPECIES SO NAMED. Z.N.(S.) 1216

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The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to such extent as may be necessary to provide a valid basis for the continued use of the name *Culex aegypti* Linnaeus, 1762, for the Yellow Fever Mosquito. Two problems are involved, for the foregoing name was published in a work which has been rejected by the International Commission for the purposes of zoological nomenclature and, as there seems no reasonable doubt, was applied by Linnaeus to an entirely different species. These questions are discussed separately in the following paragraphs.

2. The name *Culex aegypti* Linnaeus was published in 1762 in the work by Hasselquist entitled *Reise nach Palästina*, a German translation of a work by Hasselquist which had been published in 1757 under the title *Iter Palaestinum*. In the *Iter Palaestinum* Hasselquist employed in a number of cases Latin binominal names supplied to him by Linnaeus, but, as these names were published before the starting point of zoological nomenclature they are not available for use in zoological nomenclature as from the above work. The same names appeared in the German translation published in 1762 and owing to their binominal form and the fact that they were published after the starting point of zoological nomenclature some of these names, including the name with which we are here concerned, later came into use.

3. The *Reise nach Palästina* was no more than a direct translation of the pre-1758 *Iter Palaestinum* and until the early years of the present century it was a matter of doubt whether names published after 1757 in such a translation acquired the status of availability by reason of being so republished. This matter was set at rest in 1910 (*Smithson. Publ.* **1938** : 6) by the Ruling given by the International Commission in its Opinion 5 that a name published in a translation of the kind discussed above did not acquire availability unless " reinforced by adoption or acceptance by the author publishing the reprint ". The question whether the names in the German (1762) translation of Hasselquist's book satisfied the test laid down in Opinion 5 formed the subject of a Ruling given by the Commission in Opinion 57, which was published in 1914 (*Smithson. Publ.* 2256 : 131–134). In that Opinion the Commission ruled that the author who published the German translation of Hasselquist's book (i.e. T. H. Gadebusch) had not himself reinforced by adoption or acceptance the names published in the original edition of 1757, having done no more than publish without comment a translation of that book. The Commission accordingly ruled that the German translation of 1762, like the original of

1757, was unavailable for nomenclatorial purposes. Recently, under a General Directive given to it by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, when establishing the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature the International Commission carried out a review of the Opinions rendered prior to the above Congress and placed on the above Official Index the titles of all works that had so far been rejected for nomenclatorial purposes. In the Direction embodying the decisions so taken, Direction 32 (published in 1956, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **1** (C) : 307–308) the titles of the *Iter Palaestinum* of 1757 and of the *Reise nach Palästina* of 1762 were placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works with the title numbers 35 and 36 respectively.

4. From the particulars given above it will be seen that the first step needed to give effect to the application now submitted will be for the Commission to use its plenary powers to validate the specific name *aegypti* Linnaeus, 1762, as published in the combination *Culex aegypti* on page 470 of the German translation of Hasselquist's *Iter Palaestinum* published by Gadebusch under the title *Reise nach Palästina.* Such action would be in complete harmony with the expressed wish of the International Congresses of Zoology that the Commission should use its plenary powers for the purpose of validating well-known names published in works rejected for nomenclatorial purposes (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 65), on the basis of which the Commission has, for example in its Opinions 441 and 442, recently validated certain important generic names in the Order Diptera (e.g. *Stomoxys*, *Stratiomys*, etc.) as published in 1762 in Geoffroy's *Histoire abrégée*, a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes as one in which the author had not applied the principles of binominal nomenclature, by the Ruling given in Opinion 228.

5. We must now turn to the second part of our application, namely the need for securing an authoritative interpretation of the nominal species *Culex aegypti* Linnaeus, 1762, in a sense consistent with current usage. For many years this name was lost in the literature and the Yellow Fever Mosquito was known by the name *Culex fasciatus* Fabricius, 1805 (*Syst. Antliat.* : 36). The first author to employ the specific name *aegypti* Linnaeus in its current connotation was Dyar (H. G.) (1920, *Insecutor Inscit. menst.* **8** : 204). Dyar's identification of this species was not immediately accepted without challenge, but for many years now it has been in general use having appeared in hundreds of papers in applied entomology and in medical literature. Its abandonment at this date would cause the greatest confusion and would give rise to strong opposition, especially in medical quarters.

6. One of the present applicants (Mattingly, 1957, *Ann. trop. Med. Parasit.* **51** : 392) has recently re-examined in detail the description given by Linnaeus (in Hasselquist) for *Culex aegypti* and has come to the conclusion that the name does not apply to the Yellow Fever Mosquito, being clearly applicable to *Culex caspius* Pallas, 1771 (*Reise Prov. Russl.* **1** : 475), a species now placed in the subgenus *Ochlerotatus* Lynch Arribalzaga, 1891. The other applicants (Stone and Knight) are in full agreement with the conclusions reached by Mattingly in this matter. The foregoing identification of *Culex aegypti* Linnaeus was first made by Gough (1914, *Bull. ent. Res.* **5** : 133) who had personal experience

of the small number of mosquitoes occurring in Egypt. It was strongly argued by Patton (1933, *Ann. trop. Med. Parasit.* : 182) on the basis of a comparison of the description given by Linnaeus (of which he had obtained a translation from the Professor of Latin at Liverpool University) with actual specimens of *Culex caspius* Pallas. The repetition of this comparison recently carried out by Mattingly both confirms the arguments advanced by Patton and in addition has disclosed further features in Linnaeus' description which strongly reinforce Patton's conclusions. A comparison of that description with specimens of *Culex caspius* Pallas either with the naked eye or with a lens of low magnification shows that the correspondence between the two is not only good but actually very striking. So much so that no trained taxonomist with a working knowledge of Latin could hold in his hand a specimen of the pale Egyptian form of Pallas's species and doubt for a moment that it was the species on which Linnaeus based his description of *Culex aegypti*.

7. We have already explained (paragraph 5) that the substitution for *aegypti* Linnaeus of some other specific name would cause such serious and widespread confusion that it could not possibly be contemplated and that what is required is some action by the Commission which will securely link the specific name *aegypti* Linnaeus to the Yellow Fever Mosquito. We have considered what form that action might most conveniently take and are of the opinion that the best course would be to follow the precedent established in the case of the name *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus in which the Commission used its plenary powers to approve a neotype consisting of a species different from that to which Linnaeus had applied the name *sirtalis* (1956, Opinion 385, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **12 : 193**). The two cases are almost exactly similar and we feel that the justification for such use of the plenary powers is even greater in the present instance owing to the medical importance of the species concerned and the very widespread use of the name *aegypti* in the general literature. We propose and have chosen as neotype a female, with associated larval and pupal exuvia, which is described and figured in Annexe I to the present application.

8. In choosing a specimen to serve as the neotype of *Culex aegypti* we have not felt compelled to restrict ourselves to Egyptian material. It is true that the Yellow Fever Mosquito has been known to occur in Egypt but this is a marginal part of its range and it is improbable that it has ever been abundant there. It is now believed to have been totally eradicated from Egypt so that, were an Egyptian neotype to be chosen, fresh topotypical material would no longer be available. Nor are suitable specimens available either in the British Museum or in the U.S. National Museum. In view of the large amount of genetical work currently being carried out on this species it has been felt desirable to choose a specimen representing approximately the mean of the range of variation. The present specimen has the additional advantage that it is accompanied by more than 150 other offspring from the same mother, with associated exuvia.

9. The name "*Stegomyia*" was first published by Howard in his book "Mosquitoes" (New York, June, 1901). It is first employed in the legend to a figure, by Howard, of the adult female of the Yellow Fever Mosquito,

"*Stegomyia fasciata*" (a junior subjective synonym of *Culex aegypti* Linnaeus as required to be validated under Section 1 above). (Fig. 31, p. 127). Subsequently (pp. 134, 155) Howard makes it clear that the name *Stegomyia* was devised by Theobald and on p. 234 he says "It will be noticed . . . that Mr. Coquillett and the writer have adopted the generic name *Stegomyia* for the mosquito which has in our previous writings been named *Culex fasciatus*. I have been induced to adopt this name through correspondence with Mr. Theobald, . . . It will be unfortunate should this use of the name antedate the publication of Mr. Theobald's monograph, since the genus should be his not ours". There follows (p. 235) a generic synopsis including characters for the recognition of *Stegomyia* devised by Coquillett. Theobald himself published the name *Stegomyia* for the first time in July 1901 (*J. trop. Med. Hyg.* **4** : 235), together with a generic diagnosis. All subsequent authors have credited the name to Theobald. Howard included only two species in *Stegomyia*, viz. *Stegomyia signifera* Coquillett (now customarily placed in the genus *Orthopodomyia*) and *St. fasciata*. Theobald does not list any included species in his paper of July, 1901, but he included *St. fasciata*, together with a number of other species, in a further discussion of *Stegomyia*, published in September, 1901 (*Mem. Liverpool Sch. trop. Med.* **4** : Appendix, p. iii) and also in his "Monograph of the Culicidae or Mosquitoes" (Vol. I, p. 283, November, 1901). *St. fasciata* was first formally designated as the type-species of *Stegomyia* by Neveu-Lemaire (*Mém. Soc. zool. Fr.* **15** : 212, 1902) and it has been universally accepted as such ever since. It is therefore requested that the generic name *Stegomyia* Theobald (1901, in Howard, *Mosquitoes* : 235) should be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology at the same time that the specific name *aegypti* Linnaeus, 1762, as published in the combination *Culex aegypti* and validated under the plenary powers as recommended in paragraph 4 above, is placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology. The entry so to be made should be endorsed also to show that by a direction given under the plenary powers the nominal species so named is to be interpreted in the manner recommended in paragraph 7 above. Finally, under the Completeness-of-Opinions Rule the specific name *caspius* Pallas, 1771, as published in the combination *Culex caspius*, should, as a valid name for a species entering into the present case, also be entered on the above Official List.

10. No family-group name problem arises in the present case, the species concerned being currently placed in the family CULICIDAE.

11. For the reasons set out above, we ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :

(1) to use its plenary powers :
  (a) to validate the specific name *aegypti* Linnaeus, 1762, as published in the combination *Culex aegypti* ;
  (b) to direct that the nominal *Culex aegypti* Linnaeus, 1762, validated as recommended in (a) above, be interpreted by reference to the specimen described and figured in Annexe I to the present application ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :

(a) *aegypti* Linnaeus, 1762, as published in the combination *Culex aegypti* and as validated under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above, the entry so to be made to bear an endorsement that the nominal species so named is to be interpreted in the manner directed under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above ;

(b) *caspius* Pallas, 1771, as published in the combination *Culex caspius* ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :

Stegomyia Theobald, 1901 (gender : feminine) (type-species by selection by Neveu-Lemaire, 1902 ; *Culex fasciatus* Fabricius, 1805 [Note not for inclusion in the Official List : The name *Culex fasciatus* Fabricius, 1805, is a junior subjective synonym of *Culex aegypti* Linnaeus, 1762, as validated and interpreted under the plenary powers in (1) above].

ANNEXE I

Description of Neotype of "*Aedes aegypti*" Linnaeus, 1762, the Yellow Fever Mosquito.

Description : An adult female with wing length 3 mm. Proboscis entirely dark, about equal in length to fore femur. Palps a little more than one-fifth as long as proboscis, with the apical segment white-scaled above. Tori with patches of silvery white scales on inner and outer surfaces. Clypeus with lateral patches of similar scales. Eyes well separated behind. Occiput with median longitudinal stripe of broad, flat, white scales continued forward between eyes. Eye margins with narrow line of very small silvery white scales. To either side of median white occipital stripe an area of pale brownish scales. Outside this an area of blackish scales and outside this again a line of silvery white scales followed by an area of blackish scales and, finally, towards the under surface a patch of whitish scales. All decumbent scales of vertex and occiput broad and flat except for the small, narrow scales round the eye margins. Upright forked scales pale brown, restricted to nape. Pronotal lobes widely separated with broad silvery white scales. Scutum with narrow dark brown scales over most of the surface. Anterior border with a line of narrow white scales interrupted in the mid line by a distinct apical spot of similar scales, elongated in the anteroposterior direction. On the anterior half of the scutum, just inside the lateral borders, a pair of narrow, crescentic patches of broad silvery white scales. These crescentic patches continued backwards to the posterior border as two narrow, submedian, longitudinal lines of white scales. Inside these, on each side, a longitudinal line of very narrow yellow scales continuing backwards on either side of the mid-line from just behind the median anterior white spot to a short distance in front of the pre-scutellar bare space. The latter bordered at the sides by a few narrow whitish scales and with a small patch of similar scales at its anterior edge. Small patches of narrow whitish scales present above wing roots. Scutellum with all scales broad, flat and silvery white except for some broad, dark scales at apex of mid-lobe. Postnotum bare. Posterior pronotum with flat, white scales below and some narrow, dark brown scales above. White scales present on paratergite, hypostigmal areas, upper and lower sternopleuron and sternopleural knob and upper and lower mesepimeron. Postspiracular area bare. All coxae with conspicuous patches of white scales. Fore femur with anterior surface extensively pale on basal half, pale below nearly to tip. Mid femur with anterior surface wholly pale for a short distance at base and with a narrow but conspicuous white line nearly to tip. Anterior surface of hind femur entirely pale on about the basal two-thirds, pale above nearly to tip. Fore femur with posterior surface much like anterior. Mid femur with posterior surface mainly pale, dark above towards tip. Hind femur pale behind on about the basal two-thirds. Tibiae dark. First two fore and mid tarsals narrowly pale at base. Remainder dark. First three hind tarsals narrowly pale at base, fourth pale except narrowly at tip, fifth entirely pale. Fore and mid claws toothed. Hind claws simple. Wings dark except for a small white spot at base of costa. Wing scales narrow. Anterior fork cell a little less than twice as long as its stem. Squama with relatively short hairs or hairlike scales. Alula with mixed narrow and moderately broad scales confined to border, without decumbent scales. First abdominal tergite with an extensive median patch of pale scales. Tergites II–VII with narrow basal white bands and a single row of small white scales along posterior border. Paired silvery white lateral patches present on these tergites but clearly visible from above only on tergite VII. Anterior sternites largely pale, the more posterior ones with an increasing number of dark scales. VI with a median, apical pale patch separated from the basal pale area by a dark band curving inwards from the apicolateral corners. VII almost entirely dark except for the extreme posterior edge and two small sublateral pale spots a little anterior to this.

The fourth stage larval and pupal exuviae of the neotype are figured in detail in Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5, pp. 215–219.

2. *Locality of Neotype* : Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Malaya, September 1957, W. W. Macdonald. The neotype was reared in the laboratory of the Institute for Medical Research in Kuala Lumpur from eggs laid by a wild-caught mother. The mother laid three successive egg batches and she and 170 brothers and sisters of the neotype are available as paratype material. 107 of the brothers and sisters have individually associated larval and pupal skins. Part of the remaining skins have been preserved in bulk. The mother was not mated in the laboratory. On the evidence at present available it would not, however, be prudent to rule out the possibility of multiple fertilization and, therefore, of a mixed paternal ancestry.

3. *Reference number allotted to Neotype* : The neotype bears the reference number 0325B/14, which was allotted to it in the laboratory in Kuala Lumpur. The number 0325 is that of the mother. The letter B implies that the neotype was reared from the second egg batch. The number 14 is that of the individual specimen. The whole of the type material is at present in the British Museum

(Natural History). Paratypes will be presented to the U.S. National Museum. Other museums will receive paratypes on request.

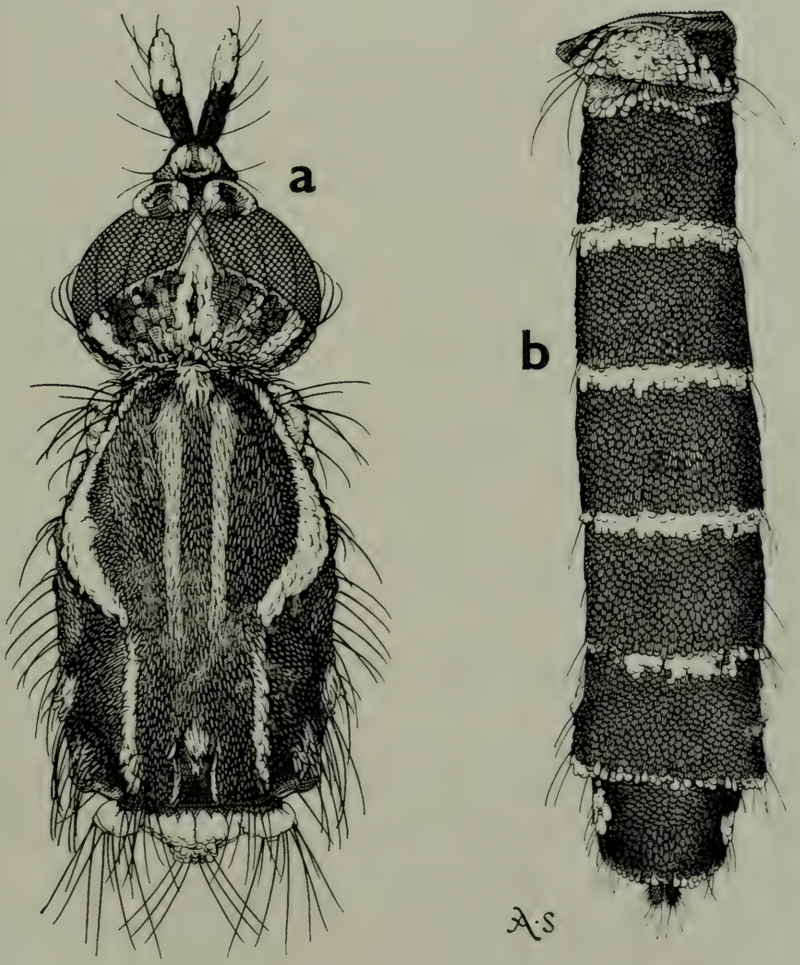
4. *Figures of Neotype*: *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* **19** : Plate 5, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

FIGURES

Culex aegypti Linnaeus, 1762

Neotype designated by P. F. Mattingly, Alan Stone and Kenneth L. Knight in the Annexe to Application Z.N.(S.) 1216. Reared in laboratory of Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur. Adult female. Wing length 3 mm. With associated larval and pupal exuviae.

Plate I. Adult. *a*, head and thorax in dorsal view ; *b*, abdomen in dorsal view.


a
b
A.S

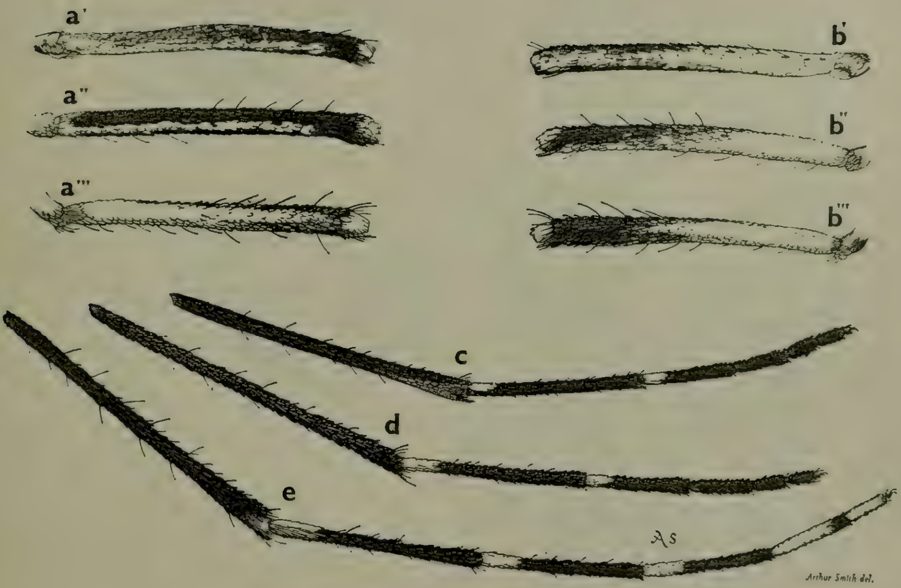
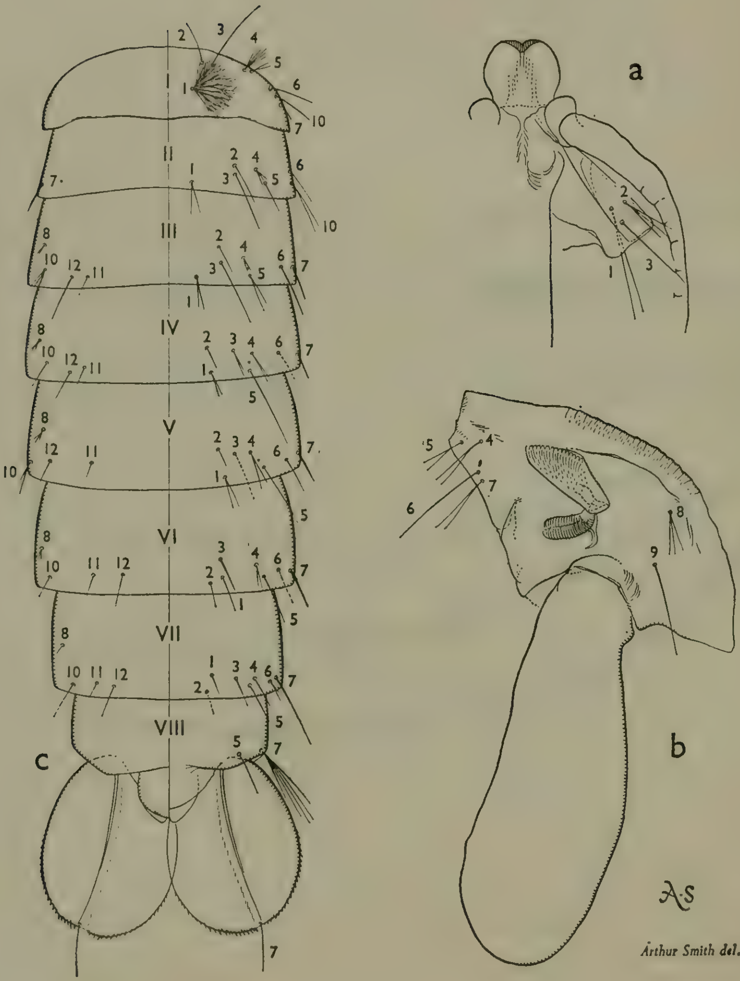

a'
a''
a'''
b'
b''
b'''
c
d
e
AS
Arthur Smith del.

Fig. 1. Adult. a', a'', a''', fore, mid and hind femur, respectively, in anterior view ; b', b'', b''', the same in posterior view ; *c*, *d*, *e*, fore, mid and hind tibiae and tarsi in anterior view.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c
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II
7
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III
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7
IV
8 10 12 11
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
V
8 12 11 10
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
VI
8 10 11 12
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
VII
8 10 11 12
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
VIII
5 7
7
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Arthur Smith del.

Fig. 2. Pupa. *a*, *b*, cephalothorax from exterior ; *c*, abdomen in dorsal view on right and ventral view on left. Setae numbered according to the system of Belkin (1953, *Proc. ent. Soc. Wash.* **55** : 318).

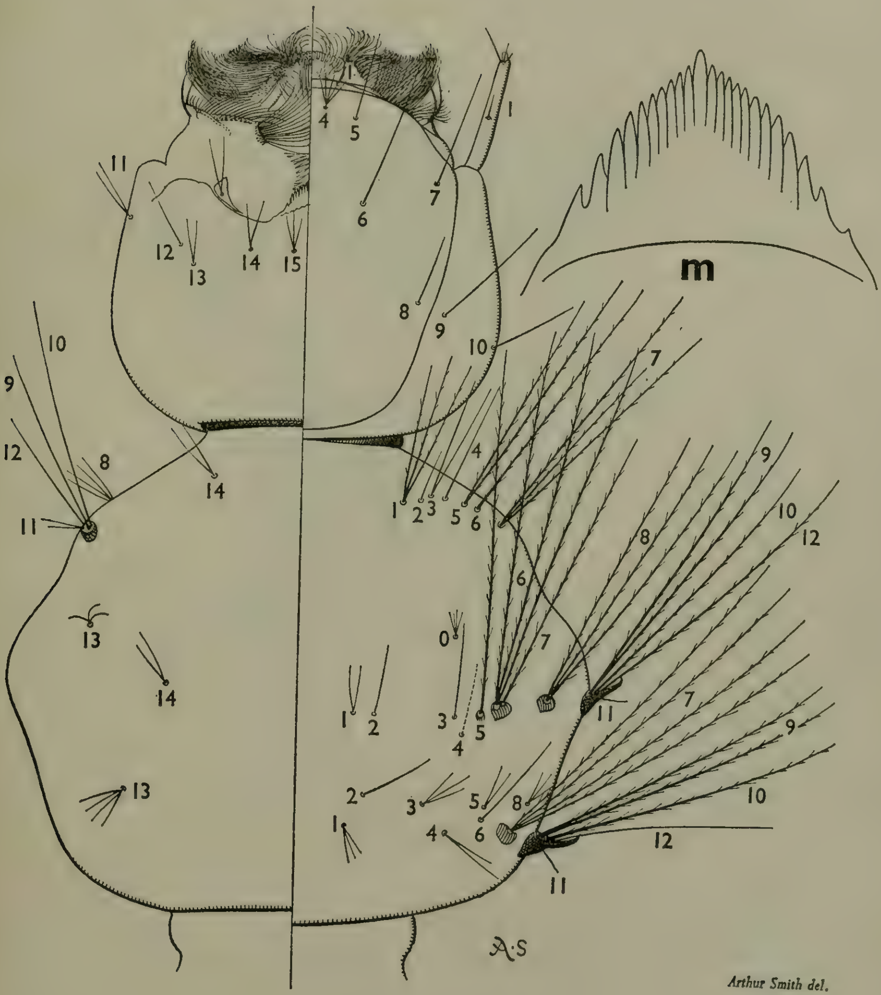
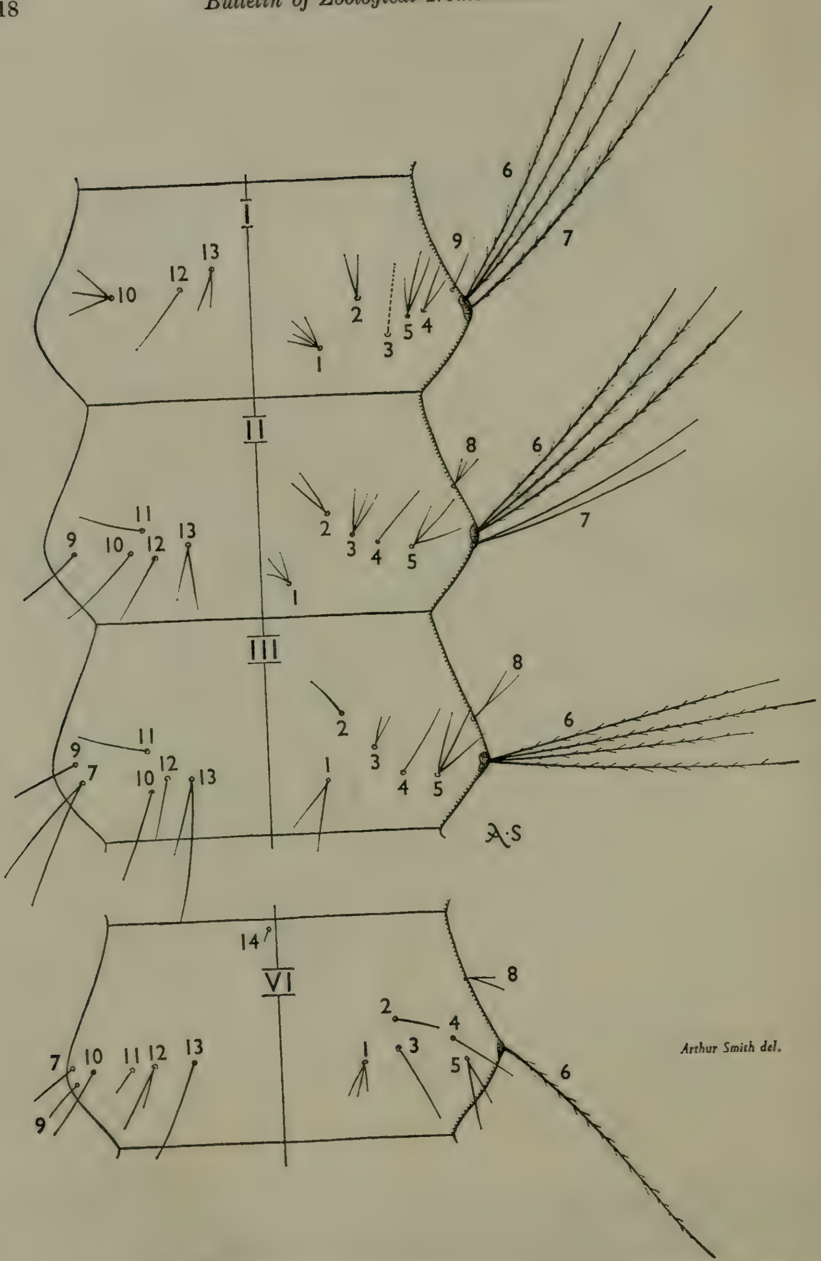

m
A.S
Arthur Smith del.

Fig. 3. Larva. Head and thorax in dorsal view on right and ventral view on left. Setae numbered as in Fig. 3. *m*, mentum.


I
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II
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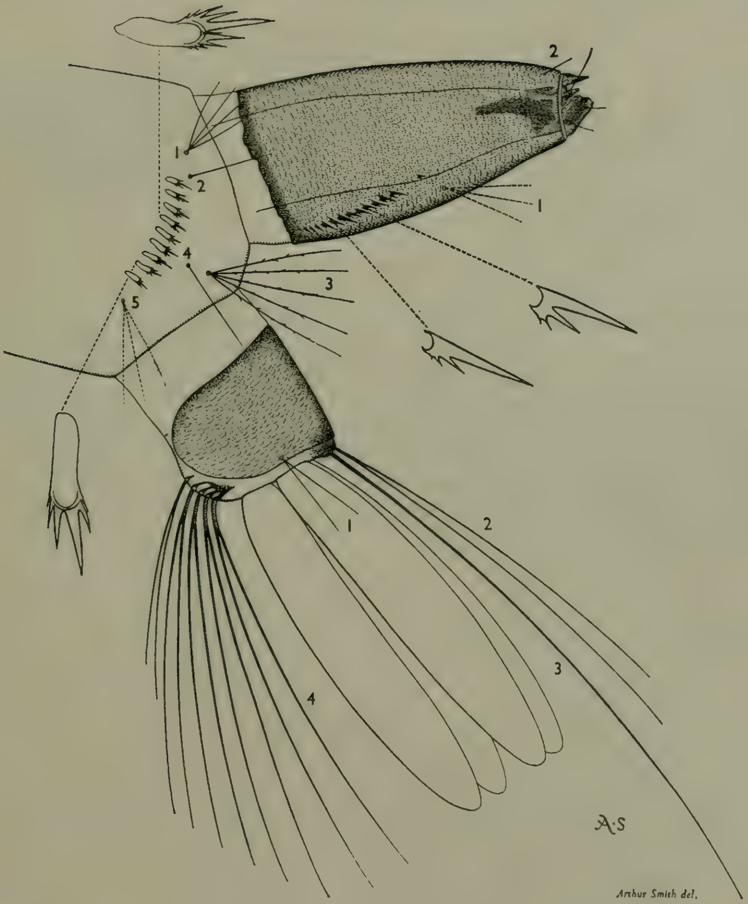
Arthur Smith del.

Fig. 4. Larva. Abdomen in dorsal view on right and ventral view on left.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Arthur Smith del.

Fig. 5. Larva. Terminal segments.

REQUEST FOR A RULING THAT JORDAN AND EVERMANN DID NOT DESIGNATE TYPE-SPECIES VALIDLY IN EITHER THEIR WORK DATED 1896–1900 OR THAT OF 1896 (PISCES). Z.N.(S.) 1279

By W. E. China (*Assistant Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

HISTORY OF THE CASE

On 6 June 1958, Dr. W. I. Follett and Dr. D. M. Cohen, published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* **16** (part 2) : 73–78 an application to the Commission for a ruling as to the species to be accepted as the type-species of the nominal genus " *Bathylagus* " Günther (A.C.L.G.), 1878 (Class Pisces).

In paragraph 19 (p. 77) they requested that *Bathylagus antarcticus* Günther, 1878, should be ruled as type-species of *Bathylagus* by selection by Jordan, 1919 (*Genera of Fishes* (3) : 395).

2. On 8 September 1958, Mr. Melville received a comment from Mr. Cyril F. dos Passos, Mendham, New Jersey, U.S.A., supporting Follett's and Cohen's application. He wrote : " This request has been examined carefully and I find myself in complete agreement with the conclusions expressed in paragraphs 10, 13, 16, 17 and 19 thereof. While the search for a first reviser is often an elusive one, there is little chance that one occurred between 1878 when the names *Bathylagus antarcticus* and *B. atlanticus* were proposed, and 1919, when Jordan selected a logotype for that genus without such a selection having been discovered by the applicants or some other specialist."

3. On 15 September 1958, Eugenie Clark of the Cape Haze Marine Laboratory, Placida, Florida, U.S.A., wrote to the Commission supporting the application as follows :—

" I would like to support the request for a ruling that the type-species of the nominal genus *Bathylagus* is the nominal species *B. antarcticus* as well as the other four proposals made by Drs. Follett and Cohen."

4. On 20 March 1959 Follett in reply to a letter from Mr. Melville (25.ii.59) passing on certain criticisms from Dr. Lemche, which subsequently proved to be irrelevant, wrote, after consulting Cohen, as follows :—

" Our primary purpose in submitting this request for a ruling by the International Commission was, and is, as follows :—

" (1) To determine whether or not Jordan and Evermann (1896a, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **47**(1) : 528) adequately selected the type-species despite the questionable matters noted in paragraphs 3 through 9 of our request (1958, *B.Z.N.* **16**(2) : 73–75).

" (2) In case the Commission's answer to that question should be in the negative, then to determine whether or not Jordan & Evermann (1896, *Rept. U.S. Comm. Fish and Fish.* **21** : 295) adequately selected the type-species despite the questionable matters noted in paragraphs 11 through 13 of our request (1958, *B.Z.N.*, **16**(2) : 75).

" You will note that in the case of *Bathylagus*, Jordan and Evermann's reference to ' the species taken by the describer as the type of the genus ' is demonstrably erroneous, since the original describer (Günther) gave no indication whatever of ' taking ' either one of the species as type.

" When Dr. Cohen first consulted me with regard to this problem, I told him that the question appeared to be a close one, but that if Rule (g) in Article 30 (' The meaning of the expression " select the type ", is to be rigidly construed ') were to be interpreted as having any effect, I thought that both of the foregoing actions of Jordan and Evermann would have to be regarded as insufficient to constitute a selection of the type. Dr. Cohen then told me that if Jordan and Evermann's two purported ' selections ' were to be rejected, Jordan's (1919, *Genera of Fishes* (3) : 394–395) selection of *Bathylagus antarcticus* would apparently prevail (as noted in paragraphs 14 through 16 of our request). Dr. Cohen pointed out that there would be certain advantages in such a result because *Bathylagus antarcticus* is a better-known species than *Bathylagus atlanticus*.

" However, had Dr. Cohen and I not been convinced that the circumstances described in our request demonstrated the inadequacy of Jordan and Evermann's purported ' selections ', we should not have requested a ruling that *Bathylagus antarcticus* be deemed the type-species.

"As I explained in my letter of 21 October 1957 to Mr. Francis Hemming : ' The problem is of more than ordinary interest, since it involves the question whether type-species were selected by Jordan and Evermann in their monumental work entitled " Fishes of North and Middle America ", published in four volumes as Bulletin 47 of the United States National Museum, 1896–1900 '. Dr. Cohen and I would not have requested a ruling that Jordan and Evermann (1896a) did not select the type, if we had not been convinced that the Rules required such an interpretation.

" In your letter of 25 February 1959, you state that *Bathylagus atlanticus* ' is clearly the valid type-species of the genus '. If this is so, you have answered our query, in part. However, you have not explained whether you reached this conclusion (1) on the basis that Jordan and Evermann (1896a, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **47**(1) : 528) adequately selected the type despite the questionable matters that Dr. Cohen and I pointed out, or (2) on the basis that Jordan and Evermann (1896a) inadequately selected the type, but that Jordan and Evermann (1896, *Rept. U.S. Comm. Fish and Fish.*) adequately selected the type. Dr. Cohen and I are greatly interested in learning on which basis the Commission reaches its decision, and we believe that every ichthyologist who is concerned with the fish fauna of North America will be equally interested, even if he is not concerned with the immediate problem of *Bathylagus*. We therefore urge that the Commission's decision leave no room for doubt as to its basis.

" In your letter of 25 February 1959, you suggest also that Dr. Cohen and I request some specialist to examine the type-material and to publish a paper putting the status of the species beyond reasonable doubt. We believe that this has already been done by Günther (1887, *Deep-sea Fish. ' Challenger '*, **22** : 219–221) and by Norman (1930, *Discovery Reports* **2** : 274–277). Both of those eminent ichthyologists referred the species *atlanticus* and the species *antarcticus* to the genus *Bathylagus*. We know of no one who has done otherwise.

"At the expense of repetition, I wish to make it clear that Dr. Cohen and I do not contend that the species *antarcticus* should be the type-species for any reason other than our belief that the Rules require it."

Melville, 23 March 1959, replied to Follett's letter as follows :—

" On reading your original application more carefully in the light of your letter I see that I had misunderstood it as a definite request to set aside a valid designation of *atlanticus* as type-species of *Bathylagus* in favour of *antarcticus*. I think this also must have been the impression that Dr. Lemche got when he sent in his comment. I see now that there is no valid reason for accepting either Jordan and Everman, 1896, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **47** : 528 or Jordan & Evermann, 1896, *Rept. U.S. Comm. Fish and Fish.* **21** : 295 as having designated *atlanticus* as type-species, rigidly construed."

5. Melville sent a copy of Follett's letter to Lemche and wrote to him : " I should like to say that I thought there was some ground for your criticism, but that it now appears that I at least misunderstood the application. It seems that Follett and Cohen genuinely believe Jordan's 1919 selection of *antarcticus* to be the first valid selection, but there is sufficient doubt about this to make an application to the Commission necessary.

" You will see from Dr. Follett's letter that he and Dr. Cohen do not consider either of the references by Jordan and Evermann 1896 (in two separate papers) as valid type designations ' rigidly construed ', the first because it rests on whether the original describer took a particular species as the type of the genus (which Günther did not, in the case of *Bathylagus*) and the other because it consists merely of the citation of one specific name in combination with the generic name, without any indication of a purpose to designate the type-species. You will also see that their contention in favour of *antarcticus* is based on their reading of the Rules as applied to this case, not on the question of suitability. I want to frame this letter in such a way that your reply will be the last step in the case before the issue of the voting paper. I think that the best way to achieve this will be to ask you to explain what is in your view the first valid designation of a type-species for *Bathylagus*. If you conclude that under the Rules *atlanticus* is the type-species, in terms of a cited reference, then I should propose to submit a call for Alternative A (*antarcticus*) or for Alternative B (*atlanticus*), with a summary of the correspondence. If you concur with Follett and Cohen in thinking *antarcticus* to be the valid type-species, then I should call for a vote for or against *antarcticus* with a brief summary of the correspondence intended to meet the same objection should it arise in the minds of any other members of the Commission."

6. Lemche's reply was received by Melville on 17 June 1959. He wrote :—

" It now turns out that what the Commission is going to decide is not the isolated case of *Bathylagus* and its type, but the more general question of whether Jordan and Evermann in their important paper of 1896–1900, ' The Fishes of North and Middle America ', 1–4, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **47**, did establish types by citing single specific names after the genera mentioned. Follett and Cohen state that Jordan and Evermann did not so select types and they cite some examples to show that Jordan and Evermann were so irregular in their actions that they cannot be regarded as having selected types as 'rigidly construed' in a nomenclatorial sense."

Lemche went on to state that he had now studied the original paper by Jordan and Evermann and had come to exactly the opposite conclusion to that of Follett and Cohen. He considered that the invariable citation of a single specific name after new generic and subgeneric names constituted a type-selection. He quoted a number of examples which he said showed that Jordan and Evermann really intended to fix types even if they had not done so validly.

He concluded : " To me there is no doubt that Jordan and Evermann had the idea that in their paper all genera had been cited with types. They start in the first line of their synonymies with giving the original content of the genus, then following the history of it through restrictions—clearly so designated—until only one species is left to function as type*. In all cases, it is in some way or other clearly stated what species is a type. Whether or not they have put the word 'type' in close connection to the specific name in question cannot be a decisive factor. I am, therefore, of the opinion that Jordan and Evermann (1896) did select types when they added a single specific name behind the citation of a generic one in cases where no type-selection had already been undertaken. I maintain that the said authors executed their right to establish a type in the case of *Bathylagus*, *atlanticus* being the type under the Rules, by subsequent selection by Jordan and Evermann 1896. Consequently, I find no need for any special decision of the Commission in the case of *Bathylagus*, but it may be appropriate to bring an end to all doubts by requesting the Commission to adopt the following Decision :

" 'The authors D. S. Jordan and B. W. Evermann, in their work " The Fishes of North and Middle America 1–4 ", *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **47** : 1896–1900, are accepted as having executed their rights of type-selection " as rigidly construed " under the Rules by following their habit of placing single specific names in parentheses after their first citation of several generic ones ' ".

7. Melville (18 June 1959) wrote to Follett enclosing a copy of Lemche's statement. He pointed out that there were only two alternative methods of settling Follett's application, either of which would involve some delay. They were :—

(1) " If Jordan and Evermann did not fix *atlanticus* as the type-species of *Bathylagus* in their first 1896 paper, then the case must proceed on the line indicated in Follett's and Cohen's application. If they did, then *atlanticus* is the type-species through their action and it only remains to justify the point of view. This cannot be done without adducing the argument that they designated type-species for all the genera mentioned in their work other than those for which a valid designation or indication already existed. However true this may be on purely nomenclatural grounds, it would be impossible to put a responsible proposal before the Commission to validate those selections as a whole without a thorough examination of all the names involved, preferably

---

* Fixation by restriction ! !—W.E.C.

by an ichthyologist. To sum up, this alternative really amounts to a request for a ruling that Jordan and Evermann did in fact make type-designations of the kind mentioned, and the fact that *atlanticus* was thereby the type-species of *Bathylagus* would be only an incidental feature in a broader picture. No exercise of the plenary powers would be involved, but the amount of work required to establish the position might be formidable.

(2) "Without taking into consideration the general question of whether Jordan and Evermann in general designated type-species in their first 1896 paper or not, it would be possible to use the plenary powers to set aside all previous designations so as to fix *antarcticus* as the type-species of *Bathylagus*. This would require supporting evidence that the action proposed was in the interests of stability and uniformity of nomenclature, or words to that effect; in other words it would require at least a 'reasoned prejudice' in your own minds in favour of one species.

"The first alternative would require a detailed examination of Jordan and Evermann's work in the light of current taxonomic usage and of relevant earlier literature before it could be decided to what extent, if any, their alleged general type-designations are valid. The second alternative, which requires the use of the plenary powers, would necessitate a new start, with a paper in the *Bulletin* and an advertisement of the possible use of the plenary powers."

8. Melville at the same time also wrote to Lemche disagreeing with him that the Commission is, in effect, being asked to rule on the question whether Jordan and Evermann designated types for all the genera cited in their first 1896 paper. Follett and Cohen, he wrote, only asked for the acceptance of *antarcticus* as the type-species of *Bathylagus* because they thought that that was the type-species under the Rules.

"A decision", wrote Melville, "that Jordan and Evermann effectively designated types for all the genera in their paper, except where a type had been previously designated or indicated, could not be taken without a great deal more advice from specialists than we at present have, since such a ruling might have the most serious taxonomic implications. As far as the individual case of *Bathylagus* is concerned, however, it would be difficult for the Commission to rule that they had designated *atlanticus* as the type-species in their first 1896 paper without explaining they had done so as part of a wholesale series of such designations. Follett and Cohen clearly believe that Jordan and Evermann did not designate a type for *Bathylagus* (and would presumably also be of the view that they did not designate types as a general rule in that paper). It is also clear that they consider *antarcticus* as the type-species under the Rules because it was the first species to be so designated 'as rigidly construed'. My own view is that, if there are not too many taxonomic difficulties, the Commission would probably accept your view as to the status of designations in Jordan and Evermann's first 1896 paper, except where previous valid designations or indications exist. A proposal to the Commission on those lines would, however, demand considerable research by one or more specialists and it would be desirable to obtain a widespread expression of the views of other ichthyologists on the results of that research. The alternative would be to redraft the present case on the following lines:

'Without prejudice to the general question, it is proposed that the plenary powers be used to designate *antarcticus* as the type-species of *Bathylagus* after using the same powers to set aside all previous designations.'

"This would involve publication of a new application in the *Bulletin* and the issue of Public Notices, since the existing application (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **16** (part 2) : 73–78, 1958) does not entail use of the plenary powers."

9. Lemche in his reply (23 June 1959) agreed with Melville's view that a decision to accept Jordan and Evermann's types in a wholesale manner was dangerous unless ichthyologists are consulted on a broad base. But he insisted that it was equally dangerous to state that they did not so select types. He advised that the general principle involved should be decided by the Commission at the same time as the *Bathylagus* case, whimsically ignoring the vast amount of work that would need to be done by the very small Secretariat before it was possible to place the required evidence before the Commission.

10. Follett (18 July 1959) replying to Melville's letter wrote :—

"We believe that the Commission should not make its ruling without a direct reference to the requirement of Article 30g that 'The meaning of the expression, select the type, is to be rigidly construed'. Whichever way the ruling may go, it is possible that undesirable results may ensue when that ruling is applied to other genera cited by Jordan and Evermann. Then and then only should resort be had to the plenary powers. We note Dr. Lemche's comment that the decision will involve the more general question of whether Jordan and Evermann (1896a) selected type-species for all the genera that they cited. We believe that this consideration cannot properly be allowed to influence the decision in the present case. A decision so influenced would amount to a surreptitious use of the plenary powers."

11. Melville replied, stating that he agreed with Lemche that, "the Commission could not deliver a ruling about *Bathylagus* in Jordan and Evermann's first 1896 work without at the same time ruling on all the other generic names in that work. A ruling that those authors had fixed the type-species of *Bathylagus* in that work would imply that they had also done so for all the other genera where the question of the fixation of the type-species was still open ; a ruling that they had not fixed the type-species of *Bathylagus* would imply that they had not fixed the type-species of any genus."

"My own view", wrote Melville, "is that purely on the basis of internal evidence, and without considering the relationship of Jordan and Evermann 1896a to Jordan and Gilbert 1883, type-species *were not fixed* in that work in the sense of Article 30 Rule g. 'rigidly construed'. It seems clear, however, that they did effectively fix types in their 1896b Check List, for the following reason. On page 210, they say : 'The name in parenthesis following the reference to the generic name is that of the species taken by the describer as the type of the genus'. The Paris Congress (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 182) added a provision to Rule g in Article 30 (New Code Art. 69(a)iii) that an author had validly designated a type-species even if he states or implies, either correctly or otherwise, that that nominal species had been selected by some previous author to be the type-species of that nominal genus...provided that the author concerned makes it clear that he himself accepts, for whatever reason, the species in question as the type-species of the genus concerned *. In the light of this rule (which still stands), it seems to me that Jordan and Evermann 1896b, definitely designated type-species, and those designations should stand, in so far as they are valid in all other respects. But here too, a ruling in this sense relating to *Bathylagus* would apply equally to all the other generic names in the work to which the question can apply. Thus, whichever of the two 1896 works is accepted as the one in which the type-species was fixed for *Bathylagus*, the same problem of the taxonomic implications of accepting the wholesale deal has to be tackled. As there are something over 1,000 generic names involved, the problem could be a formidable one."

12. A copy of Melville's letter was sent to Lemche. He replied (28 December 1959) : " Dr. Cohen and Mr. Follett argue that the authors did not use the formal way of type selecting as prescribed half a century later. I quite agree. But why should we ask for such formalities : there must be a limit to retroactive actions. My view is that we must be realistic and accept as a selection any statement running like ' the type is —— ', and reject any ' the author N.N. regarded —— as the type ' or ' this species is a typical one '. But to ask almost for a formal ' I herewith select —— as the type ', in papers published long before rulings to that end had ever even been thought of, that is to go too far.

" So, I still hold that Jordan and Evermann did select types in 1896 and I propose that we put this general question before the Commission in advance to any special case such as *Bathylagus*. But, before voting, please let us know the consequence if these type-selections are rejected. They might be grave."

13. On 20 December Follett replied to Melville's letter of 22 July 1959 as follows :—

" We believe that the conflicting considerations with regard to Jordan and Evermann 1896a have been adequately presented by our application on the one hand and by Dr. Lemche's comments on the other. I wrote to you further not with the thought of persuading the International Commission to decide this problem in the manner that we have suggested, but rather to explain our reasons for believing that the solution of the problem leans more toward the direction that we have pointed out than toward the opposite direction . . . Dr. Cohen and I contend that, Jordan and Evermann, *did not make it clear* that they themselves accepted, for whatever reason, the species in question as the type-species of the genus concerned. Those authors, it seems to us, merely reported, without acceptance or rejection, ' the species taken by the describer as the type of the genus '. In other words, the present situation impresses us as similar to that involved in Opinion 275, where as you will recall, the International Commission ruled as follows :

" ' The statement by Grote (1865) that Hübner, when establishing the nominal genus *Amplyterus* Hübner, [1819] (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), had evidently regarded *A. ganascus* (Stoll) " as the typical species of his genus " does not constitute the selection by Grote, under Rule (g) Article 30, of that species as the type-species of the foregoing genus, for Grote gave no indication that he himself accepted the above species as the type-species of this genus '.

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* But this Jordan & Evermann did not do !—W.E.C.

" We believe that the requirement of Rule (g) in Article 30 (' the meaning of the expression " select the type " is to be rigidly construed ') applies quite as well to the situation covered by *B.Z.N.* **4** : 182, as to any other situation involving the subsequent selection of a type-species. We therefore believe that the words ' made it clear ' (which I have emphasized above) must themselves be rigidly construed."

PRESENT POSITION

14. Nothing more was done with the case which seemed to have reached a deadlock, when Mr. Melville left the service of the Commission on 1 November 1959 to return to his former work on the Geological Survey. On 14 June 1961, Dr. Cohen, while working in the Fish Section of the Zoological Department of the British Museum (Natural History), paid a visit to the Secretariat of the Commission and inquired about the *Bathylagus* case. It was agreed that the case should be revived.

It seems to the writer that Dr. Lemche was hardly justified in interrupting the progress of Follett and Cohen's case through the process of submission for a vote. Reading the evidence it is clear that there is a strong doubt as to whether, rigidly construed, Jordan and Evermann validly designated types in their 1896a work. The new Code (Art. 67c) follows the old Rules (Art. 30g) in stating that the term designation in relation to the fixation of a type-species must be rigidly construed ; a designation made in an ambiguous or qualified manner is invalid. It will be seen that Melville himself in (13) above stated : " type-species were not fixed in that work in the sense of Article 30 Rule g ' rigidly construed '." Follett and Cohen clearly demonstrated the fact. Lemche in his final comment, (14) above, also agreed that Jordan and Evermann did not use the formal way of type selecting as prescribed half a century later. But he still persisted that the general question should be submitted to the Commission although he admitted the consequences might be grave.

The impracticability of checking the consequences of the validation or invalidation of the type-citations for all the 1,000 fish genera listed in Jordan and Evermann's work seems not to have been considered by Dr. Lemche. Such wholesale assignments cannot be carried out effectively by the Secretariat of the Commission and must be done by the specialists themselves. The Meigen case, Z.N.(S.) 191, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** (part 1) : 9–64, is an example of what happens when such cases are considered by the Secretariat in respect of all their implications.

There is also a legal precedent for the *Bathylagus* case in Opinion 275 quoted by Follett. There appears to be no reason at all why under the proper interpretation of the Code, Jordan and Evermann's 1896 (*Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **47**(1)) so-called type-designations should be regarded as valid. The omission of the word type, which was given in Jordan and Evermann's Synopsis of the Fishes of North America 1883 in front of the cited specific name, in effect made the cited specific names in the 1896 revision, merely examples and not type-species.

There is, however, some doubt as to whether Jordan and Evermann did or did not fix types in their second 1896 work *Rept. U.S. Comm. Fish and Fish.* **21**. As stated by Follett and Cohen, paragraph 12, in their preface to this later work Jordan and Evermann wrote as follows : " The name in parenthesis following the reference to the generic name is that of the species taken by the describer as the type of the genus." Now, in respect of the case under consideration at least, this statement was quite wrong because Günther did not select either of his two originally included species as the type of the genus *Bathylagus*. Nonetheless, Article 69(a)(iii) of the new Code (subsequent designation) states " an author is considered to have designated one of the originally included species as type-species, if he states that it is the type (or type-species), for whatever reason, right or wrong, and if it is clear that he himself accepted it as the type-species." Melville (13) above on the basis of this ruling, stated that " it seems clear, however, that they did effectively fix types in their 1896b Check List." But did Jordan and Evermann by the statement in the preface to the second work really make it clear that they accepted the nominal species in parentheses as the type-species of the genera listed ? Follett and Cohen do not think so and if Jordan had really meant to designate the type of *Bathylagus* as *atlanticus* in his 1896 works, he would not have designated *antarcticus* in his 1919 work. This seems to the writer conclusive evidence that Jordan and Evermann were not themselves actually citing types in their 1896 works. Melville, himself, stated (6) above " I see now that there is no valid reason for accepting either Jordan and Evermann 1896, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **47** : 528 or Jordan and Evermann 1896, *Rept. U.S. Comm. Fish and Fish.* **21** : 295 as having designated *atlanticus* as type-species, rigidly construed ". The writer is of the opinion that by a strict interpretation of the Rules Jordan and Evermann did not make it clear that they accepted the species cited as the type-species of the genera involved and no action is required by the Commission in either case on this score.

15. Nevertheless in order to clear up this Case and to complete the application of Follett and Cohen Z.N.(S.) 1279, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **16** (Part 2) : 73–78, the International Commission is requested to take the following action :—

(1) to give a ruling that Jordan and Evermann did not validly designate type-species (as prescribed by the Code) either in their work Fishes of North and Middle America (*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **47**, 1896–1900) or in their Check List of the Fishes and Fish-like Vertebrates of North & Middle America (*Rept. Commissioner of Fish & Fish. for* 1895, Appendix 5 : 207–584, 1896). Any cases of hardship due to this ruling to be submitted to the Commission for decision by use of the plenary powers if necessary.

(2) to place the undermentioned generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :

(a) *Bathylagus* Günther, 1878 (gender : masculine) (type-species by selection by Jordan 1919, *Genera of Fishes* (3) : 395, *Bathylagus antarcticus* Günther, 1878) ;

(b) *Argentina* Linnaeus, 1758 (gender : feminine) (type-species by monotypy : *Argentina sphyraena* Linnaeus, 1758);

(3) to place the undermentioned specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :
  (a) *antarcticus* Günther, 1878, as published in the binomen *Bathylagus antarcticus* (type-species of *Bathylagus* Günther, 1878) ;
  (b) *sphyraena* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Argentina sphyraena* (type-species of *Argentina* Linnaeus, 1758);
(4) to place the undermentioned family-group names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology :
  (a) BATHYLAGIDAE Gill, 1884 (type-genus : *Bathylagus* Günther, 1878) ;
  (b) ARGENTININAE (correction of ARGENTININI) Bonaparte, 1846 (type-genus : *Argentina* Linnaeus, 1758);
(5) to place the undermentioned family-group name on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology : ARGENTININI Bonaparte, 1846 (type-genus *Argentina* Linnaeus, 1758) (an Invalid Original Spelling for ARGENTININAE but available as the name for a taxon within the family-group belonging to a category for which there is no prescribed termination).

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *PANOPEA* MÉNARD DE LA GROYE, 1807 (BIVALVIA). Z.N.(S.) 1049

(see volume 18, pages 184–188)

By Robert Robertson (*Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.*)

I recently have noticed that Vokes and Cox have applied to the Commission to place the family name GLYCYMERIDAE Stewart, 1930, on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology. Although the six month protest period has lapsed, I have decided that I should draw your attention to a publication by H. B. Stenzel, E. L. Krause and J. T. Twining (*Univ. Texas publ.* 5704, 1957) in which it is shown (pp. 59–60) that this family name should be spelled GLYCYMERIDIDAE, not GLYCYMERIDAE.

One further matter : Vokes and Cox claim (p. 185) that the spelling *Panopea* is " much more widely used " than *Panope*. This is not so. I have tallied usage for the last 30 years from the *Zoological Record* (1929–1958).

Panopea has been used 14 times
Panope has been used 12 times
Panopaea has been used 11 times

During the last twelve years abstracted by the *Zoological Record* (1947–1958), the spelling *Panope* has been used seven times, and *Panopea* only three times. Since the time of Dall, American workers have almost consistently used the spelling *Panope*. So have workers in some other countries.

PACHYODON NUCLEUS BROWN, 1843 (PELECYPODA); PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1470

By G. M. Bennison (*The University of Birmingham, England*)

In 1843 T. Brown (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (1)**12** : 394, pl. 16*, fig. 1) described and figured a new species of fossil pelecypod from the " Coal Shale " (Carboniferous Sandstone Series, Lower Carboniferous) of Woodhall, on the north side of the Pentland Hills, Scotland under the name *Pachyodon nucleus*. His brief description and single inadequate figure are insufficient to enable reliable identification of the species. Further, the original of the figure (assuming that it is based on one specimen and is not a composite interpretation) is lost or destroyed and, since the given locality is too imprecise to enable the horizon to be determined, the possibility of selecting a neotype is ruled out.

2. In 1873 R. Etheridge, Junr. (*Quart. J. Geol. Soc.* **34**, pl. 2, fig. 20) figured a specimen from the Cementstones near Craiglockhart Hill, Edinburgh, referring it to *Pachyodon* (*Unio*) *nucleus*, but he gave no description. A specimen of ?*Anthracosia nucleus* Brown among Etheridge's material in the Royal Scottish Museum (Reg. No. 1882.58.46) from that locality is probably the specimen figured. The shell, which is incomplete and not specifically identifiable, is referable to *Schizodus*.

3. W. Hind in 1894 (*Carbonicola, Anthracomya and Naiadites*, Mon. Palaeont. Soc. : 80) suggested the possible synonymy of *Pachyodon nucleus* and *Carbonicola antiqua* Hind (non Brown). If he was correct, and if the horizon of Brown's *nucleus* could have been found and a neotype selected, *C. antiqua* Hind would stand as a subjective synonym of *P. nucleus*. Hind, however, in proposing the name *C. antiqua* figured three specimens from the Calciferous Sandstone Series of Kilminning, Fife. The first of these (op. cit., Pl. 11, fig. 28 ; Br. Mus. reg. no. L.46889) has been selected as lectotype and refigured by the writer (Bennison, *Palaeontology* 3, Pl. 25, fig. 1), together with one paratype (Hind, Pl. 11, fig. 29 ; Br. Mus. reg. no. L.46890).

4. Trueman and Weir, in dealing with a Westphalian form which they referred to *Carbonicola antiqua* (Brown) (Mon. Palaeont. Soc., 1947 : 28), appear to have overlooked a case of secondary homonymy. The species originally named *Pachoydon antiquus* (Brown, 1843, loc. cit. : 394, pl. 16*, fig. 4) was subsequently referred to the genus *Unio* by this author (*Illustrations of the Fossil Conchology of Gt. Britain and Ireland*, Lond. 1849 : 178) but, since the name *Unio antiquus* was already occupied by a Wealden species of J. Sowerby (*Mineral Conchology of Gt. Britain*, 1829, **6** : 190, pl. 594, figs. 3–5), Brown renamed his species *Unio senex*. In such a case of secondary homonymy it is incorrect to revert to the name *antiqua* (Code Art. 59c) : Brown's Westphalian species remains as *Carbonicola senex* (Brown) and the name *Carbonicola antiqua* is therefore valid for Hind's species of the Calciferous Sandstone Series.

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5. For the reason set out above, I now ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *nucleus* Brown, 1843, as published in the binomen *Pachyodon nucleus*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the specific name *nucleus* Brown, 1843, as published in the binomen *Pachyodon nucleus*, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :

  (a) *antiqua* Hind, 1894, as published in the binomen *Carbonicola antiqua* ;

  (b) *senex* Brown, 1849, as published in the binomen *Unio senex*.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSAL TO PRESERVE THE FAMILY-GROUP NAME XENOPHORIDAE DESHAYES, 1864 (GASTROPODA)

(see this volume, pages 115–116)

By Robert Robertson (*Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*)

I wish to record my wholehearted support for the proposal of Dr. K. V. W. Palmer to preserve the family-group name XENOPHORIDAE. This proposal is one of many which are now necessary for the maintenance of stability and universality of molluscan family-group names.

Dr. Palmer proposes that the name *Turbo trochiformis* Born, 1778, be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology. Following Clench & Aguayo (1943, *Johnsonia* **1**(8) : 1–2), she states that *Trochus conchyliophorus* Born, 1780 (also Gmelin, 1791) is a junior subjective synonym of " *Trochus* " [*Turbo*] *trochiformis* Born, 1778. Although in 1780 Born referred to the older name, *Trochus conchyliophorus* was not a new name for *Turbo trochiformis*. The figure on which the latter name is based, and perhaps also the type-specimen (see Brauer, 1878, *Sitz.-Ber. K. Akad. Wiss.* (*Wien*), *Math.-Naturwiss.* **77**(1) : 173), is a species of *Calyptraea* Lamarck, 1799 (subgenus *Trochita* Schumacher, 1817), as has been pointed out twice by Abbott (1954, *American Seashells* : 173 ; 1958, *Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia Monogr.* 11 : 46).

Accordingly, I propose that Dr. Palmer's petition be emended so that both *Trochus conchyliophorus* Born, 1780 (the type-species of *Xenophora*) and *Turbo trochiformis* Born, 1778 (a *Calyptraea*) be considered for addition to the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

FORTY-SEVEN GENERA OF DECAPODA (CRUSTACEA); PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST. Z.N.(S.) 1499

By L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

I submit herewith to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature a list of the names of 47 genera of Crustacea Decapoda for addition to the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. Each of these names is an available name in the sense that it is not a homonym of any generic name previously published for a genus in the Animal Kingdom. All these names are currently used in carcinological literature and have been proposed between 70 and 170 years ago. In a number of cases some special problems are connected with these names, and these problems will be discussed in separate paragraphs placed before the paragraph containing the actual enumeration of the genera.

2. The names proposed here for insertion in the Official List are those of genera reported from the Mediterranean. Their submission to the Commission is one of the results of a project undertaken by five carcinologists (Isabella Gordon, London; R. Zariquiey Alvarez, Barcelona; Th. Monod, Dakar; J. Forest, Paris, and the present author) to compile a check-list of the Decapoda of the Mediterranean. The nomenclatural and taxonomic status of the genera and species involved have been checked as carefully as possible so that the above named zoologists are now satisfied that the names listed here are nomenclaturally correct. It seems useful also, to give more authority to the check-list, to have these names placed on the Official List.

3. The following 12 cases need some special comment:—

(1) *Achaeopsis* and *Dorhynchus*. According to some authors, notably Rathbun (1925, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **129** : 27) the generic names *Achaeopsis* Stimpson, 1857, and *Dorhynchus* Thomson, 1873, are subjective synonyms, while other zoologists (among which are the above-mentioned group of five) believe that the two genera are distinct. It seems preferable therefore to place both names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, so as not to give *Dorhynchus* undue advantages over *Achaeopsis*.

The original spelling of the generic name *Dorhynchus* is without an *h* after the *r*: *Dorynchus*. This spelling is consistently used in the two English, and the French, editions of Wyville Thomson's book. As no derivation of the name is given, *Dorynchus* must be considered the valid original spelling of the name. Later authors like Miers, 1886 (*Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **17** : x), Pesta, 1918 (*Decapodenfauna Adria* : 331) and several others, changed the spelling to *Dorhynchus*, which seems to be more correct grammatically. I avail myself of the present opportunity to ask the Commission to use its plenary powers to place the name *Dorhynchus* in this corrected spelling on the Official List.

(2) *Brachynotus*. The specific name of the type-species of the genus *Brachynotus* De Haan, 1833, *Goneplax sexdentatus* Risso, possibly is not the

oldest name for the species in question. In 1790 Herbst (*Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **1**(8) **:** 267, pl. 21, fig. 125) described and figured a species from an unknown locality which he called *Cancer tridens.* Both the description and the figure are rather poor, but might well represent the species which at present is known as *Brachynotus sexdentatus* (Risso, 1827).

Rathbun, 1906 (*Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* (4) **8 :** 73) listed the species in her " Liste des nomina nuda, des espèces indéterminables et des espèces rapportées par erreur aux Potamonidés ". Under " Cancer tridens " she gave references both to *Cancer tridens* Herbst, 1790, and to *Cancer tridens* Fabricius, 1798 (*Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 340). Fabricius's species is different from that of Herbst and has been assigned to the POTAMONIDAE by De Haan (*Fauna Japonica Crust.* (**1**, 1833) **:** 23 ; (**2**, 1835) **:** 53). Neither *C. tridens* Herbst nor *C. tridens* Fabricius have ever been identified by later authors and both names have always been and still are considered nomina dubia. The type of *C. tridens* Herbst is no longer in existence as Dr. H.-E. Gruner of the Zoologisches Museum of Berlin was so kind as to inform me. Therefore it is impossible to ascertain the identity of the species. Since the name *Cancer tridens* Herbst is not employed at present by carcinologists, it seems best, in order to eliminate it as a potential danger to later names in carcinology, to suppress it under the plenary powers of the Commission. It should be suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority only, so as not to make the nomen dubium *Cancer tridens* Fabricius, 1798, a potentially valid name.

(3) *Callinectes. Portunus diacantha* Latreille, 1825, the type-species of the genus *Callinectes* Stimpson, 1860, is a composite species for which so far no lectotype has ever been selected ; therefore its identity has never been definitely fixed. Latreille's (1825, *Encycl. méthod. Hist. nat. Entomol.* **10 :** 190) account is based upon a mixture of species belonging to the genera *Portunus* and *Callinectes*, the specific identity of most of which cannot be ascertained ; only his " deux individus envoyés de Philadelphie " according to the description are without any doubt *Callinectes sapidus* Rathbun (1896, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **18 :** 352, pl. 12, pl. 24, fig. 1, pl. 25, fig. 1, pl. 26, fig. 1, pl. 27, fig. 1). Among the references to previous descriptions which Latreille gave under *Portunus diacantha*, two, namely those to *Portunus pelasgicus* Bosc (1801–1802, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **1 :** 219, pl. 5, fig. 3) and to *Lupa pelagica* Say (1817, *Journ. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1 :** 97) both concern *Portunus sayi* (Gibbes, 1850) ; the reference to *Cancer pelagicus* De Geer (1778, *Mém. Hist. Ins.* **7 :** 427, pl. 26, fig. 8–11) is in all probability based on *Callinectes bocourti* A. Milne Edwards, 1879 (cf. Holthuis, *Zool. Verhand. Leiden* **44 :** 201, 204), while that to Ciri Apoa Marcgraf (1648, *Hist. Rer. nat. Bras.* : 183, fig.) might concern *Callinectes danae* Smith, 1869 (cf. Rathbun, 1930, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **152 :** 118). Though it is probable that Latreille confused at least four species under the name *Portunus diacantha*, of only two is the identity fully certain, viz. *Lupa sayi* Gibbes (1850, *Proc. Amer. Ass. Adv. Sci.* **3 :** 178) and *Callinectes sapidus* Rathbun, 1896. The selection of either Bosc's or Say's specimen as the lectotype of *Portunus diacantha* Latreille would cause an enormous confusion as in that way the type-species of the genus *Callinectes* would be a species of *Portunus* and the name *Callinectes* Stimpson, 1860, would disappear in the

synonymy of *Portunus* Weber, 1795. The only other possibility is to make one of Latreille's specimens from Philadelphia the lectotype of *Portunus diacantha*; this selection would make *Callinectes* the correct name for the genus for which it is now generally employed. Therefore I now select as the lectotype of *Portunus diacantha* Latreille, 1825 (*Encycl. méthod. Hist. nat. Entomol.* **10** : 190) the largest of the two specimens from Philadelphia mentioned by Latreille in his description. This selection is in accordance with Rathbun's (1930, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **152** : 98) views, as she indicated in her monograph of the American Cancroid Crabs under the generic name *Callinectes* Stimpson : "type, *C. diacanthus* (Latreille) =*C. sapidus* Rathbun". Though this action fixes the identity of the genus *Callinectes* in the usually adopted sense, an unpleasant consequence of it is that the name *Callinectes sapidus* Rathbun, 1896, now falls as a subjective junior synonym of *Portunus diacantha* Latreille, 1825. This is most regrettable since the species, after Rathbun (1896, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **18** : 349–375, pls. 12–28) straightened out the complicated taxonomy of the genus, has always been known as *C. sapidus* Rathbun. *Callinectes sapidus* is of extremely great economic importance as it forms the subject of an intensive fishery along the east and south coast of the U.S.A., while a very considerable literature on the species, both scientific and economic, has been built up in the last decades. A change in the name of the species would therefore cause a considerable confusion especially in the field of applied biology. In order to prevent such a confusion it seems perfectly justified in my opinion to take recourse to the plenary powers of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to suppress the specific name *diacantha* for purposes of synonymy and to have *Callinectes sapidus* Rathbun made the type of the genus *Callinectes*. This, I believe, is the only way to avoid a major upset in the nomenclature of the group.

(4) *Charybdis*. The type-species of the genus *Charybdis* De Haan, 1833, *Cancer sexdentatus* Herbst, 1783 (*Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **1**(2–5) : 153, pl. 7, fig. 52, pl. 8, fig. 53) is a composite species. Herbst's main description and his pl. 7, fig. 52 concern a species, which Leene (1938, *Siboga Exped.* **39**(c3) : 53) doubtfully identified with *Charybdis amboinensis* Leene, 1938. Apart from the specimen figured on his pl. 7, fig. 52, Herbst also mentioned and figured (pl. 8, fig. 53) a specimen, which in his text he brought with some doubt to *Cancer sexdentatus* ("Hiezu muss ich noch eine Art rechnen, von welcher ich nicht genau bestimmen kann, ob sie wirklich dieselbe, oder eine andre Art ist"). Furthermore Herbst in his description of *Cancer sexdentatus* referred to pl. 6, fig. P of Rumphius's (1705) *Amboinsche Rariteitkamer*. Herbst's second specimen (the one figured as fig. 53) as well as that figured by Rumphius both belong to *Cancer feriatus* L., 1758, a species which is better known as *Charybdis cruciata* (Herbst) or *Charybdis crucifera* (Fabricius). As (1) the identity of Herbst's first specimen (figured by him as fig. 52) cannot be ascertained from either Herbst's description or figure, while the specimen itself is no longer extant (cf. Leene, 1938, *Siboga Exped.* **39**(c3) : 53), and (2) Herbst's second specimen cannot be made the lectotype of *Cancer sexdentatus* since he only placed it conditionally in that species, I now select as the lectotype of *Cancer sexdentatus* Herbst the specimen figured as fig. P on pl. 6 of Rumphius's

(1705) *Amboinsche Rariteitkamer*. This same specimen is now also selected as the lectotype of *Cancer feriatus* Linnaeus (1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 627), so that *Cancer sexdentatus* Herbst, 1783, falls as a junior objective synonym of *Cancer feriatus* L., 1758. In this way the name *Cancer sexdentatus* which has been interpreted in many different ways by different authors and currently was considered a nomen dubium, finally ceases to be a source of confusion and disappears from the carcinological scene.

The original description of *Cancer feriatus* Linnaeus (1758) consists of a short two-line diagnosis, a reference to pl. 6, fig. P of Rumphius's *Rariteitkamer* and to pl. 1, fig. 6 of Petiver's (1713) *Aquatilium Animalium Amboinae* ; the latter figure is nothing but a copy of Rumphius's pl. 6, fig. P. It seems highly probable that Linnaeus did not have any actual specimens before him when he drew up the description of *Cancer feriatus*, but based it solely on Rumphius's and Petiver's illustrations ; in that case Rumphius's specimen is the holotype of Linnaeus's species. For the event that Linnaeus did have additional material, Rumphius's specimen is selected here as the lectotype. Herewith the identity of Linnaeus's species is definitely fixed. The name *Cancer feriatus* L., 1758, supersedes both the names *Cancer cruciatus* Herbst (1794, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **2**(5) : 155) and *Portunus crucifer* Fabricius (1798, *Suppl. Ent. Syst.* : 364) which are more commonly used for the species, but which are its subjective junior synonyms. In my opinion there is no need for suspension of the Rules to save either *C. cruciatus* or *P. crucifer* as there has been no uniformity in the use of these names for the species, while the species itself is important neither from an economic point of view nor in applied biology.

A. Milne Edwards, 1860 (*Ann. Sci. nat. Zool.* (4) **14** : 218, 224, 263) thought the name *Charybdis* De Haan, 1833, invalid because of the existence of the name *Carybdea* Péron & Lesueur, 1810, which had also been spelled *Charybdea*, and proposed the substitute name *Goniosoma* for De Haan's genus. A. Milne Edwards's name being a junior objective synonym of *Charybdis* should now be placed on the Official Index.

The name *Charybdis* Cocco, 1832, is a nomen nudum and should also be placed on the Index.

(5) *Dorhynchus*, see under par. 3(1).

(6) *Ergasticus*. The generic name *Ergasticus* was first published in 1881 by A. Milne Edwards (*C.R. Acad. Sci. Paris* **93** : 879), but as no description or other indication was given for either the genus or its only species *E. clouei*, the names were at that time nomina nuda. When the next year an English translation of A. Milne Edwards's paper was published the name *Ergasticus* appeared for the second time as a nomen nudum (A. Milne Edwards, 1882, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **9** : 38). In his *Recueil de Figures de Crustacés nouveaux ou peu connus* A. Milne Edwards (1883) published a figure of *Ergasticus clouei* (as the upper figure of the first plate of the *Recueil*) and gave the name in the legend of the plate. The *Recueil*, according to the date on the title page, was published " avril 1883 ". In the same year a description and figure of the species under the name *Ergasticus clouei* was published by Studer (1883, *Abh. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* **1882**(2) : 7, 8, pl. 1, fig. 1). Studer's publication was " ausgegeben am 15. März 1883 " according to a notice on its back

cover, and therefore Studer's names have priority over those of A. Milne Edwards, so that Studer has to be cited as the author of both the genus and the species. That Studer could publish these names before A. Milne Edwards did so is explained by the following statement made by Studer (1883 : 7) : " Bei einem Besuche im Jardin des plantes, während dessen Professor A. Milne Edwards mir freundlichst das vom Travailleur gesammelte Material zeigte, erkannte ich, dass eine Krebsart, auf welche ich im Begriff war, eine neue Gattung zu gründen, mit dem von Milne Edwards erwähnten *Ergasticus Clouei* vollkommen identisch ist. Um keine Namenhäufung . . . zu verursachen, behalte ich diesen Namen bei ".

(7) *Eriphia.* The type-species of the genus *Eriphia* Latreille, 1817, is best known as *Eriphia spinifrons* (Herbst, 1785). However, the name *Cancer verrucosus* Forskål, 1775, has priority over *Cancer spinifrons* Herbst, 1785, both being given to the same species. Taking into account that the species is of no economic importance and is not used in applied biology, it does not seem justified to invoke the plenary powers of the Commission here for the preservation of the junior of the two names. Therefore the Commission is requested, to place the name *verrucosus* Forskål, 1775, and not *spinifrons* Herbst, 1785 on the Official List.

In the original publication of *Eriphia*, Latreille, 1817 (*Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* (ed. 2) **10**) used two spellings, viz., *Eriphia* (: 404) ; and *Eriphis* (: 405). The first subsequent user of the name, Desmarest (1823, *Dict. Sci. nat.* **28** : 244) used the spelling *Eriphia*, which thereby becomes the Valid Original Spelling. This spelling should be placed on the Official List, and the Invalid Original Spelling *Eriphis* be inserted in the Official Index.

(8) *Ethusa.* In the original description of the genus *Ethusa* Roux (1830) remarked : " Le *Cancer astutus* d'Herbst . . . me paraît être un Crustacé dans le cas de faire partie du genre Ethuse ". In my opinion this remark does not definitely place *Cancer astutus* in *Ethusa* and therefore I consider *Ethusa mascarone* as the only species positively included by Roux in *Ethusa*, and thus its type by monotypy. If, however, the above sentence is explained in such a way that *Ethusa* is not a monotypic genus, then *Cancer mascarone* Herbst becomes the type of *Ethusa* Roux by subsequent selection by Fowler, 1912 (*Ann. Rep. New Jersey State Mus.* **1911** : 590).

(9) *Ilia* and *Leucosia.* Rathbun (1897, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington* **11** : 160) showed that the type-species of the genus *Leucosia* Fabricius (1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 313, 349) is, by selection by Latreille (1810, *Consid. gén. Crust. Ins.* : 97, 422), *Cancer nucleus* Linnaeus (1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 627). As *Cancer nucleus* L. is the type by monotypy of the genus *Ilia* Leach, 1817, this latter and *Leucosia* Fabricius, 1798, are objective synonyms. Rathbun therefore applied the name *Leucosia* Fabricius to the genus which until then had been generally indicated as *Ilia* Leach, while the genus that was known as *Leucosia* to the majority of carcinologists received the new name *Leucosides* from Rathbun. Rathbun's views were accepted by some American authors only, and as *Leucosides* is an Indo-West Pacific genus, while *Ilia* inhabits the Mediterranean and the West African waters, regions studied almost exclusively

by European zoologists, there are hardly any publications using the names in the sense suggested by Rathbun.

A later nomenclatural discovery by Miss Rathbun (1904, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington* **17** : 169–172) fortunately enough made it possible to adhere strictly to the Code in the present case and still not upset current usage. This new discovery concerned the publication of F. Weber entitled *Nomenclator Entomologicus*, a booklet which in many other instances has been the cause of much nomenclatural confusion. Weber in this paper used the generic name *Leucosia* and listed some described species as belonging to it. *Leucosia* Weber, 1795, thus is an available name which invalidates *Leucosia* Fabricius, 1798. As shown on previous occasions (e.g., in the *Alpheus-Crangon* case, cf. *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 69), the generic names used by Weber and Fabricius are nomenclaturally distinct (so *Alpheus* Weber is a crab, while *Alpheus* Fabricius is a shrimp). The type selection for *Leucosia* Fabricius, 1798, therefore is not valid for *Leucosia* Weber, 1795. The first valid type selection for the latter genus known to me is the one made by Holthuis (1959, *Rumphius Memorial Volume* : 106), who selected *Cancer craniolaris* Linnaeus (1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 626) to be the type of Weber's genus. This selection makes *Leucosides* Rathbun, 1897, junior synonym of *Leucosia* Weber, 1795, while *Leucosia* Fabricius, 1798, falls as a junior homonym of Weber's *Leucosia*. In this way *Leucosia*, be it with the author's name Weber, 1795, can still be applied to the genus for which it has been used by the majority of carcinologists, while also *Ilia* Leach again is the valid name for the genus containing *Cancer nucleus* L.

As to the exact status of the name *Leucosides* Rathbun, 1897, when publishing this name Rathbun (1897, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington* **11** : 160) stated : " *Leucosia* of Leach may be known as *Leucosides*, nov.". *Leucosia* sensu Leach (1817, *Zool. Miscell.* **3** : 21) contained two species : *Cancer craniolaris* L., 1758 and *Cancer urania* Herbst, 1801 (*Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **3**(2) : 17). So far as I know, no type-species has ever been selected for *Leucosides*, and therefore I now select *Cancer craniolaris* Linnaeus, 1758. Hereby *Leucosides* Rathbun, 1897, becomes an objective synonym of *Leucosia* Weber, 1795, and should be placed on the Official Index.

(10) *Leucosia* see par. (9) *Ilia* and *Leucosia*.

(11) *Ocypode*. This generic name is often seen spelled *Ocypoda*, which is incorrect as both the original spelling by Weber, 1795 (*Nomencl. Entomol.* : 92) and that by Fabricius, 1798 (*Suppl. Ent. Syst.* : 312, 347) is *Ocypode*. The first author to use the incorrect spelling *Ocypoda* was Lamarck, 1801 (*Syst. Anim. s. Vert.* : 149). This erroneous spelling should now be placed on the Official Index.

(12) *Palicus*. This genus was described for the first time as *Cymopolia* by Roux (1830, *Crust. Méditerranée* (**5**) : pl. 21). As shown by Rathbun (1897, *Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* **11** : 93) the name *Cymopolia* Roux, 1830, is preoccupied by *Cymopolia* Lamouroux, 1816 (*Hist. Polyp. Coral. Flex.* : 292), and *Palicus* Philippi, 1838, the next available name, should be used instead. In a later paper Rathbun (1915, *Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* **28** : 180) revised her opinion because in 1897 she did not " know that Lamouroux's genus, though

classed by him with the polyps, is in reality an alga. As the same name may be used for two genera in different kingdoms, *Cympolia* is tenable for a crab as well as an alga. The name *Cymopolia* Roux is therefore restored ". Miss Rathbun is mistaken here since Article 2(b) of the International Code states that " if a taxon is removed from the animal kingdom, its name or names continue to compete in homonymy with names in the animal kingdom ". Therefore the name *Palicus* is the correct name for the genus even though *Cymopolia* Lamouroux was transferred from the animal to the plant kingdom.

(13) *Philyra.* The name of the type-species of the present genus, *Cancer globus* Fabricius, 1775, has passed through a remarkable metamorphosis of several stages. Being introduced by Fabricius (1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 401) as *Cancer globus*, it was cited under that name by a few later authors (Fabricius, 1781, *Spec. Ins.* **1** : 497 ; Herbst, 1783, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **1**(2–5) : 90). For no obvious reason Fabricius (1787, *Mant. Ins.* **1** : 315) changed the name to *Cancer globosus*, keeping the same diagnosis as in his previous papers. This name *globosus* is also used by him in later publications (1793, *Ent. syst.* **2** : 441 ; 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 349 ; in the latter publication in the combination *Leucosia globosa*). Finally, Bosc, 1801–1802 (*Hist. nat. Crust.* **1** : 238), who gave a French translation of Fabricius's diagnosis, used the name *Leucosia globulosa* for the species. Consequently, *Cancer globus* Fabricius, 1775, *Cancer globosus* Fabricius, 1787, and *Leucosia globulosa* Bosc, 1801–1802, are objective synonyms of each other and the name *Cancer globus* has priority. De Man (1888, *Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond.* **22** : 202–205) discussed the species (under the name *Philyra globosa*) and described the two type specimens of Fabricius. These two specimens, a large adult male and a smaller female, showed some differences between each other. As De Man's material checked well with the female specimen, he assigned it to Fabricius's species. Though De Man did not select a lectotype from among Fabricius's syntypes, his intention clearly was to consider the female as the true type. Also Alcock (1896, *Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* **65**(2) : 245) who discussed the problem did not unambiguously select a lectotype, though he made the suggestion " to leave the name *P. globosa* in possession of Fabricius's female type ". In order to finally legalise the viewpoint of De Man and Alcock, I now definitely select from among Fabricius's two type specimens of *Cancer globus* the smaller (the female) specimen as the lectotype of that species ; that specimen at the same time is the lectotype of *Cancer globosus* Fabricius, 1787, and of *Leucosia globulosa* Bosc, 1801–1802.

(14) *Potamon.* In the Mediterranean area two species of this genus occur. The type-species, *Potamon potamios* (Olivier) inhabits the eastern part of the area (S.E. Balkans, S. Russia, and Turkey to Persia, Kashmir and the Sinai Peninsula) ; its nomenclature does not offer any problems. The second species inhabits Italy, the W. Balkans, and N.W. Africa (Morocco to Tunisia). It is commonly known as *Potamon edule* or as *Potamon fluviatile*, and its nomenclature needs to be considered here in some detail. The specific name *edulis* for this species was introduced by Latreille, 1818 (*Tabl. encycl. méthod. Hist. nat.* **24** : pl. 297, fig. 4) who used it in the combination *Potamophilus edulis* in the explanation of a figure. One year before, however, Latreille (1817, Cuvier's

Règne anim. (ed. 1) **3** : 18) in dealing with the genus " Les Potamophiles " (no latin name being given here to the genus) referred to " *Canc. fluviatilis.* Bel. et Rondel.", so that the name *Cancer fluviatilis* Latreille, 1817, preoccupies *Potamophilus edulis* Latreille, 1818. Whether the name *edulis* Latreille, 1818, was overlooked by subsequent authors or whether it was considered a junior synonym of *fluviatilis* Latreille, 1817, is not clear, but anyway the latter name was generally accepted for the species throughout the nineteenth century. Even in the original description of the genus *Thelphusa*, Latreille 1819 (*Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* (ed. 2) **33** : 503) indicated the species as *Thelphusa fluviatilis.* It was only after 1904, in which year Rathbun (1904, *Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* **4**(6) : 254) in her monograph of the Potamonidae reintroduced the specific name *edulis*, that the latter name became more commonly used. Rathbun, namely, was of the opinion that *Cancer fluviatilis* Latreille, 1817, is invalidated by *Cancer fluviatilis* Herbst, 1785, and that consequently the first available specific name for the species is *edulis* Latreille, 1818. Though several carcinologists followed Rathbun, some, notably Pesta (who wrote several papers on the Potamonidae of Europe and the Near East), still adhered to the more familiar name *fluviatilis.*

In order to solve the problem of the correct name for the species of *Potamon* from the western Mediterranean area, the identity of Herbst's 1785 (*Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **1**(6) : 183, pl. 10, fig. 61) *Cancer fluviatilis* needs first to be established. Under the name *Cancer fluviatilis* Herbst united all the freshwater crabs known to him. He referred to Gesner, Rondelet, and Sachs, who had dealt with both *Potamon edule* and *P. potamios.* Furthermore Herbst published the figure of a West Indian freshwater crab which was copied from a manuscript by Charles Plumier (1646–1704), a French missionary, who spent most of his time in Martinique but also visited the nearby islands and even the American mainland. Rathbun, 1905 (*Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* (4)**7** : 320), basing herself on Herbst's figure, placed Plumier's species in the genus *Epilobocera*, but was unable to assign it with certainty to any of the known species of that genus. Herbst's *Cancer fluviatilis* thus is a composite species since it includes two species of *Potamon* and one of *Epilobocera.* So far as is known to me no lectotype has ever been selected for this species and therefore I now select the specimen from Italy which was figured by Rondelet (1555, *Univ. aquat. Hist. pars alt.* : 208) ; this figure was copied by several later authors, like Gesner and Sachs. Through this type selection the name *fluviatilis* Herbst becomes the valid specific name for the species of *Potamon* from Italy, the W. Balkans and N.W. Africa ; at the same time this name ceases to be a threat to the stability of the nomenclature of the West Indian freshwater crabs. The fact that the name *fluviatilis* has been used for so long a period for the European species and still is used by some authors, makes its validation all the more justifiable. It is requested that this name now be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(15) *Uca.* The name of the type-species of this genus was given by Leach (1814, Brewster's *Edinburgh Encycl.* **7**(2) : 430) in the following sentence : " To *Uca*, *Cancer uca* of Shaw's *Nat. Miscellany*, plate 588, belongs ; the species to be named *Una* ". Shaw (1803, *Naturalist's Miscellany* **14** : pl. 558), under

the name *Cancer uka* [the spelling *Cancer uca* is used in the index of Shaw's book], reproduced Seba's (1761, *Locuplet. Rer. nat. Thesaur.* **3** : pl. 18, fig. 8) figure of " Cancer Uka una, Brasiliensis " and in his text Shaw referred to Seba and doubtfully to *Cancer Uka* [recte *uca*] Linnaeus (1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 1041). Seba's figure is that of the species at present best known as *Uca heterochelos* (Lamarck, 1801), while Linnaeus's (1767) *Cancer uca* is *Ucides cordatus* (Linnaeus, 1763). The specimen figured by Seba (1761, *Locuplet. Rer. nat. Thesauri* **3** : pl. 18, fig. 8) is now selected to be the lectotype of the species *Uca una* Leach, 1814 (Brewster's *Edinburgh Encycl.* **7**(2) : 430). *Ocypoda heterochelos* Lamarck (1801, *Syst. Anim. s. Vert.* : 150) is referred to as follows in the original publication : " **Ocypoda heterochelos*. n. *Cancer vocans* Lin. Seba Mus. 3, t. 18, f. 8. Herbst. Cancr. 1, p. 83, t.1, f.11 ", no description or other indication being given. I now select as the lectotype of Lamarck's species the same specimen figured by Seba, which has already been made the lectotype of Leach's species *Uca una*. Lamarck's reference to Herbst is to the latter's subspecies " Der grosse Winker. Cancer vocans major " (Herbst, 1782, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **1**(1) : 83, pl. 1, fig. 11). Herbst's figure is again copied from Seba's pl. 18, fig. 8, while in the text Herbst refers both to Seba and to Catesby (namely to Catesby's *Cancer arenarius*, which is a species of *Ocypode*). Also for *Cancer vocans major* Herbst (1782) I now select as the lectotype the specimen figured by Seba (1761, *Locuplet. Rer. nat. Thesaur.* **3** : pl. 18, fig. 8). By these lectotype selections *Cancer vocans major* Herbst, 1782, *Ocypoda heterochelos* Lamarck, 1801, and *Uca una* Leach, 1814, become objective synonyms. The first of these three names becomes the valid name of the type-species of the genus *Uca*, so that the correct name of that species is *Uca major* (Herbst, 1782). As this species (1) has been known under many different names, (2) is not very common, (3) inhabits a region (the West Indies) the carcinological investigation of which is far from finished, and (4) is neither of economic value nor of importance in applied biology, there is no reason not to apply the Code here rigidly and to accept the specific name *major* Herbst as the correct name of the species, even though this name is little known, the species being best known as *Uca heterochelos* (Lam.).

(15) ACANTHONYCHINAE. The genus *Acanthonyx* Latreille, 1825, is the type of the family ACANTHONYCHIDAE Stimpson (1870, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard* **2** : 127). This family group usually is treated as a subfamily of the family MAJIDAE. It is current practice to place in this subfamily also the genera *Epialtus* H. Milne Edwards, 1834, and *Huenia* De Haan, 1837. Now both of the latter two genera are also the types of families, viz., EPIALTIDAE Macleay (1838, *Smith's Illustr. Zool. S. Afr.* (Invert.) : 56) and HUENIDAE Macleay (1838, *Smith's Illustr. Zool. S. Afr.* (Invert.) : 56), the names of which are older than the name ACANTHONYCHIDAE. As the taxonomy of the family MAJIDAE on the sub-family level is still very unsettled, it seems best not to place any of these names on the Official List.

(16) CALOCARIDAE. The genus *Calocaris* Bell, 1846, has been made the type of the family CALOCARIDAE Ortmann (1891, *Zool. Jb. Syst.* **6** : 47). At present, however, the genus is generally considered to belong to the family

AXIIDAE Huxley, 1879. Therefore the name CALOCARIDAE should not be entered in the Official List.

(17) ERIPHIIDAE. The genus *Eriphia* Latreille, 1817, is the type of the family ERIPHIIDAE (correction by Stimpson (1870, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard* **2** : 141) of ERIPHIDAE) Macleay, 1838, *Smith's Illustr. Zool. S. Afr.* (Invert.) : 59, 60. The genus *Eriphia* is currently considered to belong to the family XANTHIDAE, in which family some authors place the ERIPHIINAE as a subfamily. Since the division of the family XANTHIDAE into subfamilies is still highly unsatisfactory, it seems best, for the time being at least, not to insert the family name ERIPHIIDAE on the Official List.

(18) PAGURISTINAE. The subfamily PAGURISTINAE Makarov (1938, *Faune USSR* (Crust.) **10**(3) : 157) (type : *Paguristes* Dana, 1851) is currently considered a synonym of the subfamily DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892, and is therefore not proposed for insertion in the Official List.

(19) POTAMONIDAE. The family name POTAMONIDAE Ortmann (1896, *Zool. Jb. Syst.* **9** : 445) is at present in universal use for the family containing the genus *Potamon* Savigny, 1816. The genera *Trichodactylus* Latreille, 1828, and *Pseudothelphusa* de Saussure, 1857, which are currently also referred to that family, have likewise been made the types of family groups, viz., TRICHODACTYLINAE H. Milne Edwards, 1853, *Ann. Sci. Nat. Zool.* (3) **20** : 163, and PSEUDOTHELPHUSINAE Ortmann, 1893, *Zool. Jb. Syst.* **7** : 487. Furthermore there exists the family name THELPHUSIDAE Macleay, 1838, *Smith's Illustr. Zool. S. Afr.* (Invert.) : 63, 64, which has as its type the genus *Thelphusa* Latreille, 1819 (*Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* **33** : 500), which is an available generic name, which is currently considered to be a subjective junior synonym of *Potamon* Savigny, 1816. The currently used name POTAMONIDAE Ortmann, 1896, thus has three available senior synonyms : THELPHUSIDAE Macleay, 1838, TRICHODACTYLINAE H. Milne Edwards, 1853, and PSEUDOTHELPHUSINAE Ortmann, 1893. The generic name *Thelphusa* was commonly used during the nineteenth century, but when at the end of that century it was pointed out that *Potamon* Savigny, 1816, has priority over *Thelphusa* Latreille, 1819, not only the generic name was no longer used, but also the family name POTAMONIDAE was adopted to replace the name THELPHUSIDAE. The names TRICHODACTYLINAE and PSEUDOTHELPHUSINAE were (and still are) only used to indicate subfamilies of the family POTAMONIDAE. It will be clearly against the interests of stability and uniformity in nomenclature if the old name THELPHUSIDAE be reintroduced at this late date, while also the replacement of the name POTAMONIDAE by either TRICHODACTYLIDAE or PSEUDOTHELPHUSIDAE would cause considerable confusion. This is the more true since the family POTAMONIDAE consists of a very great number of species of freshwater crabs, which are found in all tropical and subtropical regions of the world. I suggest therefore that the plenary powers be used to give the name POTAMONIDAE preference over the other names. The family-group names TRICHODACTYLINAE and PSEUDOTHELPHUSINAE should also be placed on the Official List, the more so since their respective type-genera have (in Opinion 73) already been placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology a long time ago (under the respective numbers 200 and 189).

4. The following list contains the required particulars regarding the forty-seven generic names which it is now recommended should be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :—

Acanthonyx (masculine) Latreille, 1827, *Encycl. méthod. Hist. nat. Entomol.* **10**(2) : 698 (type-species, by monotypy : *Maïa lunulata* Risso, 1816, *Hist. nat. Crust. env. Nice* : 49) ;

Achaeopsis (feminine) Stimpson, 1857, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **9** : 219 (type-species, by monotypy : *Achaeopsis spinulosus* Stimpson, 1857, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **9** : 219) ;

Achaeus (masculine) Leach, 1817, *Malac. podophthal. Brit.* (16) : text to pl. 22C (type-species, by monotypy : *Achaeus cranchii* Leach, 1817, *Malac. podophthal. Brit.* (16) : text to pl. 22C) ;

Anamathia (feminine) Smith, 1885, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **7** : 493 (substitute name for *Amathia* P. Roux, 1828 (*Crust. Méditerr.* (1) : pl. 3, an invalid junior homonym of *Amathia* Lamouroux, 1812, *Nouv. Bull. Sci. Soc. philom. Paris* 3(63) : 184) (type-species, by monotypy for *Amathia* P. Roux, 1828 : *Amathia rissoana* P. Roux, 1828, *Crust. Méditerr.* (1) : pl. 3) ;

Anapagurus (masculine) Henderson, 1886, *Proc. Trans. nat. Hist. Soc. Glasgow* (n. ser.) **1** : 337 (type-species, by present selection : *Pagurus laevis* Bell, 1845, *Hist. Brit. stalk-eyed Crust.* (4) : 184) ;

Atelecyclus (masculine) Leach, 1814, Brewster's *Edinb. Encycl.* **7**(2) : 430 (type-species, by monotypy : *Cancer* (*Hippa*) *septemdentatus* Montagu, 1813, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* **11** : 1 [Note (not for inclusion in the Official List) : This specific name is a junior subjective synonym of *Cancer rotundatus* Olivi, 1792, *Zool. Adriat.* : 47]) ;

Axius (masculine) Leach, 1815, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* **11** : 335, 343 (type-species, by monotypy : *Axius stirhynchus* Leach, 1815, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* **11** : 343) ;

Brachynotus (masculine) De Haan, 1833, *Fauna Japon. Crust.* (1) : 5 (type-species, by subsequent monotypy, through De Haan, 1835 (*Fauna Japon. Crust.* (2) : 34) : *Goneplax sexdentatus* Risso, 1827, *Hist. nat. Europ. mérid.* **5** : 13) ;

Calappa (feminine) Weber, 1795, *Nomencl. entomol.* : 92 (type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 (*Consid. gén. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 95, 422) : *Cancer granulatus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 627) ;

Calcinus (masculine) Dana, 1851, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **5** : 268 (type-species, by selection by Stimpson, 1858 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1858**: 234) : *Cancer tibicen* Herbst, 1791, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **2**(1) : 25) ;

Callinectes (masculine) Stimpson, 1860, *Ann. Lyc. nat. Hist. New York* **7** : 220 (type-species, [actually by monotypy : *Portunus diacantha* Latreille, 1825, *Encycl. méthod. Hist. nat. Entomol.* **10** : 190, but here asked to be] designated under the plenary powers : *Callinectes sapidus* Rathbun, 1896, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **18** : 352) ;

Calocaris (feminine) Bell, 1846, *Hist. Brit. stalk-eyed Crust.* (5) : 231 (type-species, by monotypy : *Calocaris macandreae* Bell, 1846, *Hist. Brit. stalk-eyed Crust.* (5) : 233) ;

Catapaguroides (masculine) A. Milne Edwards & Bouvier, 1892, *Ann. Sci. nat. Paris*, Zool. (7) **13** : 211 (type-species, by present selection : *Catapaguroides microps* A. Milne Edwards & Bouvier, 1892, *Ann. Sci. nat. Paris*, Zool. (7) **13** : 211) ;

Charybdis (feminine) De Haan, 1833, *Fauna Japon. Crust.* (1) : 3, 10 (type-species, by selection by Glaessner, 1929 (*Fossil. Catal. Anim.* **41** : 113) : *Cancer feriatus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 627) ;

Clibanarius (masculine) Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 6 (type-species, by absolute tautonymy : *Cancer clibanarius* Herbst, 1791, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **2**(1) : 20) ;

Cymonomus (masculine) A. Milne Edwards, 1880, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard* **8**(1) : 26 (type-species, by monotypy : *Cymonomus quadratus* A. Milne Edwards, 1880, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard* **8**(1) : 26) ;

Dorhynchus (masculine) Thomson, 1873, *Depths of the Sea* : 174, 175 (type-species, by monotypy : *Dorhynchus thomsoni* Thomson, 1873, *Depths of the Sea* : 174, 175) ;

Ergasticus (masculine) Studer, 1883, *Abh. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* **1882**(2) : 7 (type-species, by monotypy : *Ergasticus clouei* Studer, 1883, *Abh. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* **1882**(2) : 7, 8) ;

Eriphia (feminine) Latreille, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* (ed. 2) **10** : 404 (type-species, by selection by H. Milne Edwards, 1837 (Cuvier's *Règne Anim.* (Discip. ed.) **18** : pl. 14, fig. 1) : *Cancer spinifrons* Herbst, 1785, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **1**(6) : 185. [Note (not for inclusion in the Official List) : This specific name is a junior subjective synonym of *Cancer verrucosus* Forskål, 1775, *Descr. Anim.* : 93]) ;

Ethusa (feminine) P. Roux, 1830, *Crust. Méditerr.* (4) : pl. 18 (type-species, by subsequent designation by Fowler, 1912 : *Cancer mascarone* Herbst, 1785, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **1**(6) : 191) ;

Eurynome (feminine) Leach, 1814, Brewster's *Edinb. Encycl.* 7(2) : 431 (type-species, by monotypy : *Cancer asper* Pennant, 1777, *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) **4** : 8) ;

Harpilius (masculine) Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 17 (type-species, by monotypy : *Harpilius lutescens* Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 25) ;

Herbstia (feminine) H. Milne Edwards, 1834, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **1** : 301 (type-species, by monotypy : *Cancer condyliatus* Fabricius, 1787, *Mant. Ins.* **1** : 324) ;

Heterocrypta (feminine) Stimpson, 1871, *Ann. Lyc. nat. Hist. New York* **10** : 102 (type-species, by original designation : *Cryptopodia granulata* Gibbes, 1850, *Proc. Amer. Ass. Adv. Sci.* **3** : 173) ;

Heteropanope (feminine) Stimpson, 1858, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1858** : 35 (type-species, by selection by Balss, 1933 (*Capita Zool.* **4**(3) : 32) : *Heteropanope glabra* Stimpson, 1858, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1858** : 35) ;

Ilia (feminine) Leach, 1817, *Zool. Miscell.* **3** : 19, 24 (type-species, by monotypy : *Cancer nucleus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 627) ;

Jaxea (feminine) Nardo, 1847, *Sinon. moderna Opera Chiereghin* : 4 (type-species, by monotypy : *Jaxea nocturna* Nardo, 1847, *Sinon. moderna Opera Chiereghin* : 4) ;

Latreillia (feminine) P. Roux, 1830, *Crust. Méditerr.* (5) : pl. 22 (type-species, by monotypy : *Latreillia elegans* P. Roux, 1830, *Crust. Méditerr.* (5) : pl. 22) ;

Leucosia (feminine) Weber, 1795, *Nomencl. Entomol.* : 92 (type-species, by selection by Holthuis, 1959 (*Rumphius Memorial Volume* : 106) : *Cancer craniolaris* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 626) ;

Medaeus (masculine) Dana, 1851, *Amer. Journ. Sci.* (2) **12** : 125 (type-species, by subsequent monotypy, through Dana, 1852 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 76) : *Medaeus ornatus* Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 76) ;

Munida (feminine) Leach, 1820, *Dict. Sci. nat.* **18** : 52 (type-species, by monotypy : *Pagurus rugosus* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 412) ;

Munidopsis (feminine) Whiteaves, 1874, *Amer. Journ. Sci.* (3) **7** : 212, 213 (type-species, by monotypy : *Munidopsis curvirostra* Whiteaves, 1874, *Amer. Journ. Sci.* (3) **7** : 212) ;

Myra (feminine) Leach, 1817, *Zool. Miscell.* **3** : 19, 23 (type-species, by monotypy : *Leucosia fugax* Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 351) ;

Nematopagurus (masculine) A. Milne Edwards & Bouvier, 1892, *Ann. Sci. nat. Paris*, Zool. (7) **13** : 209 (type-species, by monotypy : *Nematopagurus longicornis* A. Milne Edwards & Bouvier, 1892, *Ann. Sci. nat. Paris*, Zool. (7) **13** : 210) ;

Ocypode (feminine) Weber, 1795, *Nomencl. Entomol.* : 92 (type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 (*Consid. gén. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 95, 422) : *Cancer ceratophthalmus* Pallas, 1772, *Spicil. Zool.* **9** : 83) ;

Pachygrapsus (masculine) Randall, 1840, *Journ. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **8** : 126 (type-species, by selection by Kingsley, 1880 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1880** : 198) : *Pachygrapsus crassipes* Randall, 1840, *Journ. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **8** : 127) ;

Paguristes (masculine) Dana, 1851, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **5** : 268, 269, 271 (type-species, by selection by Stimpson, 1858 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1858** : 235) : *Paguristes hirtus* Dana, 1851, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **5** : 272) ;

Palicus (masculine) Philippi, 1838, *Jahresber. Ver. Naturk. Cassel* **2** : 11 (type-species, by monotypy : *Palicus granulatus* Philippi, 1838, *Jahresber. Ver. Naturk. Cassel* **2** : 11 [Note (not for inclusion in the Official List) : This specific name is a subjective synonym of *Cympolia caronii* P. Roux, 1830, *Crust. Méditerr.* (5) : pl. 21]) ;

Paromola (feminine) Wood-Mason & Alcock, 1891, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **7** : 267 (type-species, by monotypy : *Dorippe cuvieri* Risso, 1816, *Hist. nat. Crust. env. Nice* : 35) ;

Philyra (feminine) Leach, 1817, *Zool. Miscell.* **3** : 18, 22 (type-species, by selection by H. Milne Edwards, 1837 (Cuvier's *Règne Anim.* (Discip. ed.) **18** : pl. 24, fig. 4) : *Cancer globus* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 401) ;

Pilumnopeus (masculine) A. Milne Edwards, 1867, *Ann. Soc. entomol. France* (4) **7** : 277 (type-species, by selection by Balss, 1933 (*Capita Zool.* **4**(3) : 33, 34) : *Pilumnopeus crassimanus* A. Milne Edwards, 1867, *Ann. Soc. entomol. France* (4) **7** : 278 [Note (not for inclusion in the Official List) : This specific name is a subjective junior synonym of *Ozius* (?) *serratifrons* Kinahan, 1858, *Journ. Roy. Dublin Soc.* **1**(3) : 113]) ;

Plagusia (feminine) Latreille, 1804, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* **24**: 125 (type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 (*Consid. gén. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* 96, 422) : *Cancer depressus* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 406) ;

Potamon (neuter) Savigny, 1816, *Mém. Anim. s. Vert.* **1** : 107 (type-species by monotypy : *Potamon fluviatile* Savigny, 1816, *Mém. Anim. s. Vert.* **1** : 107 [Note (not for inclusion in the Official List) : This specific name is a junior subjective synonym of *Cancer potamios* Olivier, 1803–1804, *Voyage Empire Othoman* **4** : 240]) ;

Richardina (feminine) A. Milne Edwards, 1881, *C.R. Acad. Sci. Paris* **93** : 933 (type-species, by monotypy : *Richardina spinicincta* A. Milne Edwards, 1881, *C.R. Acad. Sci. Paris* **93** : 933) ;

Rochinia (feminine) A. Milne Edwards, 1875, *Rech. zool. Hist. Faune Amér. centr. Mexique* **5**(3) : 86 (type-species, by monotypy : *Rochinia gracilipes* A. Milne Edwards, 1875, *Rech. zool. Hist. Faune Amér. centr. Mexique* **5**(3) : 86, pl. 18, fig. 1) ;

Uca (feminine) Leach, 1814, Brewster's *Edinb. Encycl.* **7**(2) : 430 (type-species, by monotypy : *Cancer vocans major* Herbst, 1782, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **1**(1) : 83) ;

Xaiva (feminine) Macleay, 1838, *Smith's Illustr. Zool. S. Afr.* (Invert.) : 62 (type-species, by monotypy : *Xaiva pulchella* Macleay, 1838, *Smith's Illustr. Zool. S. Afr.* (Invert.) : 62 [Note (not for inclusion in the Official List) : This specific name is a junior subjective synonym of *Portunus biguttatus* Risso, 1816, *Hist. nat. Crust. env. Nice* : 31]).

5. It is recommended that the specific names of the type-species of the genera specified in paragraph 4 above should be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, as far as these names are valid and at the same time are the oldest available names for the species concerned. The following list gives in the first column the specific names which fulfil the conditions mentioned above. In the second column is given the original combination in which these names have been used. In this column the spelling of both of the specific and generic names is emended in accordance with the International Code for Zoological Nomenclature and conform with the suggestions made in paragraph 3 of the present proposal. In column (3) is given the name of the genus of which the species cited in column (1) is the type-species.

Specific Name (1)	*Original Combination in which name cited in Col.* (1) *was published* (2)	*Genus of which species cited in Col.* (1) *is the type-species* (3)
asper Pennant, 1777	*Cancer asper*	*Eurynome* Leach, 1814
ceratophthalmus Pallas, 1772	*Cancer ceratophthalmus*	*Ocypode* Weber, 1795
clibanarius Herbst, 1791	*Cancer clibanarius*	*Clibanarius* Dana, 1852
clouei Studer, 1883	*Ergasticus clouei*	*Ergasticus* Studer, 1883
condyliatus Fabricius, 1787	*Cancer condyliatus*	*Herbstia* H. Milne Edwards, 1834

Specific Name (1)	*Original Combination in which name cited in Col.* (1) *was published* (2)	*Genus of which species cited in Col.* (1) *is the type-species* (3)
cranchii Leach, 1817	*Achaeus cranchii*	*Achaeus* Leach, 1817
craniolaris Linnaeus, 1758	*Cancer craniolaris*	*Leucosia* Weber, 1795
crassipes Randall, 1840	*Pachygrapsus crassipes*	*Pachygrapsus* Randall, 1840
curvirostra Whiteaves, 1874	*Munidopsis curvirostra*	*Munidopsis* Whiteaves, 1874
cuvieri Risso, 1816	*Dorippe cuvieri*	*Paromola* Wood-Mason & Alcock, 1891
depressus Fabricius, 1775	*Cancer depressus*	*Plagusia* Latreille, 1804
elegans P. Roux, 1830	*Latreillia elegans*	*Latreillia* P. Roux, 1830
feriatus Linnaeus, 1758	*Cancer feriatus*	*Charybdis* De Haan, 1833
fugax Fabricius, 1798	*Leucosia fugax*	*Myra* Leach, 1817
glabra Stimpson, 1858	*Heteropanope glabra*	*Heteropanope* Stimpson, 1858
globus Fabricius, 1775	*Cancer globus*	*Philyra* Leach, 1817
gracilipes A. Milne Edwards, 1875	*Rochinia gracilipes*	*Rochinia* A. Milne Edwards, 1875
granulata Gibbes, 1850	*Cryptopodia granulata*	*Heterocrypta* Stimpson, 1871
granulatus Linnaeus, 1758	*Cancer granulatus*	*Calappa* Weber, 1795
hirtus Dana, 1851	*Paguristes hirtus*	*Paguristes* Dana, 1851
laevis Bell, 1845	*Pagurus laevis*	*Anapagurus* Henderson, 1886
longicornis A. Milne Edwards & Bouvier, 1892	*Nematopagurus longicornis*	*Nematopagurus* A. Milne Edwards & Bouvier, 1892
lunulata Risso, 1816	*Maja lunulata*	*Acanthonyx* Latreille, 1827
lutescens Dana, 1852	*Harpilius lutescens*	*Harpilius* Dana, 1852
macandreae Bell, 1846	*Calocaris macandreae*	*Calocaris* Bell, 1846
major Herbst, 1782	*Cancer vocans major*	*Uca* Leach, 1814
mascarone Herbst, 1785	*Cancer mascarone*	*Ethusa* P. Roux, 1830
microps A. Milne Edwards & Bouvier, 1892	*Catapaguroides microps*	*Catapaguroides* A. Milne Edwards & Bouvier, 1892
nocturna Nardo, 1847	*Jaxea nocturna*	*Jaxea* Nardo, 1847
nucleus Linnaeus, 1758	*Cancer nucleus*	*Ilia* Leach, 1817
ornatus Dana, 1852	*Medaeus ornatus*	*Medaeus* Dana, 1851
quadratus A. Milne Edwards, 1880	*Cymonomus quadratus*	*Cymonomus* A. Milne Edwards, 1880
rissoana P. Roux, 1828	*Amathia rissoana*	*Anamathia* Smith, 1885
rugosus Fabricius, 1775	*Pagurus rugosus*	*Munida* Leach, 1820

Specific Name (1)	*Original Combination in which name cited in Col.* (1) *was published* (2)	*Genus of which species cited in Col.* (1) *is the type-species* (3)
sexdentatus Risso, 1827	*Goneplax sexdentatus*	*Brachynotus* De Haan, 1833
spinicincta A. Milne Edwards, 1881	*Richardina spinicincta*	*Richardina* A. Milne Edwards, 1881
spinulosus Stimpson, 1857	*Achaeopsis spinulosus*	*Achaeopsis* Stimpson, 1857
stirhynchus Leach, 1815	*Axius stirhynchus*	*Axius* Leach, 1815
thomsoni Thomson, 1873	*Dorhynchus thomsoni*	*Dorhynchus* Thomson, 1873
tibicen Herbst, 1791	*Cancer tibicen*	*Calcinus* Dana, 1851

6. In the case of six of the genera enumerated in paragraph 4 of present application, the name of the nominal species, which is the type-species of the genus concerned is not accepted by specialists as the oldest available name for the taxonomic species represented by the nominal species in question. These cases are :—

Name of the genus (1)	*Name of the nominal species which is the type-species of the genus specified in the first column* (2)	*Oldest available name for the species specified in the second column* (3)
Atelecyclus Leach, 1814	*Cancer* (*Hippa*) *septemdentatus* Montagu, 1813	*Cancer rotundatus* Olivi, 1792
Eriphia Latreille, 1817	*Cancer spinifrons* Herbst, 1785	*Cancer verrucosus* Forskål, 1775
Palicus Philippi, 1838	*Palicus granulatus* Philippi, 1838	*Cymopolia caronii* P. Roux, 1830
Pilumnopeus A. Milne Edwards, 1867	*Pilumnopeus crassimanus* A. Milne Edwards, 1867	*Ozius* (?) *serratifrons* Kinahan, 1858
Potamon Savigny, 1816	*Potamon fluviatile* Savigny, 1816	*Cancer potamios* Olivier, 1803–1804
Xaiva Macleay, 1838	*Xaiva pulchella* Macleay, 1838	*Portunus biguttatus* Risso, 1816

7. The concrete proposals which I now submit for consideration are that the Commission should :—

(1) use its plenary powers :

- (a) to validate the emendation *Dorhynchus* of the generic name originally published as *Dorynchus* by Thomson in 1873 ;
- (b) to validate the emendation *stirhynchus* of the specific name originally published in the combination *Axius stirynchus* by Leach in 1815 ;
- (c) to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy the following specific names :

(i) *diacantha* Latreille, 1825, as published in the combination *Portunus diacantha* ;

(ii) *tridens* Herbst, 1790, as published in the combination *Cancer tridens* ;

(d) to set aside all designations or selections of type-species for the genus *Callinectes* Stimpson, 1860, made prior to the proposed ruling ; and having done so

(e) to designate as the type-species of that genus the species *Callinectes sapidus* Rathbun, 1896 ;

(f) to direct that the family group name POTAMONIDAE Ortmann, 1896, be protected from its senior subjective synonyms THELPHUSIDAE Macleay, 1838, TRICHODACTYLINAE H. Milne Edwards, 1853, and PSEUDOTHELPHUSINAE Ortmann, 1893, in the manner specified in paragraph 3 (19) of the present application ;

(2) place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the forty-seven names enumerated in paragraph 4 of the present application with the particulars there specified ;

(3) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :

(a) the forty specific names specified in paragraph 5 of the present application ;

(b) the specific names of the six nominal species listed in Column (3) of paragraph 6 of the present application ;

(c) the name *fluviatilis* Herbst, 1785, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **1**(6) **:** 183, as published in the combination *Cancer fluviatilis* ;

(d) the name *sapidus* Rathbun, 1896, as published in the combination *Callinectes sapidus* (the name of the species designated under the plenary powers in (1)(e) above as the type-species of the genus *Callinectes* Stimpson, 1860) ;

(4) place the under-mentioned names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology :

(a) ATELECYCLIDAE Ortmann, 1893, *Zool. Jb. Syst.* **7 :** 27 (type-genus : *Atelecyclus* Leach, 1814) ;

(b) AXIIDAE Huxley, 1879, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1878 :** 785 (type-genus : *Axius* Leach, 1815) ;

(c) CALAPPIDAE (correction by White, 1847 (*List Crust. Brit. Mus.* : 44) of CALAPPIDEA) De Haan, 1833, *Fauna Japon. Crust.* (1) : ix (type-genus : *Calappa* Weber, 1795) ;

(d) ILIINAE Stimpson, 1870, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard* **2 :** 155 (type-genus : *Ilia* Leach, 1817) ;

(e) LATREILLIIDAE (correction by Stebbing, 1904 (*Mar. Invest. S. Afr.* **2 :** 23) of LATREILLIDEA) Stimpson, 1858, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1858 :** 226 (type-genus : *Latreillia* P. Roux, 1830) ;

(f) LEUCOSIIDAE (correction by Miers, 1886 (*Rep. Voy. Challenger Zool.* **17 :** 297) of LEUCOSIADAE) Samouelle, 1819, *Entomol. usef. Compend.* : 91 (type-genus : *Leucosia* Weber, 1795) ;

(g) OCYPODIDAE (correction by Macleay, 1838 (*Smith's Illustr. Zool. S.

Afr. (Invert.) : 63, 64) of OCYPODIA) Rafinesque, 1815, *Analyse de la Nature* : 96 (type-genus : *Ocypode* Weber, 1795) ;

(h) PALICIDAE Rathbun, 1898, *Bull. Lab. nat. Hist. State Univ. Iowa* **4** : 280 (type-genus : *Palicus* Philippi, 1838) ;

(i) PLAGUSIINAE (correction by Miers, 1878 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **1** : 147) of PLAGUSINAE) Dana, 1851, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **5** : 247, 252 (type-genus : *Plagusia* Latreille, 1804) ;

(j) POTAMONIDAE Ortmann, 1896, *Zool. Jb. Syst.* **9** : 445 (type-genus : *Potamon* Savigny, 1816) (a family-group name to be given preference under the plenary powers under (1)(f) above over the family-group names PSEUDOTHELPHUSINAE Ortmann, 1893, (type-genus : *Pseudothelphusa* De Saussure, 1857), THELPHUSIDAE Macleay, 1838, *Smith's Illustr. Zool. S. Afr.* (Invert.) : 63, 64 (type-genus : *Thelphusa* Latreille, 1819), and TRICHODACTYLINAE H. Milne Edwards, 1853 (type-genus : *Trichodactylus* Latreille, 1828), by any author who may consider the genera *Potamon* Savigny, *Pseudothelphusa* De Saussure, *Trichodactylus* Latreille, and/or *Thelphusa* Latreille as belonging to the same family-group taxon) ;

(k) PSEUDOTHELPHUSINAE Ortmann, 1893, *Zool. Jb. Syst.* **7** : 487 (type-genus : *Pseudothelphusa* De Saussure, 1857) (a family-group name to be rejected in favour of the name POTAMONIDAE Ortmann, 1896, by any author who may consider the genera *Potamon* Savigny and *Pseudothelphusa* De Saussure as belonging to the same family-group taxon) ;

(l) TRICHODACTYLINAE H. Milne Edwards, 1853, *Ann. Sci. nat. Zool.* (3) **20** : 163 (type-genus : *Trichodactylus* Latreille, 1828) (a family-group name to be rejected in favour of the name POTAMONIDAE Ortmann, 1896, by any author who may consider the genera *Potamon* Savigny and *Trichodactylus* Latreille as belonging to the same family-group taxon) ;

(5) place the under-mentioned generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :

(a) *Acanthonyx* Hampson, 1902, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* **2** : 318, 323 (a junior homonym of the name *Acanthonyx* Latreille, 1827, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(b) *Amathia* P. Roux, 1828, *Crust. Méditerr.* (1) : pl. 3 (a junior homonym of *Amathia* Lamouroux, 1812, *Nouv. Bull. Sci. Soc. philom. Paris* 3(63) : 184) ;

(c) *Axius* Mulsant, 1850, *Ann. Soc. Agric. Lyon* (2) **2** (Spec. Col. Securipalpes) : 1002 (a junior homonym of the name *Axius* Leach, 1815, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(d) *Brachynotus* Kirby, 1837, Richardson's *Fauna Bor. Amer.* **4** : 249 (a junior homonym of the name *Brachynotus* De Haan, 1833, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(e) *Calappa* Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 309, 345 (a junior homonym and objective synonym of *Calappa* Weber, 1795, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(f) *Charybdis* Cocco, 1832, *Effem. Sci. Lett. Sicil.* **2** : 204 (a nomen nudum) ;

(g) *Clibanarius* Gozis, 1882, *Mitt. Schweiz. entom. Ges.* **6** : 295 (a junior homonym of the name *Clibanarius* Dana, 1852, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(h) *Cymopolia* P. Roux, 1830, *Crust. Méditerr.* (5) : pl. 21 (a junior homonym of *Cymopolia* Lamouroux, 1816, *Hist. Polyp. corall. flex.* : 292) ;

(i) *Dorynchus* Thomson, 1873, *Depths of the Sea* : 174, 175 (an Invalid Original Spelling of *Dorhynchus* Thomson, 1873, as amended under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above) ;

(j) *Eriphia* Meigen, 1826, *Syst. Beschr. zweifl. Insekt.* **5** : 206 (a junior homonym of the name *Eriphia* Latreille, 1817, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(k) *Eriphia* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1850–1856, *Aussereurop. Schmett.* **1** : 16, 17 (a junior homonym of *Eriphia* Latreille, 1817, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(l) *Eriphia* Chambers, 1875, *Canad. Entomol.* **7** : 55 (a junior homonym of the name *Eriphia* Latreille, 1817, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(m) *Eriphis* Latreille, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* (ed. 2) **10** : 405 (an Invalid Original Spelling of *Eriphia* Latreille, 1817, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(n) *Eurynoma* Latreille, 1829, Cuvier's *Règne Anim.* (ed. 2) **4** : 57 (an erroneous spelling of *Eurynome* Leach, 1814, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(o) *Eurynome* Rafinesque, 1815, *Analyse de la Nature* : 99 (a nomen nudum) ;

(p) *Eurynome* Chambers, 1875, *Cincinnati Quart. Journ. Sci.* **2** : 304 (a junior homonym of *Eurynome* Leach, 1814, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(q) *Eurynone* De Haan, 1839, *Fauna Japon. Crust.* (4) : pl. G (an erroneous spelling of *Eurynome* Leach, 1814, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(r) *Goniosoma* A. Milne Edwards, 1860, *Ann. Sci. nat. Zool.* (4) **14** : 218, 224, 263 (a replacement name for, and thus a junior objective synonym of the name *Charybdis* De Haan, 1833, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(s) *Herbstia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1851, *Ann. Soc. Entomol. France* (2) **9** : 184 (a junior homonym of *Herbstia* H. Milne Edwards, 1834, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(t) *Ilia* Hartmann, 1881, *Cat. Gen. Partula* : 8 (a junior homonym of *Ilia* Leach, 1817, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(u) *Latreillia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, *Mém. Acad. Roy. Sci. Inst.*

France **2** : 104 (a junior homonym of *Latreillia* P. Roux, 1830, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(v) *Leucosia* Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 313, 349 (a junior homonym of *Leucosia* Weber, 1795, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(w) *Leucosia* Rambur, 1866, *Catal. syst. Lepidopt. Andalousie* (2) : 267 (a junior homonym of *Leucosia* Weber, 1795, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(x) *Leucosia* Dybowski, 1875, *Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Petersb.* (7) **22**(8) : 36 (a junior homonym of *Leucosia* Weber, 1795, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(y) *Leucosides* Rathbun, 1897, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington* **11** : 160 (type-species, by present selection : *Cancer craniolaris* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 626) (an objective junior synonym of *Leucosia* Weber, 1795, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(z) *Numida* Hope, 1851, *Catal. Crost. Ital.* : 14 (an erroneous spelling of the name *Munida* Leach, 1820, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(aa) *Ocypoda* Lamarck, 1801, *Syst. Anim. s. Vert.* : 149 (an erroneous spelling of *Ocypode* Weber, 1795, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(bb) *Ocypode* Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 312, 347 (a junior homonym and junior objective synonym of *Ocypode* Weber, 1795, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(cc) *Palicus* Stål, 1866, *Hemipt. Afric.* **4** : 120 (a junior homonym of *Palicus* Philippi, 1838, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(dd) *Philyra* De Haan, 1833, *Fauna Japon. Crust.* (1) : 5 (a junior homonym of *Philyra* Leach, 1817, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(ee) *Philyra* Laporte, 1836, *Rev. entomol.* **4**(2) : 53 (a junior homonym of *Philyra* Leach, 1817, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(ff) *Plagusia* Jarocki, 1822, *Zoologija* **4** : 295 (a junior homonym of *Plagusia* Latreille, 1804, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(gg) *Uca* Latreille, 1819, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* (ed. 2) **35** : 96 (a junior homonym of *Uca* Leach, 1814, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;

(6) place the under-mentioned names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology :

(a) *diacantha* Latreille, 1825, *Encycl. méthod. Hist. nat. Entomol.* **10** : 190, as published in the combination *Portunus diacantha* (a name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(c)(i) above) ;

(b) *globosus* Fabricius, 1787, *Mant. Ins.* **1** : 315, as published in the combination *Cancer globosus* (a junior objective synonym of the name *globus* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the combination *Cancer globus*, a name placed on the Official List in (3)(a) above) ;

(c) *globulosa* Bosc, 1801–1802, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **1** : 238, as published in the combination *Leucosia globulosa* (a junior objective synonym of the name *globus* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the combination *Cancer globus*, a name placed on the Official List in (3) (a) above) ;

(d) *heterochelos* Lamarck, 1801, *Syst. Anim. s. Vert.* : 150, as published in the combination *Ocypoda heterochelos* (a junior objective synonym of the name *major* Herbst, 1782, as published in the combination *Cancer vocans major*, a name placed on the Official List in (3)(a) above) ;

(e) *sexdentatus* Herbst, 1783, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **1**(2–5) : 153, as published in the combination *Cancer sexdentatus* (a junior objective synonym of the name *feriatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer feriatus*, a name placed on the Official List in (3)(a) above) ;

(f) *stirynchus* Leach, 1815, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* **11** : 343, as published in the combination *Axius stirynchus* (an Invalid Original Spelling of the name *stirhynchus*) ;

(g) *tridens* Herbst, 1790, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **1**(8) : 267, as published in the combination *Cancer tridens* (a name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(c)(ii) above) ;

(h) *tridens* Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 340, as published in the combination *Cancer tridens* (a junior homonym of *tridens* Herbst, 1790, as published in the combination *Cancer tridens*) ;

(i) *una* Leach, 1814, Brewster's *Edinb. Encycl.* **7**(2) : 430, as published in the combination *Uca una* (a junior objective synonym of the name *major* Herbst, 1782, as published in the combination *Cancer vocans major*, a name placed on the Official List in (3)(a) above) ;

(7) place the under-mentioned names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology :

(a) CALAPPIDEA De Haan, 1833 (type-genus : *Calappa* Weber, 1795) (an Invalid Original Spelling for CALAPPIDAE) ;

(b) CYMOPOLIIDAE Faxon, 1895, *Mem. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard* **18** : 38 (type-genus : *Cymopolia* P. Roux, 1830) (a family name based on an homonymous generic name, which is inserted in the Official Index under (5)(h) above) ;

(c) LATREILLIDEA Stimpson, 1858 (type-genus : *Latreillia* P. Roux, 1830) (an Invalid Original Spelling for LATREILLIIDAE) ;

(d) LEUCOSIADAE Samouelle, 1819 (type-genus : *Leucosia* Weber, 1795) (an Invalid Original Spelling for LEUCOSIIDAE) ;

(e) OCYPODIA Rafinesque, 1815 (type-genus : *Ocypode* Weber, 1795) (an Invalid Original Spelling for OCYPODIDAE) ;

(f) PLAGUSINAE Dana, 1851 (type-genus : *Plagusia* Latreille, 1804) (an Invalid Original Spelling for PLAGUSIINAE).

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *BIOMPHALARIA* PRESTON, 1910. Z.N.(S.) 1392

(see this volume, pages 39–41)

By P.-H. Fischer (*Paris*)

Cette proposition requiert une sérieuse attention, surtout si elle a pour implication la suppression du nom *Taphius* H. & A. Adams, 1855, dont *Biomphalaria* Preston, 1910, est simplement un synonyme d'aprés les recherches remarquables de W. Lobato Paraense et Newton Deslandes dont les conclusions n'ont pas été contestées à ma connaissance.

Le nom *Taphius* est parfaitement valide, plus ancien, et constamment employé ainsi que l'attestent tous les traités classiques et une quantité de publications.

Le nom *Biomphalaria* n'a été employé que pour un petit nombre d'espèces de Planorbes d'Afrique, parce que l'on a cru que ces espèces constituaient un groupe à part. Or, leur étude anatomique a démontré que ces espèces devaient être groupées dans le même genre que les Planorbes américaines connues comme *Taphius.*

Dans ces conditions, le nom *Biomphalaria* n'a plus de raison d'être ; sa définition morphologique elle même devient erronée et son usage dangereux. Les noms synonymes comme *Australorbis, Tropicorbis,* etc. doivent évidemment être rejetés pour les mêmes raisons que *Biomphalaria.*

Mais supprimer le nom *Taphius,* que tous les malacologistes connaissent, et que est d'un usage constant depuis plus d'un siècle, serait extrèmement regrettable.

Si l'ont veut, sans tenir compte de la priorité, choisir un nom supposé plus connu que *Taphius,* pourquoi n'a-t-on pas proposé *Australorbis* bien plutôt que *Biomphalaria* ? Les auteurs qui s'occupent de l'Afrique ont souvent employé *Biomphalaria* pour un petit nombre d'espèces africaines, mais ceux qui s'occupent de l'Amerique ont souvent employé *Australorbis* pour un nombre assez important d'espèces américaines, et ceci est bien à considérer. Ces deux noms ont été souvent employés l'un et l'autre, mais dès lors que leur double emploi avec *Taphius* est démontré, il n'y a aucune raison de faire entre *Australorbis* et *Biomphalaria* un choix difficile et arbitraire. Le choix de *Biomphalaria* serait d'autant plus étrange que la majorité des Planorbes de ce groupe n'a jamais été désignée sous ce nom, ce qui interdit d'invoquer en faveur de *Biomphalaria* le bénéfice de l'usage.

La solution la plus satisfaisante consiste à renoncer aussi bien à *Biomphalaria* qu'à *Australorbis,* au profit du nom le plus ancien, *Taphius.* C'est ce que je propose.

Je propose :

(1) L'invalidation de *Planorbina* Haldeman, 1842, défini per Haldeman comme ayant de nombreux tours de spire presqu'égaux, et par conséquent synonyme de *Anisus* Studer, 1820, comme l'a montré A. Zilch en 1959. Le nom *Planorbina* est devenu inutilisable lorsque Dall, 1905, lui a donné comme génotype *P. olivaceus* Spix, espèce dont les caractères s'opposent à la définition de *Planorbina* par Haldeman lui-même.

(2) Le maintien de la validité de *Taphius* H. & A. Adams, 1855, correctement défini, constamment utilisé sans aucune contestation et considéré comme valide dans tous les Traités classiques de Malacologie, y compris, en dernier lieu, dans les Traités de J. Thiele et de A. Zilch (respectivement 1931 et 1959).

(3) L'invalidation des noms tels que *Biomphalaria* Preston, 1910, etc., qui d'après les études anatomiques de W. L. Paraense et N. Deslandes, sont devenus synonymes de *Taphius* H. & A. Adams, 1855.

MÖRCH, 1852–53, *CATALOGUS CONCHYLIORUM*; PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO PLACE ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF WORKS, AND TO DESIGNATE A TYPE-SPECIES FOR *PSEUDAMUSSIUM* MÖRCH, 1853 (PELECYPODA). Z.N.(S.) 1501

By T. Soot-Ryen (*Oslo*)

The purpose of this application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to place O. A. L. Mörch : *Catalogus Conchyliorum quae reliquit D. Alphonso D'Aguirra & Gadea Comes de Yoldi*, pts. I and II, Hafniae, 1852, 1853, on the Official List of Works approved as available for Zoological Nomenclature, and to decide that the type-species of *Pseudamussium* Mörch, 1853 (pt. 2, p. 59) should be *Pecten septemradiatus* Müller, 1776 = *Pecten pseudamusium* Chemnitz, 1784, according to the view of Stewart, 1930 (p. 122).

2. The name *Pseudamussium* was first listed by Herrmannsen, 1847 (p. 340), with reference to Pseud-Amusium Klein, but without any species or other indication. This name is a nomen nudum. In 1853 Mörch (p. 59) used *Pseudamussium* Klein in a generic sense and listed two species : *glaber* Linnaeus, with variation *solaris* Born, and *septemradiatus* Müller with *P. danicus* Chemnitz, *P. pseudamussium* Chemnitz and *P. adspersus* Lamarck as synonyms. One of the two species, *glaber* Linnaeus or *septemradiatus* Müller must be the type of this nomenclatural unit. Kobelt, 1881 (p. 373) designated *P. glaber* Linnaeus as type-species, while Stewart, 1930 (p. 122) claims that *P. septemradiatus* Müller must be the type-species by absolute tautonymy as Mörch placed *pseudamussium* Chemnitz as a synonym. Chemnitz, 1784 (p. 298) used Klein's (1753) name Pseud-Amusium but actually described *septemradiatus* Müller.

3. H. & A. Adams, 1858 (p. 553) used *Pseudamussium* Klein, listing no less than 21 species under this heading, amongst them *glaber* Linnaeus, *septemradiatus* Müller, and *hybridus* Gmelin. Stoliczka, 1871 (p. 426) designated *P. exoticus* Chemnitz as type-species since it apparently is identical with *Ostrea hybrida* Gmelin, 1791.

4. North, 1951 (pp. 231–233) has discussed the nomenclatural problem of *Pseudamussium* Klein. He is of the opinion that Mörch's catalogue is not available for nomenclatural purposes, on the grounds that it is merely a sale catalogue and was probably not widely distributed. He discusses the type-designation by Kobelt and Stewart's view of absolute tautonymy. North dates *Pseudamussium* from H. & A. Adams but rejects the designation made by Stoliczka of *exoticus* Chemnitz as type, on the grounds that the specific name *exoticus* cannot date from Chemnitz. The designation by Dall, 1898 (p. 751) of *hybridus* Gmelin, 1791, is accepted by North as valid. Grau, 1959 (pp. 57–63) discussed the problemmainly in accordance with the view of North.

5. As will be understood from the foregoing paragraph the supraspecific name *Pseudamussium* has been used for two quite different groups of pectinids by various authors depending on the dating of the name from Mörch, 1853,

or H. & A. Adams, 1858. The essential question is therefore : is Mörch's Yoldi Catalogue available for nomenclatural purposes or not ?

6. The question of the validity of Mörch's catalogue is very important as many of his supraspecific names are and have been in common use for a century. A brief examination of the two volumes shows that he named 20 gastropod groups and used 5 of Klein's genera, further that he named 10 pelecypod groups and used 5 of Klein's genera. This gives together 40 supraspecific names, which are familiar to malacologists and in use today, beside those names which have fallen into synonymy. In the interests of stability of nomenclature I highly recommend that Mörch's catalogue may be made available for nomenclatural use by the exercise of the plenary powers.

7. When Mörch used the name *Pseudamussium* Klein, who in 1753 named a shell *Pseud-amusium*, a name later used by Chemnitz, 1784 (p. 298), he certainly knew that Chemnitz had used the name in another sense. The description and figures of Chemnitz represent the species described as *Pecten septemradiatus* by Müller, 1776, and Chemnitz's references to Lister, 1685, and Klein, 1753, were erroneous. Chemnitz himself corrected his error in 1795, when he described the shell mentioned by Lister and Klein as *Pecten exoticus*. Therefore there seems to be no doubt about the fact that the real species *pseudamusium* of Chemnitz, 1784, is *septemradiatus* Müller. Stewart's view that this species is the type by absolute tautonymy, however, is wrong because Chemnitz is not considered to be a binominal author and his specific names are therefore not available (Opinion 184).

8. Referring to what is stated above I ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :

(1) to use its plenary powers :
  (a) to validate the work of Mörch, 1853–1858, *Catalogus Conchyliorum quae reliquit D. Alphonso D'Aguirra & Gadea Comes de Yoldi*, Pts. I and II, Hafniae, 1852, 1853, in spite of the fact that this work was not published for the purposes of zoological nomenclature ;
  (b) to set aside all designations of type-species for the generic name *Pseudamussium* Mörch, 1853, made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate *Pecten septemradiatus* Müller, 1776, to be the type-species of that genus ;
(2) to place the generic name *Pseudamussium* Mörch, 1853 (gender : neuter), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, *Pecten septemradiatus* Müller, 1776, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;
(3) to place the specific name *septemradiatus* Müller, 1776 (p. 248), as published in the binomen *Pecten septemradiatus* (type-species of *Pseudamussium* Mörch, 1853) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 19, Part 5 (pp. 257–336) *10th September*, 1962

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the Bulletin:—

(1) Validation of *Ictonyx* Kaup, 1835, and *striatus* (*Bradypus*) Perry, 1810 (Mammalia). Z.N.(S.) 758.
(2) Designation of a neotype for *Rana fasciata* Burchell, 1824 (Amphibia). Z.N.(S.) 1253.
(3) Validation of *elegans* (*Arizona*) Kennicott, 1859 (Reptilia). Z.N.(S.) 1454.
(4) Designation of a type-species for *Eucypris* Vávra, 1891 (Crustacea, Ostracoda). Z.N.(S.) 1462.
(5) Validation of *rostrata* (*Aelia*) Boheman, 1852 (Insecta, Hemiptera). Z.N.(S.) 1490.
(6) Validation of *Tetrastichus* Haliday, 1844 (Insecta, Hymenoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1503.
(7) Designation of a type-species for *Dicellomus* Hall, 1871 (Brachiopoda). Z.N.(S.) 1504.
(8) Validation of *Ligulops* Hall, 1872 (Brachiopoda). Z.N.(S.) 1505.
(9) Designation of a type-species for *Orbiculoidea* d'Orbigny, 1847 (Brachiopoda). Z.N.(S.) 1506.
(10) Suppression of *piperita* (*Cypraea*) Gray, 1825 (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 1510.
(11) Validation of *Jovellania* Bayle, 1879 (Cephalopoda). Z.N.(S.) 1511.
(12) Suppression of three specific names of Spanish Palaeozoic Crinoidea. Z.N.(S.) 1513.
(13) Validation of *Vanikoro* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832 (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 1524.
(14) Validation of PHASMIDAE (Insecta, Orthoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1167.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England.
June 1962

W. E. CHINA,
Assistant Secretary,
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME *PUPA* RÖDING, 1798. Z.N.(S.) 581

By Robert Robertson (*Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*)

Henning Lemche's application (1961, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 372–373) for suppression of the generic name *Pupa* Röding, 1798, discusses an excellent example of the havoc created in malacological nomenclature by Opinion 96 of the International Commission, published in 1926. This Opinion, ruling that Röding's names in the *Museum Boltenianum* (1798) are nomenclatorially available, has done more to disrupt stability and universality of the scientific names of molluscs than any other action of the Commission. Those malacologists who have abided by this unfortunate ruling have been obliged to adopt a large number of Röding's generic and specific names. Over the last 35 years many of these names have come to replace other names widely used in the nineteenth century.

Lemche's application raises a matter of principle—whether, at this late date, attempts should be made to return to nineteenth century nomenclature one generic name at a time. Lemche has claimed " that the name *Pupa* has already been established for [a] genus of opisthobranchs in about one-third of the—fortunately restricted—literature on the group . . . " No distinction was made between the recent and the old literature (*i.e.*, published before 1926).

I have made a survey of the recently published literature on marine molluscs of the Indo-Pacific. The following malacologists have, disregarding or overlooking the ruling of the Commission in Opinion 96, used the name *Solidula* Fischer v. Waldheim, 1807, since 1926 :

Faustino (1928, Philippines)
Grant & Gale (1931, U.S.A.)
Thiele (1931, Germany)
Dautzenberg & Bouge (1933, France)
Hirase (1936, Japan)
Adam & Leloup (1938, Belgium)
Thorson (1940, Denmark)
Allan (1950, 1959, Australia)

The following malacologists have abided by the ruling of the Commission in Opinion 96, and since 1926 have used the name *Pupa* Röding, 1798 :

Kuroda (1928, 1941, etc., Japan)
Cotton & Godfrey (1932, Australia)
Iredale (1936, Australia)
Powell (1937, 1946, 1957, New Zealand)
Hatai (1941, Japan)
Winckworth (1945, Great Britain)
Kira (1945, 1955, Japan)
Edmondson (1946, Hawaii)
Habe (1950, 1958, etc., Japan)
Solem (1953, U.S.A.)
Dodge (1955, U.S.A.)
Itoigawa (1958, Japan)
Tinker (1958, Hawaii)
Zilch (1959, Germany)

Thus, only one malacologist (Allan) appears to have used the name *Solidula* since 1940, while twelve have used *Pupa*. All this new literature cannot fairly be claimed to be of " restricted " distribution.

Since 1926, eight malacologists have used *Solidula* and fourteen have used *Pupa*. Dautzenberg & Bouge, Hirase, and Adam & Leloup, who used *Solidula*, may have uncritically followed Thiele (1931, *Handb. syst. Weicht.* **1** : 379 ; *ibid.*, 1935, **2** : 1151) who overlooked Opinion 51 of the Commission ruling that the *Museum Calonnianum* (1797) is nomenclatorially unavailable. The name *Pupa* appears in this invalid work, and Thiele therefore considered *Pupa* Röding a junior homonym, and used *Solidula* instead. Zilch (1959, *Handb. Paläozool.*, Euthyneura, p. 9) was aware of Thiele's oversight and adopted the name *Pupa* Röding. Zilch's handbook no doubt will be widely followed.

Further search in the literature published since 1926 undoubtedly would reveal even more usage for *Pupa*, and but very little more for *Solidula*, especially after 1940.

The name *Solidula* was widely used in the nineteenth century and before 1926. However, the following used the name *Pupa* for the opisthobranch genus before 1926:

Suter (1913, New Zealand)
Pilsbury (1917, 1918, U.S.A.)
Mant (1923, U.S.A.)

As Lemche has shown, the name *Pupa* has been applied to two unrelated genera of pulmonate gastropods, as well as recently to the opisthobranch genus (*Pupa* Röding). Lemche alludes to the land snails known under the name *Pupa* Draparnaud, 1801. As long ago as 1918, Pilsbry (*Man. Conch.* Ser. 2, **24** : 262, 267 ; *ibid.*, 1920, **25** : 370) considered *Pupa* Draparnaud a junior homonym of *Pupa* Röding, and a synonym of *Abida* " Leach " [Turton], 1831. Draparnaud's genus originally included, in addition to *Abida*, species of *Pupilla*, *Clausilia*, and *Balea*. The European land snails known under the name *Pupa* in the nineteenth century are now grouped in *Abida* (Family " CHONDRINIDAE " [=Subfamily GASTROCOPTINAE]) and *Pupilla* Fleming, 1828 (Family PUPILLIDAE, Subfamily PUPILLINAE). (See Zilch, 1959, *Handb. Paläozool.*, Euthyneura, pp. 156, 165.)

Pupa Lamarck, 1801, has been invalidated by the Commission in Direction 72, and a senior synonym, *Cerion* Röding, 1798, has been validated in Opinion 119 (as well as in Opinion 96). The latter name pertains to a genus of West Indian land snails.

Lemche proposes suppression of *Pupa* Röding for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy. Lemche also proposes suppression of the Family name PUPIDAE Winckworth, 1945.

If the name *Pupa* Röding is suppressed, a student or non-taxonomist confronted with the names *Pupa* and PUPIDAE will face even more complications than he would at present. The names would no longer be correctly applied to gastropods of any kind. Recently published literature in which the name *Pupa* pertains to an opisthobranch genus would be as confusing as the old literature in which *Pupa* pertains to one of various genera of pulmonates. There seems little likelihood of confusion resulting from use of the name *Pupa* for a genus of Indo-Pacific marine opisthobranchs, even if the name has, in the past, been used for various land snails (primarily of Europe and the West Indies). Following Zilch (1959, *Handb. Paläozool.*, Euthyneura, pp. 5–9), *Pupa* Röding is classified in the Family ACTEONIDAE, Subfamily ACTEONINAE. Thus the Family name PUPIDAE Winckworth, 1945, need not be used.

In my opinion, suppression of the name *Pupa* Röding at this late date would only add to the confusion already existing. Further, I believe that the plenary powers should be used to suppress obscure but otherwise valid names *before* they become widely used, not *after*. Röding's names should never have been allowed to replace other names widely used in the nineteenth century but it is too late now to interfere. (Lemche, 1961, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 303, has expressed an identical opinion on a parallel case.) Accordingly, I would urge that the Commission take no action on the petition to suppress *Pupa* Röding. Stability and universality of nomenclature would seem better served by application of Opinion 96 and of Article 23, the Law of Priority.

By C. A. Fleming (*New Zealand Geological Survey, Lower Hutt*)

I wish to comment on Dr. H. Lemche's proposal that the generic name *Pupa* Röding be suppressed under the plenary powers. The name *Pupa* has been in regular use by New Zealand workers on Mollusca for 50 years and it would cause just as much confusion to suppress it as to validate it. I am therefore opposed to the proposal.

By D. F. McMichael (*The Australian Museum, Sydney, Australia*)

I wish to record my opposition to the proposal for the suppression of the generic name *Pupa* Röding, 1798, and of the family name PUPIDAE for the opisthobranch group which includes *Pupa* Röding.

The names in the *Museum Boltenianum* have now been known to be acceptable nomenclatorially since the year 1926, when Opinion 96 was published. During the intervening 36 years these names have, for the most part, gained wide acceptance among active malacologists and have appeared in numerous reference works, taxonomic studies and check-lists. *Pupa* Röding is clearly established as the name for an opisthobranch genus in the minds of the majority of recent workers and stability of nomenclature would not be aided by its suppression in favour of the abandoned name *Solidula*.

A more reasonable approach towards achieving stability would be for workers generally to adopt those Röding names which are valid (as they have been clearly analysed by Winckworth) and to refrain from using the junior synonyms of Lamarck and later workers, a course of action which has been widely adopted in Australia.

The case of the family name PUPIDAE is a little different, for the name has been used until recent years by a few workers for the land snail family, though not widely amongst workers on terrestrial molluscs. In fact, the name PUPIDAE is not listed by Baker* as apertaining to the PUPILLIDAE in the restricted sense, but as a synonym of CERIONIDAE. However, it cannot be denied that the vernacular term pupoid is still used by some workers for the small pupillid snails, and so some purpose might be served by not using PUPIDAE for the marine opisthobranch group. However, as an alternative name for the land snails, PUPILLIDAE, and the vernacular " pupillid " have gained general acceptance among terrestrial malacologists, and since PUPIDAE has appeared in a number of publications referring to the Opisthobranch family, it would seem that matters might be resolved in the simplest manner by confirming the names PUPILLIDAE for the land snails, PUPIDAE for the opisthobranchs and letting the old, invalid usages disappear with the passage of time.

By Myra Keen (*Stanford University, California, U.S.A.*)

The proposal that *Pupa* Röding, 1798, be suppressed seems to me not to be in the interests of stability. It is true that the name has been used in two or more widely different senses, but suppression will not erase this fact. No problem is involved other than the matter of inconvenience generated by the Commission's acceptance of the Röding work in Opinion 96, published in 1926. Since that date, workers have more and more consistently adopted the Röding generic names. To suppress them piece-meal at this time only adds to confusion. I therefore would urge that this proposal be rejected.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *BIOMPHALARIA* PRESTON, 1910. Z.N.(S.) 1392

(see this volume, pages 39–41)

By R. Hubendick (*Naturhistoriska Museet, Götenborg, Sweden*)

Referring to Dr. C. A. Wright's application to the Commission to place *Biomphalaria* on the Official List of Generic Names and to suppress certain synonyms I wish to give the following comment.

I have for many years been working with Planorbidae both as a taxonomist and as an expert on problems concerning Bilharzia control. In both connections I have felt the urgent need of getting rid of the nomenclatural confusion of the genus under consideration. As this genus has a considerable practical importance and has to be dealt with not only by zoologists but also by public health workers, etc., the best solution would be the one suggested by Dr. Wright.

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* 1956, Nautilus, 69, pp. 128–139.

By B. G. Peters (*Imperial College of Science and Technology, Field Station, Ascot, Berks.*)

I wish to support the four requests, (1) to (4) listed on page 41 of Dr. Wright's paper. I do so, not as having special knowledge of the systematics of gastropods but as a parasitologist whose tasks are made more difficult by the present confusion in the nomenclature of these vectors of *Schistosoma mansoni*.

By E. Binder (*Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland*)

J'approuve entièrement la proposition de Dr. C. A. Wright d'adopter officiellement le nom *Biomphalaria* Preston et de supprimer les synonymes antérieurs, pour les raisons exposées par l'auteur.

Qu'il me soit permis de remarquer que cette manoeuvre n'aurait pas été nécessaire si les taxonomistes ne s'étaient pas excessivement hâtés d'imposer aux non-spécialistes des noms de genres dont ils ignoraient encore eux-mêmes le contenu exact. Il n'y avait pas grand inconvénient à laisser employer encore, provisoirement, le nom *Planorbis* au sens large. La raison d'être de la forme binominale est bien de fournir un élément de classification utilisable. Le terme *Planorbis* avait sans doute l'inconvénient, du point de vue des spécialistes, d'être un peu vague, mais il est moins grave et moins contraire à la logique d'employer un terme imprécis qu'un terme qui a des chances d'être faux.

By H. J. O'D. Burke-Gaffney (*Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases, London*)

I am neither a malacologist nor an expert taxonomist, but I have a special interest in the clarity of nomenclature of snail hosts of schistosomes in view of my responsibility for publication of the *Tropical Diseases Bulletin*.

I believe Mr. Wright's proposals add considerably to that clarity and thereby reduce much existing confusion for readers of papers on this subject : and because of their retention, also, of some present well-known names, I consider that the proposals will be particularly welcome to those without specialized taxonomic knowledge who are, nevertheless, constantly concerned in referring to the molluscan hosts concerned.

From the standpoint of an editor of scientific publications I therefore support Mr. Wright's application.

By V. de V. Clark (*Research Laboratory, Causeway, Salisbury, Rhodesia & Nyasaland*)

We have studied Dr. Wright's proposals to the Commission to suppress the generic names *Planorbina*, *Taphius* and *Armigerus* in favour of the genus *Biomphalaria* Preston, 1910. He is not alone in his opinions, and he is certainly correct in his statements that the name *Biomphalaria* is universally known and used by workers on the African continent, and a change in this well established name would lead to considerable confusion among all but malacologists.

We have had little experience with the South American forms referred to by Dr. Wright but we are prepared to accept his opinion based on his widespread knowledge, especially when it is backed by Drs. Barbosa, Hubendick and Abdel-Malek (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (13) 4 : 371–375, 1961).

The adoption of his principles will lead to the standardisation of nomenclature in this group which has enough confusing taxonomic features without additional difficulties due to names.

OPINION 636

ENCRINUS LAMARCK, 1801 (CRINOIDEA); VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS IN ITS ACCUSTOMED SENSE

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) the following generic names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy:

(i) *Encrinus* Andreae, 1763; (ii) *Encrinus* Andreae, 1776;
(iii) *Encrinus* Blumenbach, 1779; (iv) *Encrinus* Blumenbach, 1788;
(v) all other uses of the generic name *Encrinus* prior to that by Lamarck, 1801;

(b) all designations of type-species for the genus *Encrinus* Lamarck, 1801, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Encrinus liliiformis* Lamarck, 1801 is hereby designated to be type of that genus.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Encrinus* Lamarck, 1801 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, *Encrinus liliiformis* Lamarck, 1801 (Class Crinoidea) (Name No. 1483);

(b) *Cenocrinus* Thomson, 1864 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Isis asteria* Linnaeus, 1767 (Class Crinoidea) (Name No. 1484);

(c) *Umbellularia* Lamarck, 1801 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Isis encrinus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Anthozoa) (Name No. 1485);

(d) *Boltenia* Savigny, 1816 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation by Huntsman, 1912, *Vorticella ovifera* Linnaeus, 1767 (Class Ascidiacea) (Name No. 1486).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *liliiformis* Lamarck, 1801, as published in the binomen *Encrinus liliiformis* (type-species of *Encrinus* Lamarck, 1801) (Name No. 1820);

(b) *asteria* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Isis asteria* (type-species of *Cenocrinus* Thomson, 1864) (Name No. 1821);

(c) *encrinus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Isis encrinus* (type-species of *Umbellularia* Lamarck, 1801) (Name No. 1822);

(d) *ovifera* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Vorticella ovifera* (type-species of *Boltenia* Savigny, 1816) (Name No. 1823).

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Encrinus* Schultze, 1760 (unavailable because published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1562);

(b) *Encrinus* Andreae, 1763 (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a)(i) above) (Name No. 1563);

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 19, Part 5. September, 1962.

(c) *Encrinus* Andreae, 1776 (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a)(ii) above) (Name No. 1564);

(d) *Encrinus* Blumenbach, 1779 (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a)(iii) above) (Name No. 1565);

(e) *Encrinus* Blumenbach, 1788 (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a)(iv) above) (Name No. 1566);

(f) *Encrinus*, all other uses of, prior to Lamarck, 1801 (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a)(v) above) (Name No. 1567).

(4) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *groenlandica* Lamarck, 1801, as published in the binomen *Umbellularia groenlandica* (a junior objective synonym of *Isis encrinus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 701);

(b) *caputmedusae* Lamarck, 1801, as published in the combination *Encrinus caputmedusae* (a junior objective synonym of *Isis asteria* Linnaeus, 1767) (Name No. 702);

(c) *fusiformis* Savigny, 1816, as published in the binomen *Boltenia fusiformis* (a junior objective synonym of *Vorticella bolteni* Linnaeus, 1771) (Name No. 703).

(6) The following work is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature with the Title Number 64:

Schultze (C. F.), 1760, *Betrachtung der Versteinerten Seesterne und Ihrer Theile* (a work in which the author did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature).

(7) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) UMBELLULARIIDAE (correction of UMBELLULAE) Lindahl, 1874 (type-genus *Umbellularia* Lamarck, 1801) (Name No. 327);

(b) ENCRINIDAE (correction of ENCRINIENS) Dujardin & Hupé, 1862 (type-genus *Encrinus* Lamarck, 1801) (Name No. 328).

(8) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) UMBELLULAE Lindahl, 1874 (an incorrect original spelling for UMBELLULARIIDAE) (Name No. 356);

(b) UMBELLULEAE Kölliker, 1875 (an incorrect spelling for UMBELLULARIIDAE) (Name No. 357);

(c) ENCRINIENS Dujardin & Hupé, 1862 (an incorrect original spelling for ENCRINIDAE) (Name No. 358).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 434)

The present case was brought to the attention of the Office of the Commission by the late Dr. Th. Mortensen in 1932, when he made an application for the validation of *Encrinus* Schultze, 1760, with designation of *Encrinus liliiformis* Lamarck, 1801, as type-species. Dr. Mortensen's proposals had the support of a large number of specialists in Crinoidea. Since Dr. Mortensen was not himself a specialist in Crinoids the Secretary of the Commission undertook to find a specialist in the group who would submit the case to the Commission. In spite, however, of a published request for information (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **7** : 216–217) no such specialist was found. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was published several times without eliciting any objection.

A report on the status of *Encrinus* was finally prepared in the Commission's Office by Miss Margaret Spillane, and was published on 5 December 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 65–68. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56). No objection was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 2 October 1961, the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)26 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 67–68. At the close of the Voting Period on 2 January 1962, the state of the Voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order : Evans, Holthuis, Hemming, Munroe, Vokes, Mayr, Hering, Obruchev, Riley, Jaczewski, Uchida, Lemche, Brinck, Bradley, Alvarado, do Amaral, Tortonese, Mertens, Miller, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Poll.

Negative Votes—one (1) : Key.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2) : Boschma, Prantl.

Commissioner Stoll returned a late affirmative vote.

On 1 December 1961 the following note was sent to Commissioners together with a Voting Paper (O.M.)(61)3 :

" The Report on the generic name *Encrinus* was published in Bulletin **18** : 65–68, and on 2 October Commissioners were asked to vote on the proposals there presented on Voting Paper (61)26. In returning their votes both Dr. Holthuis and Dr. Key have suggested that it would be wise to suppress ' all uses of the generic name *Encrinus* prior to that by Lamarck, 1801 '. The Secretary agrees that this would be an additional safeguard to the continued use of *Encrinus* in its accustomed sense. Commissioners are now asked to express their opinion on this course on the accompanying One-Month Voting Paper."

At the close of the prescribed Voting Period on 1 January 1962 the state of the Voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—seventeen (17), received in the following order : Evans, Holthuis, Hering, Riley, Uchida, Tortonese, Mayr, Vokes, Jaczewski, Obruchev, Brinck, Alvarado, Mertens, Miller, Bonnet, Kühnelt, Poll.

Negative Votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—three (3) : Boschma, Hemming, Prantl.

Commissioners Lemche, Munroe, Stoll, Key and do Amaral returned late affirmative votes.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

asteria, Isis, Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 1288

Boltenia Savigny, 1816, *Mém. Anim. s. Vertèbr.* (2) : 87

caputmedusae, Encrinus, Lamarck, 1801, *Syst. Anim. s. Vertèbr.* : 379

Cenocrinus Thomson, 1864, *The Intellectual Observer* **6** : 2

ENCRINIDAE Dujardin & Hupé, 1862, *Hist. nat. Zoophytes*, Echinodermes : 161

ENCRINIENS Dujardin & Hupé, 1862, an incorrect original spelling for ENCRINIDAE q.v.

Encrinus Andreae, 1763, *Briefe aus der Schweiz* (Hannoverisches Magazin)

Encrinus Andreae, 1776, ibid. (separate)

Encrinus Blumenbach, 1779, *Handb. Naturgesch.* (ed. 1) : 435

Encrinus Blumenbach, 1788, *Handb. Naturgesch.* (ed. 3) : 503

Encrinus Lamarck, 1801, *Syst. Anim. s. Vertèbr.* : 379

Encrinus Schultze, 1760, *Betrachtung der Versteinerten Seesterne und Ihrer Theile* : 21

encrinus, Isis, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 800

fusiformis, Boltenia, Savigny, 1816, *Mém. Anim. s. Vertèbr.* (2) : 87

groenlandica, Umbellularia, Lamarck, 1801, *Syst. Anim. s. Vertèbr.* : 380

liliiformis, Encrinus, Lamarck, 1801, *Syst. Anim. s. Vertèbr.* : 379

ovifera, Vorticella, Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 1319

UMBELLULAE Lindahl, 1874, an incorrect original spelling for UMBELLULARIIDAE q.v.

Umbellularia Lamarck, 1801, *Syst. Anim. s. Vertèbr.* : 380

UMBELLULARIIDAE Lindahl, 1874, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4)**13** : 258

UMBELLULEAE Kölliker, 1875, *Fetschr. Phys.-Med. Ges. Würzburg* : 10

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a genus concerned in the present Ruling :

For *Boltenia* Savigny, 1816 : Huntsman, 1912, *Trans. canad. Inst.* **9** : 133

CERTIFICATE

WE certify that the votes cast on Voting Papers (61)26 and (O.M.)(61)3 were cast as set out above, that the proposals set out in those Voting Papers have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 636.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
25 *January* 1962

OPINION 637

ANOLIS NANNODES COPE, 1864 (REPTILIA) ; RULING ON LECTOTYPE

RULING.—The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *nannodes* Cope, 1864, as published in the binomen *Anolis nannodes*, as defined by the lectotype designated by Smith & Follett, 1960, Brit. Mus. nat. Hist. No. 1946.8.5.66 (Name No. 1824) ;
(b) *intermedius* Peters, 1863, as published in the binomen *Anolis intermedius* (Name No. 1825) ;
(c) *laeviventris* Wiegmann, 1834, as published in the binomen *Anolis laeviventris* (Name No. 1826).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (ZN(S.) 1189)

A request for a Ruling on whether a lectotype had been validly selected for the nominal species *Anolis nannodes* Cope was submitted to the Office of the Commission by Professor Hobart M. Smith and Dr. W. I. Follett in December 1956. A revised manuscript was sent to the printer on 28 March 1960 and was published on 5 December 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 75–78. No objection was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 2 October 1961 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)28 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 78. At the close of the prescribed Voting Period on 2 January 1962 the state of the voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order : Evans, Holthuis, Hemming, Munroe, Vokes, Mayr, Hering, Obruchev, Riley, Uchida, Lemche, Brinck, Bradley, Alvarado, do Amaral, Key, Tortonese, Jaczewski, Mertens, Miller, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Poll.

Negative Votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—two (2) : Boschma, Prantl.

Commissioner Stoll returned a late affirmative vote.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on the Official List by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

intermedius, *Anolis*, Peters, 1863, *Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* : 143
laeviventris, *Anolis*, Wiegmann, 1834, *Herpetologia Mexicana* : 47
nannodes, *Anolis*, Cope, 1864, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **16** : 173

The following is the original reference for the designation of a lectotype for a species concerned in the present Ruling :

For *Anolis nannodes* Cope, 1864 : Hobart M. Smith & W. I. Follett, 1960, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 78

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)28 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 637.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
25 *January* 1962

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *AMMONITES LAEVIGATUS* J. DE C. SOWERBY, 1827, IN TWO DISTINCT SENSES. Z.N.(S.) 1203

(see present volume, pages 35–38)

By R. V. Melville (*British Embassy, Paris*)

I write in support of the application by Dr. D. T. Donovan and Mr. C. W. Wright. No possible service could be done to the stability of nomenclature or to the convenience of palaeontologists by reviving the binomen *Ammonites laevigata* Lamarck, 1822, or by attempting to give this name an objective meaning. On the other hand, both the species designated as *Ammonites laevigatus* by J. de C. Sowerby are well known, and in each case the specific name *laevigatus* has been used far more commonly than any other name. Apart from the fact that both species have smooth shells, there is no close resemblance between them, for the Gault *Beudanticeras* is more compressed and attains a much larger size than the Liassic *Cymbites*.

In spite of the work of many revisers, there probably exist numerous similar instances of primary homonymy between specific names in *Ammonites*, especially if Quenstedt's trinominal names are taken into account. The present case is typical of many of these in that the strict application of the Law of Homonymy would upset stability and result in unnecessary name-changing.

By R. Casey (*Geological Survey and Museum, London*)

I write in support of the proposals of Dr. D. T. Donovan and Mr. C. W. Wright, which are in the best interests of a stable nomenclature. This case is discussed in my *Monograph of the Ammonoidea of the Lower Greensand*, Part III (1961), pp. 157–160, published by the Palaeontographical Society.

OPINION 638

LEPIDOGASTER COUCHII KENT, 1883 (PISCES); SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *couchii* Kent, 1883, as published in the binomen *Lepidogaster* [sic] *couchii*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Apletodon* Briggs, 1955 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Lepadogaster microcephalus* Brook, 1889, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1487.

(3) The specific name *microcephalus* Brook, 1889, as published in the binomen *Lepadogaster microcephalus* (type-species of *Apletodon* Briggs, 1955) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1827.

(4) The generic name *Lepidogaster* Kent, 1883 (an incorrect spelling for *Lepadogaster* Gouan, 1770) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1568.

(5) The specific name *couchii* Kent, 1883, as published in the binomen *Lepidogaster* [sic] *couchii* (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 704.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1330)

The present case was submitted to the Office of the Commission in March 1958. It was sent to the printer on 27 June 1960 and was published on 5 December 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 79–80. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56). No objection was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 2 October 1961 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)29 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 80. At the close of the prescribed Voting Period on 2 January 1962 the state of the voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty (20), received in the following order : Evans, Holthuis, Hemming, Munroe, Vokes, Mayr, Hering, Obruchev, Riley, Uchida, Brinck, Alvarado, do Amaral, Key, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Mertens, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Poll.

Negative Votes—three (3) : Lemche, Bradley, Miller.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2) : Boschma, Prantl.

Commissioner Stoll returned a late affirmative vote.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. H. Lemche (6.xi.61): The species in question does not appear to have any really well established name. The reasons given by the applicant for rejecting "*couchii*" are merely inadequacies in the description—which have never been considered decisive in nomenclature.

Prof. J. Chester Bradley (10.xi.61): I see no warrant here for use of the plenary powers. No confusion exists. No-one questions the identity of *couchii*; Kent made an honest attempt to differentiate it; his description was no worse than many that are accepted; Brook thought that in *microcephalus* he was creating a synonym. A neotype for *couchii* is all that is needed to give it firm foundation.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Apletodon Briggs, 1955, *Stanford Ichth. Bull.* **6** : 22, 25

couchii, Lepidogaster, Kent, 1883, *Handb. Marine Freshw. Fishes Brit. Is.*: 55–56

Lepidogaster Kent, 1883, *Handb. Marine Freshw. Fishes Brit. Is.*: 55–56

microcephalus, Lepadogaster, Brook, 1889, *Proc. roy. phys. Soc. Edinburgh* **10** : 166, pl. 7, figs. 1–4

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)29 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 638.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
26 *January* 1962

OPINION 639

WOEHRMANNIA BOEHM, 1895 (GASTROPODA); DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Woehrmannia* Boehm, 1895, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Woehrmannia boehmi* Kittl, 1899, is hereby designated to be the type of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Woehrmannia* Boehm, 1895 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Woehrmannia boehmi* Kittl, 1899, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1488.

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *boehmi* Kittl, 1899, as published in the binomen *Woehrmannia boehmi* (type-species of *Woehrmannia* Boehm, 1895) (Name No. 1828);

(b) *cirridioides* Kittl, 1894, as published in the binomen *Euomphalus cirridioides* (Name No. 1829).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1346)

The present case was submitted to the Office of the Commission in April 1958 by Dr. L. R. Cox. This application was sent to the printer on 28 March 1960 and was published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 81–82 on 5 December 1960. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to three palaeontological serials. No objection was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 2 October 1961 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)30 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 81–82. At the close of the prescribed Voting Period on 2 January 1962 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: Evans, Holthuis, Hemming, Munroe, Vokes, Mayr, Hering, Obruchev, Riley, Uchida, Jaczewski, Lemche, Brinck, Bradley, Alvarado, do Amaral, Key, Tortonese, Mertens, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Poll.

Negative Votes—one (1): Miller.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Boschma, Prantl.

Commissioner Stoll returned a late affirmative vote.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

boehmi, *Woehrmannia*, Kittl, 1899, *Ann. naturhist. Hofmus. Wien* **14** : 19

cirridioides, *Euomphalus*, Kittl, 1894, *Jb. geol. Reichsanst.* **44** : 117, pl. 1, fig. 22
Woehrmannia Boehm, 1895, *Palaeontographica* **42** : 227

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)30 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 639.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
29 *January* 1962

OPINION 640

EUCERAPHIS WALKER, 1870 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA); DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Euceraphis* Walker, 1870, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Aphis punctipennis* Zetterstedt, 1828, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Euceraphis* Walker, 1870 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Aphis punctipennis* Zetterstedt, 1828, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1489.

(3) The specific name *punctipennis* Zetterstedt, 1828, as published in the binomen *Aphis punctipennis* (type-species of *Euceraphis* Walker, 1870) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1830.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1363)

A preliminary draft of the present case was jointly presented by Dr. D. Hille Ris Lambers and Mr. H. L. G. Stroyan in May 1955. Having been slightly amended the application was sent to the printer on 28 March 1960 and was published on 5 December 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 83–84. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to seven entomological serials. Letters of support for the proposal were received from Dr. F. Ossiannilsson and Dr. Clyde F. Smith (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 194).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 2 October 1961 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)31 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 84. At the close of the prescribed Voting Period on 2 January 1962 the state of the voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order : Evans, Holthuis, Hemming, Munroe, Vokes, Mayr, Hering, Obruchev, Riley, Uchida, Lemche, Brinck, Bradley, Alvarado, do Amaral, Key, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Mertens, Miller, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Poll.

Negative Votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—two (2) : Boschma, Prantl.

Commissioner Stoll returned a late affirmative vote.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

Euceraphis Walker, 1870, *Zoologist* (2) **5** : 2001
punctipennis, *Aphis*, Zetterstedt, 1828, *Ins. Lapp.* (1) : 559

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)31 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 640.

N. D. RILEY	W. E. CHINA
Secretary	*Assistant Secretary*

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
29 *January* 1962

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSAL CONCERNING THE FAMILY NAME BASED ON *APHIS*. Z.N.(S.) 881

(see vol. 18, pages 177–180 and vol. 19, pages 195–198)

By D. Hille Ris Lambers (*Bennekom, The Netherlands*)

It appears that competent authorities agree that the word " aphis " is not known in classical Greek or Latin and that there is disagreement whether the genitive " aphios " in late mediaeval dictionaries is an error or not.

Linnaeus, the first author to use the generic name *Aphis*, used "Aphides " repeatedly as a plural. From the point of nomenclature any combination of letters can, with some exceptions that are not relevant, be used as a generic name. I move that the generic name *Aphis* L., 1758, be considered an arbitrary combination of letters, and that the stem "Aphid-", introduced by Linnaeus, the inventor of the generic name *Aphis*, be accepted. This automatically leads to the family name APHIDIDAE.

I further recommend that, whenever there is a difference of opinion on the choice of stem for the formation of family names, the International Commission should let itself by guided primarily by such indication of a stem as the author who introduced the relevant generic name gave, even if this should be in conflict with classical Latin and Greek. Only in those cases where no indication of a stem by the author of the relevant generic name is available should other arguments be taken into consideration.

By James B. Kring (*The Connecticut Agricultural Experimental Station, New Haven, Connecticut*)

While I realize the due date for comment on this case is past, I should still like to comment in favour of the family name Aphidae for this group of insects. It is the only logical application of the rules, where *Aphis* is used as the base of the family name. I recommend that name APHIDAE be placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names and that the name APHIDIDAE be rejected.

By Esmat A. Elkady (*Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt*)

I would like to inform you that I agree and support Dr. Russell's views supporting the opinion of replacing the family name of Aphids, APHIDIDAE by APHIDAE.

OPINION 641

ADDITION OF CERTAIN GENERIC AND SPECIFIC NAMES IN THE FAMILY PHASMATIDAE* (INSECTA, PHASMATODEA) TO THE OFFICIAL LISTS AND INDEXES

RULING.—(1) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *Podacanthus* Gray, 1833 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Podacanthus typhon* Gray, 1833 (Name No. 1490) ;
(b) *Didymuria* Kirby, 1904 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Phasma violescens* Leach, 1814 (Name No. 1491) ;
(c) *Ctenomorpha* Gray, 1833 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Kirby, 1904, *Ctenomorpha marginipennis* Gray, 1833 (Name No. 1492) ;
(d) *Acrophylla* Gray, 1835 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Karny, 1923, *Phasma titan* Macleay, 1826 (Name No. 1493) ;
(e) *Ctenomorphodes* Karny, 1923 (gender : masculine), type-species, by original designation, *Phasma* (*Diura*) *briareus* Gray, 1834 (Name No. 1494) ;
(f) *Phasma* Lichtenstein, 1796 (gender : neuter), type-species, by designation by Kirby, 1904, *Phasma empusa* Lichtenstein, 1796 (Name No. 1495).

(2) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *typhon* Gray, 1833, as published in the binomen *Podacanthus typhon*, and as defined by the lectotype designated by Key, 1960 (type-species of *Podacanthus* Gray, 1833) (Name No. 1831) ;
(b) *wilkinsoni* Macleay (W. J.), 1881, as published in the binomen *Podacanthus wilkinsoni*, and as defined by the lectotype designated by Key, 1960 (Name No. 1832) ;
(c) *violescens* Leach, 1814, as published in the binomen *Phasma violescens* (type-species of *Didymuria* Kirby, 1904) (Name No. 1833) ;
(d) *chronus* Gray, 1833, as published in the binomen *Diura chronus*, and as defined by the lectotype designated by Key, 1960 (Name No. 1834) ;
(e) *titan* Macleay (W. S.), 1826, as published in the binomen *Phasma titan* (type-species of *Acrophylla* Gray, 1835) (Name No. 1835) ;
(f) *briareus* Gray, 1834, as published in the binomen *Phasma* (*Diura*) *briareus* (type-species of *Ctenomorphodes* Karny, 1923) (Name No. 1836) ;
(g) *tessulata* Gray, 1835, as published in the binomen *Ctenomorpha tessulata* (Name No. 1837) ;
(h) *empusa* Lichtenstein, 1796, as published in the binomen *Phasma empusa* (type-species of *Phasma* Lichtenstein, 1796) (Name No. 1838).

(3) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

Bull. zool. Nomencl.; Vol. 19, Part 5. September, 1962.

*See page 294 of this volume.

(a) *Podocanthus* Macleay, 1881 (an incorrect spelling for *Podacanthus* Gray, 1833) (Name No. 1569);

(b) *Diura* Gray, 1833 (a junior homonym of *Diura* Billberg, 1820) (Name No. 1570).

(4) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *violascens*, Gray, 1833, as published in the binomen *Diura violascens* (and later usages in combination with *Acrophylla* Gray, *Cyphocrania* Burmeister, *Didymuria* Kirby, etc.) (an incorrect spelling for *Phasma violescens* Leach, 1814) (Name No. 705);

(b) *tessellata* Westwood, 1859, as published in the binomen *Acrophylla tessellata* (and later uses in combination with *Acrophylla* Gray and *Ctenomorpha* Gray) (an incorrect spelling for *Ctenomorpha tessulata* Gray, 1835) (Name No. 706).

(5) The family-group name PODACANTHINAE Günther, 1953 (type-genus *Podacanthus* Gray, 1833) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name No. 329.

(6) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) DIURAE Redtenbacher, 1908 (type-genus *Diura* Gray, 1833) (invalid because the name of its type-genus is a junior homonym) (Name No. 359);

(b) ACROPHYLLINI Redtenbacher, 1908 (type-genus *Acrophylla* Gray, 1835) (Ruled to be invalid because its type-genus was misidentified) (Name No. 360).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1167)

The present case was first submitted by Dr. K. H. L. Key in September 1956. After some revision the manuscript was sent to the printer on 27 February 1959 and was published on 8 April 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 235–240. Dr. Key's proposals were supported by Dr. H. F. Lower, Dr. L. P. Clark and Dr. D. R. Ragge (*Bull. zool. Nomencl* **18** : 78) and by Dr. P. Hadlington (Forestry Commission of N.S.W., Sydney, Australia). An objection to the form of the family-group name PHASMATIDAE, proposed for the Official List, was received from Prof. Ernst Mayr. A full account of the correspondence relating to this matter is given in the following Report to the Commission which was distributed with Voting Paper (61)32 :—

" On 9.v.60 the Secretary of the Commission received a letter from Commissioner Ernst Mayr, containing the following comment on one of Dr. Key's proposals:

' I notice that in application Z.N.(S) 1167 Dr. Key proposes to replace the grammatically incorrect generic name Phasmidae by the correct spelling Phasmatidae. I wonder whether in this case it would not be better if the Commission would sanction a grammatically incorrectly formed family name. A search through the zoological literature made by me shows that the name

Phasmidae is almost universally used. Dr. Key mentions that the alternate spelling is also used but I have not been able to find it in any zoological text consulted by me. I seem to recall that the Commission has sanctioned similarly incorrect family names once or twice in the past for the sake of stability. It would seem to me that it is desirable if the Latin Phasmidae would correspond to the English Phasmids. This is a word that is of interest to far more zoologists than to merely a small group of specialists.'

" On being informed of Prof. Mayr's objection Dr. Key wrote to the Secretary on 21.vii.60 as follows :

' Professor Mayr states that he is unable to find the spelling " Phasmatidae " in any zoological text that he has consulted.

' It is true that " Phasmidae " is the form used in the great majority of both general zoological and entomological reference works, and that it preponderates even in the usage of specialists in the group. Among more than a dozen reference works that I have consulted since learning of this development, I have found " Phasmatidae " used in only two, namely Tillyard's " Insects of Australia and New Zealand " (1926) and Brues, Mellander and Carpenter's " Classification of Insects " (1954). Both of these are, of course, very well known entomological texts.

' In the specialist literature, " Phasmidae " is used in the only modern reclassification of the order, namely that of Günther (" Uber die taxonomische Gliederung und die geographische Verbreitung der Insektenordnung der Phasmatodea ", *Beitr. Ent.* **3** : 541–63 (1953)), in spite of his adoption of " Phasmatodea " for the order. On the other hand, " Phasmatidae " is used by Rehn (e.g. *Trans. Amer. ent. Soc.* **79** : 1–11 (1953) ; *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **99** : 1–19 (1947)), who, interestingly, keeps to the form " phasmid " for the vernacular term. More recently, it has been used by Key (*Aust. J. Zool.* **5** : 247–84 (1957)) in a paper dealing with some of the Australian species discussed in my application, and by other Australian authors in a few later contributions on the biology and ecology of these species. As pointed out in my application, it was used as early as 1881 by Macleay.

' The important thing in this case is to get a definite decision, and I do not want to press for " Phasmatidae " if it appears that the usage of " Phasmidae " has been not only preponderant in the general literature, but also so extensive that it would be confusing to endorse the spelling that is correct under the Code. However, I think it only fair to point out that what is now regarded as the order Phasmatodea (or Phasmida, or Phasmatoptera) is not one on which a great deal of literature exists. It contains very few species of economic importance, although it has long attracted attention because of the size and extraordinary procryptic adaptations of most of its members. A large part of the literature on the order has been devoted to the single species *Carausius* (or *Dixippus*) *morosus* Brunn. and Redt., which is a popular laboratory animal. The name of the family or order is mentioned in comparatively few of these papers, the insects being generally referred to as " stick-insects " or " walking sticks ". Actually, the inevitable changes consequent upon the elevation of the original family Phasmatidae (or Phasmidae) to ordinal rank, with several different versions of the ordinal name and with restriction of the family to a part only of its original coverage, are potentially far more confusing than the difference in spelling of the family name.

'The questions that the Commission has to decide are (1) whether standardisation on " Phasmatidae " will lead to misunderstanding or confusion among zoologists accustomed to the spelling " Phasmidae " ; (2) whether this confusion will be significant in quantitative terms ; and (3) whether it calls for suspension of the provisions of the Code, which should not be undertaken too lightheartedly.'

" On 20.ix.60 the Secretary received the following further comment from Prof. Mayr :

'The more I think about the alternative (*Phasmidae vs. Phasmatidae*) the stronger I feel that this is far too important a matter to be treated as an aside in an application which basically deals with a different matter. I have looked at some family names of birds and found that if we apply the changed old Article 4 retroactively, we may have to change several well-known bird names, or rather, well-known names of bird families. This is a case which, in my opinion, is clearly in conflict with the Preamble. Dr. Key wrote me in a recent letter that the general zoologists would surely protest against Phasmatidae, if they found the name objectionable. This I very much doubt because from the way Dr. Key's application was advertised, they will never know that this is involved. I wonder how many additional family names of insects will have to be changed once this rule is consistently applied. I would like to have your advice in what manner this troublesome problem can best be placed before the Commission. Perhaps one method would be to separate the Phasmidae problem from the rest of Dr. Key's application, and treat it as a separate application to be advertised separately. Another more far-reaching way would be to propose a Declaration to be voted on by the Commission stating that Article 29a not be applied retroactively if the stem adopted by the original author is not that " found by deleting the case ending of the appropriate genitive singular ". Frankly I do not know whether this is advisable. Presumably it would be better not to touch the substance of the code, and deal with the exceptional cases by Plenary decisions. Still I feel that the Commission should deal with these cases because it would seem a pity to change well-established names for pedantic grammatical reasons. As it is, the code is quite inconsistent, since it ignores grammatical errors in the various rulings on emendations. Why should it be so particular with grammatical errors made a long time ago in the formation of the names of well-known families ? '

" Since Prof. Mayr's proposed conservation of PHASMIDAE as the correct spelling for the family-group name will need the use of the plenary powers, it is suggested that Members of the Commission should indicate on Voting Paper (61)32 whether or not they wish this particular item to be withdrawn and submitted to a fresh vote under the plenary powers or not. If a majority of Commissioners includes proposal (6)(b) on page 240 in an affirmative vote then PHASMATIDAE will be placed on the Official List. If, on the other hand, a majority of Commissioners excludes this particular item then the case for the family-group name will be resubmitted after the publication of plenary powers notices concerning the possible validation of PHASMIDAE ".

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 2 October 1961 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)32 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 238–240, including or excepting proposals (6)(b) and (7)(c). At the close of the prescribed Voting Period on 2 January 1962 the state of the voting was as follows :

Affirmative Votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order : Evans, Holthuis, Hemming, Munroe, Vokes, Mayr, Hering, Obruchev, Riley, Lemche, Brinck, Bradley, Alvarado, do Amaral, *Key, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Mertens, Miller, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Poll.

Negative Votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—three (3) : Boschma, Prantl, Uchida.

Commissioner Stoll returned a late affirmative vote.

The following fifteen (15) Commissioners excluded proposals (6)(b) and (7)(c) from their affirmative votes : Evans, Munroe, Vokes, Mayr, Riley, Lemche, Brinck, Bradley, Alvarado, Tortonese, Mertens, Miller, Kühnelt, Poll, Stoll.

The following six (6) Commissioners voted in favour of proposals (6)(b) and (7)(c) : Holthuis, Hemming, Hering, Obruchev, do Amaral, Jaczewski.

The following comment was made by Commissioner Francis Hemming in returning his vote (9.x.61) : I vote in favour of the correction of PHASMIDAE to PHASMATIDAE not only because this is the correct form of the name but also because I do not believe that the adoption of the corrected form is likely to cause more than a passing inconvenience. Many such corrections have been made in the past and the corrected form has come into general use without causing any serious trouble. In the Lepidoptera, for example, the family-group name based on *Hesperia* Fabricius, 1793, was for many decades almost always written in the incorrect form HESPERIDAE in monographs, textbooks, papers, etc. Its correction to the form HESPERIIDAE by such authors as Watson (1893), Comstock (1895) and Grote (1897) was quickly followed by others and caused no trouble or confusion. It seems to me that the fact that every family-group name is derived from the name of the type-genus removes the objection which might otherwise be felt to the correction of the spelling of such names, for whichever way a family-group name is spelled, there can be no risk of confusion as to the interpretation of the family-group name concerned, it being obvious that it is the name given to the family-group taxon of which the genus, on the name of which it is based, either correctly or incorrectly, is the type-genus.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion :

Acrophylla Gray, 1835, *Syn. Phasm.* : 39

ACROPHYLLINI Redtenbacher, 1908, *in* Brunner & Redtenbacher, *Insektenfam. Phasm.* : 436

briareus, *Phasma* (*Diura*), Gray, 1834, *Trans. ent. Soc. London* **1** : 45

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* Dr. Key requested that his vote be counted with the majority.

chronus, *Diura*, Gray, 1833, *Ent. Aust.* **1** : 20, 26, pl. 5, fig. 2
Ctenomorpha Gray, 1833, *Ent. Aust.* **1** : 16, 27
Ctenomorphodes Karny, 1923, *Treubia* **3** : 240
Didymuria Kirby, 1904, *Syn. Cat. Orthopt.* **1** : 381
Diura Gray, 1833, *Ent. Aust.* **1** : 26
DIURAE Redtenbacher, 1908, *in* Brunner & Redtenbacher, *Insektfam. Phasm.* : 379
empusa, *Phasma*, Lichtenstein, 1796, *Cat. Mus. Zool. Hamb.* **3** : 77
Phasma Lichtenstein, 1796, *Cat. Mus. Zool. Hamb.* **3** : 77
PODACANTHINAE Günther, 1953, *Beitr. Ent.* **3** : 548, 553
Podacanthus Gray, 1833, *Ent. Aust.* **1** : 17
Podocanthus Macleay (W. J.), 1881, *Proc. linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **6** : 538
tessellata, *Acrophylla*, Westwood, 1859, *Cat. Phasm.* : 115
tessulata, *Ctenomorpha*, Gray, 1835, *Syn. Phasm.* : 44
titan, *Phasma*, Macleay (W. S.), 1826, *in* King, *Surv. Coasts Aust.* **2** : 454
typhon, *Podacanthus*, Gray, 1833, *Ent. Aust.* **1** : 17, pl. 2, fig. 1
violascens, *Diura*, Gray, 1833, *Ent. Aust.* **1** : 21, 27, pl. 6, fig. 1
violescens, *Phasma*, Leach, 1814, *Zool. Miscell.* **1** : 26, pl. 9
wilkinsoni, *Podacanthus*, Macleay (W. J.), 1881, *Proc. linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **6** : 538

The following are the original references for designations of type-species for genera concerned in the present Ruling :

For *Acrophylla* Gray, 1835 : Karny, 1923, *Treubia* **3** : 240
For *Ctenomorpha* Gray, 1833 : Kirby, 1904, *Syn. Cat. Orthopt.* **1** : 388
For *Phasma* Lichtenstein, 1796 : Kirby, 1904, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7)**13** : 439

The following are the original references for designations of lectotype for species concerned in the present Ruling :

For *Diura chronus* Gray, 1833 : K. H. L. Key, 1960, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 236
For *Podacanthus typhon* Gray, 1833 : K. H. L. Key, 1960, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 235
For *Podacanthus wilkinsoni* Macleay, 1881 : K. H. L. Key, 1960, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** : 235

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)32 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted with the exception of paragraphs (6)(b) and (7)(c) which were postponed for further consideration, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 641.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
5 *February* 1962

OPINION 642

SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF ELEVEN SPECIFIC NAMES OF REPTILIA AND AMPHIBIA WITH VALIDATION OF THIRTEEN SPECIFIC NAMES WITH THEIR ORIGINAL AUTHOR AND DATE

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the following specific names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :

(a) *funebris* Bory, 1828, as published in the binomen *Salamandra funebris* ;
(b) *bosci* Bory, 1828, as published in the binomen *Rana bosci* ;
(c) *besseri* Andrzejowski, 1832, as published in the binomen *Anguis besseri* ;
(d) *punctato-striata* Eimer, 1881, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis punctato-striata* ;
(e) *punctato-fasciata* Eimer, 1881, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis punctato-fasciata* ;
(f) *michahellesii* Fitzinger, 1864, as published in the binomen *Podarcis michahellesii* ;
(g) *melanepis* Rafinesque, 1814, as published in the binomen *Coluber melanepis* ;
(h) *nigricollis* Dwigubskij, 1832, as published in the binomen *Coluber nigricollis* ;
(i) *quater-radiatus* Gmelin, 1799, as published in the binomen *Coluber quater-radiatus* ;
(k) *elaphis* Shaw, 1802, as published in the binomen *Coluber elaphis* ;
(l) *foetidus* Güldenstedt, 1801, as published in the binomen *Coluber foetidus*.

(2) Under the plenary powers the following specific names are hereby validated with their original authors and dates :

(a) *lantzi* Wolterstorff, 1914, as published in the combination *Triton vulgaris* subsp. *typica* forma *lantzi* ;
(b) *issaltschikovi* Terentjev, 1927, as published in the combination *Rana arvalis altaica* natio *issaltschikovi* ;
(c) *erhardii erhardi* [emend. of] Bedriaga, 1882, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis fusca* var. *erhardii* ;
(d) *naxensis* Werner, 1889, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis fusca* var. *naxensis* ;
(e) *digenea* Wettstein, 1926, as published in the combination *Lacerta fiumana lissana* var. *digenea* ;
(f) *fiumana* Werner, 1891, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis neapolitana* var. *fiumana* ;
(g) *lissana* Werner, 1891, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis fusca* var. *lissana* ;
(h) *milensis* Bedriaga, 1882, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis fusca* var. *milensis* ;

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 19, Part 5. September, 1962.

(i) *insulanica* Bedriaga, 1882, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis neapolitana* var. *insulanica* ;

(k) *maculiventris* Werner, 1891, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis* var. *fusca maculiventris* ;

(l) *gallensis* Eimer, 1881, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis coerulescens gallensis* ;

(m) *monaconensis* Eimer, 1881, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis coerulescens monaconensis* ;

(h) *pelagosae* Bedriaga, 1886, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis neapolitana* var. *pelagosae* ;

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *funebris* Bory, 1828, as published in the binomen *Salamandra funebris* (Name No. 707) ;

(b) *bosci* Bory, 1828, as published in the binomen *Rana bosci* (Name No. 708) ;

(c) *besseri* Andrzejowski, 1832, as published in the binomen *Anguis besseri* (Name No. 709) ;

(d) *punctato-striata* Eimer, 1881, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis punctato-striata* (Name No. 710) ;

(e) *punctato-fasciata* Eimer, 1881, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis punctato-fasciata* (Name No. 711) ;

(f) *michahellesii* Fitzinger, 1864, as published in the binomen *Podarcis michahellesii* (Name No. 712) ;

(g) *melanepis* Rafinesque, 1814, as published in the binomen *Coluber melanepis* (Name No. 713) ;

(h) *nigricollis* Dwigubskij, 1832, as published in the binomen *Coluber nigricollis* (Name No. 714) ;

(i) *quater-radiatus* Gmelin, 1799, as published in the binomen *Coluber quater-radiatus* (Name No. 715) ;

(k) *elaphis* Shaw, 1802, as published in the binomen *Coluber elaphis* (Name No. 716) ;

(l) *foetidus* Güldenstedt, 1801, as published in the binomen *Coluber foetidus* (Name No. 717).

(4) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified :

(a) *lantzi* Wolterstorff, 1914, as published in the combination *Triton vulgaris* subsp. *typica* forma *lantzi* (Class Amphibia) (Name No. 1839) ;

(b) *issaltschikovi* Terentjev, 1927, as published in the combination *Rana arvalis altaica* natio *issaltschikovi* (Class Amphibia) (Name No. 1840) ;

(c) *erhardii* Bedriaga, 1882, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis fusca* var. *erhardii* (Class Reptilia) (Name No. 1841) ;

(d) *naxensis* Werner, 1889, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis fusca* var. *naxensis* (Class Reptilia) (Name No. 1842) ;

(e) *digenea* Wettstein, 1926, as published in the combination *Lacerta fiumana lissana* var. *digenea* (Class Reptilia) (Name No. 1843) ;

(f) *fiumana* Werner, 1891, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis neapolitana* var. *fiumana* (Class Reptilia) (Name No. 1844);
(g) *lissana* Werner, 1891, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis fusca* var. *lissana* (Class Reptilia) (Name No. 1845);
(h) *milensis* Bedriaga, 1882, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis fusca* var. *milensis* (Class Reptilia) (Name No. 1846);
(i) *insulanica* Bedriaga, 1882, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis neapolitana* var. *insulanica* (Class Reptilia) (Name No. 1847);
(k) *maculiventris* Werner, 1891, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis* var. *fusca maculiventris* (Class Reptilia) (Name No. 1848);
(l) *gallensis* Eimer, 1881, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis coerulescens gallensis* (Class Reptilia) (Name No. 1849);
(m) *monaconensis* Eimer, 1881, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis coerulescens monaconensis* (Class Reptilia) (Name No. 1850);
(n) *pelagosae* Bedriaga, 1886, as published in the combination *Lacerta muralis neapolitana* var. *pelagosae* (Class Reptilia) (Name No. 1851).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1449)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Professor Robert Mertens and Dr. Heinz Wermuth in February 1960. It was sent to the printer on 27 June 1960 and was published on 5 December 1960 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 3–7. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56) and to two herpetological serials. No objection was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 2 October 1961 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (61)25, either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 5–7. At the close of the prescribed Voting Period on 2 January 1962 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: Evans, Holthuis, Hemming, Munroe, Vokes, Mayr, Hering, Obruchev, Riley, Uchida, Lemche, Brinck, Bradley, Alvarado, do Amaral, Key, Tortonese, Jaczewski, Mertens, Miller, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Poll.

Negative Votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Boschma, Prantl.

Commissioner Stoll returned a late affirmative vote.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

besseri, *Anguis*, Andrzejowski, 1832, *Nouv. Mém. Soc. Natural. Moscou* (2) **2** : 338, tab. 22, fig. 7, tab. 24

bosci, *Rana*, Bory, 1828, *Rés. Erpétol. Hist. nat. Rept.* : 266

digenea, *Lacerta fiumana lissana* var., Wettstein, 1926, *in* Kammerer, *Artenwandel auf Ins.* : 279, tab. 4, fig. 28–29

elaphis, *Coluber*, Shaw, 1802, *Gen. Zool.* **3** : 450

erhardii, *Lacerta muralis fusca* var., Bedriaga, 1882, *Bull. Soc. Natural. Moscou* **56**(3) : 99

fiumana, *Lacerta muralis neapolitana* var., Werner, 1891, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **41** : 753

foetidus, *Coluber*, Güldenstedt, 1801, *in* Georgi, *Geogr.-phys. naturh. Beschreib. russ. Reich.* **3**(7) : 1884

funebris, *Salamandra*, Bory, 1828, *Rés. Erpétol. Hist. nat. Rept.* : 236

gallensis, *Lacerta muralis coerulescens*, Eimer, 1881, *Arch. Naturgesch.* **47**(1) : 395

insulanica, *Lacerta muralis neapolitana* var., Bedriaga, 1882, *Bull. Soc. Natural. Moscou* **56**(3) : 101

issaltschikovi, *Rana arvalis altaico* natio, Terentjev, 1927, *Proc. 2nd Congr. Zool. Anat. Histol. USSR*, 1925 : 71

lantzi, *Triton vulgaris* subsp. *typica* forma, Wolterstorff, 1914, *Abh. Ber. Mus. Magdeburg* **2**(4) : 375

lissana, *Lacerta muralis fusca* var., Werner, 1891, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **41** : 752

maculiventris, *Lacerta muralis* var. *fusca*, Werner, 1891, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **41** : 752

melanepis, *Coluber*, Rafinesque, 1814, *Précis Découv. Trav. somiol.* : 15

michahellesii, *Podarcis*, Fitzinger, 1864, *in* Erber, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **14** : 703

milensis, *Lacerta muralis fusca* var., Bedriaga, 1882, *Bull. Soc. Natural. Moscou* **56**(3) : 98

monaconensis, *Lacerta muralis coerulescens*, Eimer, 1881, *Arch. Naturgesch.* **47**(1) : 393, tab. 15, fig. 23

naxensis, *Lacerta muralis fusca* var., Werner, 1899, *Wiss. Mitt. Bosn. Hercegov.* **6** : 835

nigricollis, *Coluber*, Dwigubskij, 1832, *Opyt estestv. Istorii* **3** : 26

pelagosae, *Lacerta muralis neapolitana* var., Bedriaga, 1886, *Abh. senckenb. naturf. Ges.* **14**(2) : 228

punctato-fasciata, *Lacerta muralis*, Eimer, 1881, *Arch. Naturgesch.* **47**(1) : 368, tab. 13, fig. 10

punctato-striata, *Lacerta muralis*, Eimer, 1881, *Arch. Naturgesch.* **47**(1) : 340, tab. 13, figs. 4–5

quater-radiatus, *Coluber*, Gmelin, 1799, *Der Naturforscher*, Halle **28** : 169, tab. 3, fig. 1

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (61)25 were cast as set out above, that the proposal set out in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 642.

N. D. RILEY
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
8 *February* 1962

ZORILLA I. GEOFFROY, 1826 (MAMMALIA); PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS IN FAVOUR OF *ICTONYX* KAUP, 1835. Z.N.(S.) 758

By W. E. China (*Assistant Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

History of the Case

This case stems from the inclusion of *Ictonyx* Kaup, 1835, in a list of genera, from species of which parasites common to Man have been reported, prepared by Dr. C. W. Stiles in the nineteen-thirties and recommended to be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology because of their possible public health importance. All the names concerned were ultimately placed on the Official List in Opinion 384 (1956) with the exception of certain names in respect of which certain difficulties had been brought to light. *Ictonyx* Kaup, 1835, was one of these reserved for further consideration (p. 110, par. 25) and allotted the registered number Z.N.(S.) 758.

On page 166 of Opinion 384, paragraph 33, Hemming stated that *Viverra zorilla* Erxleben, 1777, was the type-species of both *Ictonyx* Kaup, 1835, and *Zorilla* Oken, 1816, and for that reason a decision in Opinion 384 on *Ictonyx* Kaup should be deferred for the present. As pointed out by Dr. Morrison-Scott, in correspondence with the Commission, Hemming was in error since *Ictonyx* Kaup, 1835 (*Das Thierr.* **1** : 352) was based on a single species *Ictonyx capensis* Kaup. Howell, 1906 (*Proc. biol. Soc. Washington* **19** : 46) stated that Kaup's species was identical with *Mephitis capensis* A. Smith, 1826 (*Descript. Cat. S. Afr. Mammals* : 20).

Hollister, 1915 (*Proc. biol. Soc. Washington* **28** : 184) was of the opinion that *Ictonyx capensis* Kaup equals *Bradypus striatus* Perry, 1810, the name used by Ellerman, Morrison-Scott and Hayman, 1953 (*S. Afr. Mammals* : 111–112). Allen, 1939 (*Checklist of African Mammals* : 178) considered that *Ictonyx capensis* Kaup was the same as *Viverra zorilla* Erxleben, 1777, and perhaps Hemming was swayed by Allen's synonymy.

2. *Zorilla* Oken, [1815–1816], (*Lehrb. Naturgeschichte* **3** (Zool.) : p. xi, index p. 1000 (Zorille)), was made unavailable under the Code by the rejection of Oken's Lehrbuch in Opinion 417 (1956), but *Zorilla* Isidor Geoffroy Saint,Hilaire, 1826 (*Dict. Class. Hist. Nat.* **10** : 215) established for "Le Zorille Buffon T. xii, pl. 41 : *Mustela zorilla* et *Viverra zorilla* des auteurs systematiques ", was still available being described as a subgenus of *Mustela.*

Investigation of the status of the generic names *Ictonyx* and *Zorilla* by Hemming revealed that a sharp difference of opinion existed between specialists as to the exact identity of these genera and it was this more than anything else which delayed the placing of *Ictonyx* on the Official List.

3. In 1949, Hershkovitz (*Proc. biol. Soc. Washington* **62** : 13) maintained that the African polecats currently known as *Ictonyx* Kaup should be called *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy, 1826, and that the Cape Stinkmuishond, currently known as *Ictonyx striatus* (Perry), should be called *Zorilla mapurito* (sic) Müller, 1776.

Hershkovitz's claim rested (a) on his belief that " le Zorille " of Buffon (1765) could not possibly represent any American mustelid, but clearly represented the Cape Stinkmuishond, and (b) that *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy and *Viverra mapurita* Müller, 1776 were both based on " the Zorille " of Buffon, 1765 (*Hist. nat.* **13** : 289, 302–303, pl. 41).

4. In a paper entitled " The technical name of the African Muishond (Genus *Ictonyx*) ", Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, 1953 (*Journ. Mammalogy* **34** : 114–116) completely disagreed with Hershkovitz's diagnosis of Buffon's " Zorille ", which to them clearly represented a member of the American genus *Spilogale* Gray. They reproduced Buffon's plate 41 alongside photographs of skins of the American *Spilogale putorius* and the African *Ictonyx striatus*. Both Buffon's plate of " le Zorille ", and his very detailed descriptions, they said, quite clearly refer to a *Spilogale*. " The generic name *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy, 1826 and the specific name *Viverra mapurita* Müller, 1776 ", they said, " therefore both belong to the spotted skunks of America. *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy, 1826 antedates *Spilogale* Gray, 1865 and it is realised that this may cause inconvenience. But it is submitted that the right course for those most concerned with the latter genus is not to attempt to export the inconvenience to a place where it does not belong, but to apply to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to have *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology ".

5. In August 1953, Hershkovitz replied in a paper entitled, " *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy and *Spilogale* Gray, generic names for African and American polecats, respectively " (*Journ. Mammalogy* **34** : 378–382). He wrote : "Apart from an equivocal bibliographic reference in the designation of the [type-species], nothing in the description of *Zorille* refers to anything else but African polecats. The name *Zorilla* cannot be used for American polecats, genus *Spilogale*. *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy is monotypic in the original description and its type is designated ' Le Zorille, Buffon., T. xiii, pl. 41 ; *Mustela Zorilla* et *Viverra zorilla* des auteurs systématiques '. This designation is composed of three elements :—

The first is a bibliographic reference to the figure of Buffon's *zorille*. The depicted animal was regarded by I. Geoffroy as an African polecat. This opinion has been challenged [by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott in (4) above]. In any case, whatever the true or fancied identity of Buffon's *zorille*, the animals actually described by I. Geoffroy were, and remain, African polecats, then subgenus, now genus *Zorilla*.

The second element of the [type-species] designation is *Mustela zorilla*, the specific name actually used by I. Geoffroy for polecats of his subgenus *Zorilla*, genus *Mustela*.

Viverra zorilla, [Linnaeus], the third element, appears in the [type-species] designation as an equivalent of *Mustela zorilla* [E. Geoffroy]. The name *Mustela zorilla* is traceable to E. Geoffroy who defined it in 1803 (*Cat. Mam. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat.* p. 102) ". Hershkovitz went on to emphasize the character of the white edged ears of Buffon's figure which would identify it with the African Muishond. He stated that Cuvier, 1801 (in Azara, *Essais Hist. nat. Quad. Paraguay* **1** : 239, footnote *a*), was the first reviser to remove Buffon's

" le Zorille " from the faunal list of S. America and to refer it to S. Africa.

Hershkovitz admitted that Lichtenstein, 1838 (*Abh. K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin*, **1836** : 281) identified Buffon's " le Zorille " as an American spotted skunk. He wrote : " The controversy has now become sterile. It is the writer's opinion that the only remaining solution is to regard Buffon's *Zorille* as not certainly indentifiable ".

6. In 1954 Ellerman & Morrison-Scott (*Journ. Mammalogy* 35(1) : 130–131) replied to Hershkovitz's paper and pointed out that since the only bibliographical reference in the description of *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy is to Buffon, the identity of the genus must clearly be that of Buffon's plate. They also gave evidence to show that *Mustela zorilla* E. Geoffroy, 1803, which Hershkovitz 1953 (p. 380) now preferred to regard as the type-species of *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy, had never been published. The name of the African Stinkmuishond therefore remained *Ictonyx striatus* (Perry), 1810. They wrote : " We propose to ask the Commission to safeguard the established names *Ictonyx* Kaup, 1835, and *Ictonyx striatus* (Perry), 1810, by placing them on the respective Official Lists, and also to relegate the names *Zorilla*, *Mustela zorilla* and *Viverra zorilla*, now hopelessly confused, to the respective Official Indices. At the same time we propose to apply for *Spilogale* to be placed on the Official List in the sense in which it is currently used in America ".

7. In December 1955 Hershkovitz (*Proc. biol. Soc. Washington* **68** : 185–192) replied to Ellerman and Morrison-Scott in a paper entitled " Status of the Generic Name *Zorilla* (Mammalia) : Nomenclature by Rule or by Caprice ." In this paper Hershkovitz emphasized the fact that Ellerman and Morrison-Scott had ignored I. Geoffroy's description of *Zorilla*. He pointed out that *Mustela zorilla* I. Geoffroy, 1826, was the type of *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy by absolute tautonymy and that the name *Mustela zorilla* had already been used for the S. African polecats by Cuvier in 1798 (*Tabl. Elém. Hist. Nat.* : 116). Hershkovitz also gave evidence to show that E. Geoffroy's 1803, *Catalogue des Mammifères Mus. Nat. Hist.* was actually published although disavowed by the author and his son Isidor. He also declared that Ellerman and Morrison-Scott had accepted some of E. Geoffroy's, 1803, names in their Checklist of Palaearctic and Indian Mammals (1951 : 581).

8. In reply to Hershkovitz, Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, April 1956, sent a paper to the Editor of the *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, who, however, felt constrained to refuse publication on the grounds that the discussion of the name *Zorilla* had gone on long enough and that space in his journal could be used to greater advantage than in continuing this discussion. Dr. Morrison-Scott therefore asked Mr. Hemming if the rejected paper could be published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. To complete the argument it is therefore published as follows :—

9. *Status of the generic name* Zorilla *I. Geoffroy*, 1826 (Mammalia). By J. R. Ellerman and T. C. S. Morrison-Scott, British Museum (Natural History).

We find ourselves unable to accept the grounds on which Hershkovitz (1955) attempts to rebut our (1953, 1954) contention that *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy, 1826, does not apply to an African species.

First, Hershkovitz holds that because Geoffroy said that the animal which he described as *Zorilla* came from Africa, then it must necessarily have come from Africa, and that the name cannot be applied to an alien animal. But the provenance of old cabinet specimens is notoriously unreliable. What, for instance, does Hershkovitz say to such ascriptions as " Habitat in India " for *Rhinoceros bicornis* L., or to *Mustela africana* Desmarest, 1818, " d'Afrique ", which has been shown to be a South American species ? There are many such instances.

Secondly, Geoffroy indicated that Plate 41 of Buffon, 1765, *Histoire Naturelle*, volume 13, was his *Zorilla* (we reproduced this plate in *Journal of Mammalogy*, 1953, **34** : 115). Hershkovitz (1949) thought that this plate represented the South African Stinkmuishond, whereas it quite plainly represents the American genus currently known as *Spilogale*. On the basis of this misidentification Hershkovitz held that *Zorilla* referred to the African animal.

We pointed out the error, but Hershkovitz (1955), while avoiding this point, at the same time changes his ground and says, in effect, that Buffon's plate is irrelevant to the identification of *Zorilla* Geoffroy. We cannot agree.

Thirdly, we stand by our contention that the *Catalogue des Mammifères* of Geoffroy " 1803 " was never published (Hershkovitz, 1953, having made a second attempt to establish *Zorilla* in Africa by basing it on *Mustela zorilla* " E. Geoffroy, 1803 ").

Hershkovitz (1955) asks what we mean by " publication ". We mean the word as understood by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, whose amplification of Article 25 of the *Règles* is set out in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, 1950, **4** : 215. We do *not* mean a " work that has been printed, distributed and consistently cited " (Hershkovitz), unless the distribution has been general. The distribution of the printed proof of the *Catalogue* was to various colleagues.

Over what Geoffroy's son had to say on the subject of his father's *Catalogue* there seems to be some misunderstanding. Hershkovitz (1955) makes the son say that his father " renounced " the publication of the book. But the words the son used were " renonca à ", which is quite a different thing. The English " renounced " suggests that the publication had actually taken place, but the French expression means that E. Geoffroy abandoned the idea of publishing. The fact that the son later included the *Catalogue* in a general list of works " publiés " by his father cannot be held to be a critical judgement and to override what the son said when discussing the *Catalogue* specifically.

Hershkovitz (1955 : 188) seems to doubt whether we have in fact ever seen a copy of the *Catalogue*, on the rather curious ground that we do not specifically say that we have. It did not occur to us that this would be so remarkable as to call for mention, but we can assure Dr. Hershkovitz that we have seen the work : in fact the B.M. copy has some interesting notes by Sherborn on the fly leaf.

We are also rather astonished that there should apparently have been any difficulty about identifying our " undocumented reference to Sherborn ". We took it that the *Index Animalium*, the bibliography thereof, would be understood. In this work Sherborn says that the *Catalogue* was a mere "M.S.".

It does appear that there may be some confusion between the term "M.S." as used in this country and in America, since Hershkovitz makes a point of the fact that the *Catalogue* was printed. But Sherborn used the term "M.S.", as we do, to include holograph manuscript, typed manuscript, printed manuscript, in fact all stages up to publication.

Anyway, Sherborn, a bibliographer with a reputation second to none, held the same view as we do, namely that E. Geoffroy's *Catalogue des Mammifères* was never published, though part of the M.S. reached the printed stage, and was subsequently distributed to colleagues.

May we digress for a moment to say that in our *Palaearctic and Indian Mammals* (p. 581) we quoted *Mus alexandrinus* as of Geoffroy 1803, instead of Desmarest 1819, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat.* **29** : 47. We regret this slip, which we had corrected in the case of *Mus cahirinus*, but omitted to do for *alexandrinus*.

We have gone into the question of the publication of " E. Geoffroy, 1803 " at some length, partly because Hershkovitz has brought it into the argument about *Zorilla*, but also because the remarks which he makes on the subject (1955) may well mislead mammalogists about the book in general.

But in so far as the question of *Zorilla* is concerned, the matter of Geoffroy's *Catalogue* is perhaps now irrelevant since Hershkovitz (1955) has changed his mind once more about the type species of *Zorilla*.

Hershkovitz has given us three rulings on the type-species of *Zorilla*. Originally (1949) it was *Viverra mapurito* Müller, 1776. This having been shown to be a *Spilogale* he then (1953) switched to *Mustela zorilla* " E. Geoff. 1803 ". Now (1955) he has it as *Mustela zorilla* G. Cuvier, 1798, Tabl. Elém. Hist. Nat. 116, which he says is the " original description " of " le zorille, ou putois du Cap " and represents the polecats of the Cape of Good Hope.

But the entry in Cuvier, 1798, is not the original description of *zorilla*. Cuvier himself quotes " *Viverra zorilla* Linn.". Presumably Hershkovitz was unable to trace this reference. It should have been given as " Gmelin, 1788, in the 13th edition of Linnaeus, *Systema Naturae*, p. 88 ", where *Viverra zorilla* is the name given to the species (" habitat in America australi ") which is depicted by Schreber in his *Säugthiere*, volume 3, Pl. 123, and by Buffon in his *Hist. Nat.*, volume 13, Pl. 41. So we are back again to the species currently known as *Spilogale*.

We are much obliged to Dr. Hershkovitz for going to all this trouble to confirm our opinion that *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy, 1826, refers to the genus currently known as *Spilogale*.

We also confirm that we stand for nomenclature by rule—though we must add that we mean the rule of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, to whom we have already forwarded our proposals referred to in the *Journal of Mammalogy*, 1954, **35** : 131, for the preservation of nomenclatural stability, and current usage, by rule.

PRESENT POSITION

In view of the fact that *Spilogale* Gray, 1865, has been placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in Opinion 384, p. 130 (1956) the name *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy, 1826, can no longer be applied validly to this American taxon even if the well documented testimony of Ellerman and Morrison-Scott is accepted. Nor should it be used for the S. African Stinkmuishond currently known as *Ictonyx striatus* (Perry), 1810, as Hershkovitz contends, since, *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy is virtually a nomen oblitum. According to the New Code Article 23b, a name that has remained unused for more than 50 years is to be considered a forgotten name and is not to be used unless the Commission so directs. After 1960, a zoologist who discovers such a name is to refer it to the Commission. It is not clear whether this rule is retroactive or not. The wording "after 1960" suggests that a zoologist such as Hershkovitz could use such a name before 1960. Certainly the name *Zorilla* had not been used by mammalogists for more than 50 years before it was reintroduced by Hershkovitz in 1949.

If *Zorilla* cannot be regarded as a nomen oblitum then it must be suppressed under the plenary powers in order to resolve the long argument over the name. It is believed that this solution would be satisfactory to both parties since Hershkovitz himself admitted (see (5)) above that Buffon's *Zorille* was not certainly identifiable. Such action would also preserve the traditional use of *Ictonyx* for the African polecats.

11. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested to take the following action :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:
  (a) the generic name *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy, 1826;
  (b) the specific names *zorilla* Gmelin, 1788, as published in the binomen *Viverra zorilla*; *zorilla* Cuvier, 1798, as published in the binomen *Mustela zorilla*;

(2) to place the generic name *Ictonyx* Kaup, 1835 (gender: masculine) type-species, by monotypy, *Ictonyx capensis* Kaup, 1835 (a subjective synonym of *Bradypus striatus* Perry, 1810) on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *striatus* Perry, 1810, as published in the binomen *Bradypus striatus*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the generic name *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy, 1826 (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(5) to place the following specific names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:
  (a) *zorilla* Gmelin, 1788, as published in the binomen *Viverra zorilla* (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above);
  (b) *zorilla* Cuvier, 1798, as published in the binomen *Mustela zorilla* (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above);

(6) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature: Geoffroy (E.) 1803, *Catalogue des Mammifères des Mus. National d'Hist. Nat. Paris* (rejected for nomenclatorial purposes because it was never published under the requirements of the International Code, Chapter III).

RANA FASCIATA BURCHELL, 1824 (AMPHIBIA); PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A NEOTYPE UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.

Z.N.(S.) 1253

By H. W. Parker (*British Museum* (*Natural History*) *London*) and
W. D. L. Ride (*Western Australian Museum, Perth, Western Australia*)

The object of the present application is to avoid the transfer of a specific name from one species of frog to another which would not only cause unnecessary confusion in the group concerned, but would also make it necessary to propose a new name for one of the two species involved. The case involves *Rana fasciata* Burchell, 1824, and *Rana grayi* Smith, 1849. Unless the plenary powers are exercised the species now known as *Rana grayi* will become known as *Rana fasciata*, while the species now referred to as *Rana fasciata* will require a new name. Both names have been in use for the species to which they are at present applied for more than a hundred years.

2. W. J. Burchell, 1824 (*Travels Interior South Africa* **2** : 32) described a new species of frog observed on 2 March 1812 at " Grass Station " on the Brak River (at approximately 23° 28′ E., 30° 5′ S.) as follows :—"*Rana fasciata*, B. Viridis. Parùm vociferans. Dorsum fasciâ longitudinale flavâ pictum. Femora transversè fusco-fasciata. Corpus parvum breve. Pedes vix palmiti. —*Ranae* (nec *Hylae*, nec *Bufonis*, nec *Pipae*) est vere species, formâ pedum non obstant." " . . . but observed a very pretty and *new species of frog* of a green colour, and marked by a longitudinal yellow stripe on its back, and by transverse stripes of brown on its hind legs. It was further distinguished by its silence, or at least by croaking very seldom ". No type-specimen can be discovered to exist, and there is no sketch or figure among Burchell's extant sketch-books, paintings or manuscripts in the libraries of the Hope Department of Zoology, Oxford and the University of Witwatersrand, South Africa.

3. The next occurrence of the name in the literature appears to be in 1832 when H. Boie (" Briefe von Heinrich Boie geschrieben aus Ostindien und auf der Reise dahin." *Neues Staatsbürgerliches Magazin*, **1**, 1832 : 126–218) in giving an account of an excursion he made from Cape Town to Muysenberg states (p. 186) " Dann erhielt ich noch *Testudo angulata* lebendig und *Bufo pantherinus*, die im Leben wunderschön roth gefleckt ist, so wie *Rana fasciata* Burch. in mehreren Exemplaren ". Boie also used the name in his unpublished writings and on the labels of specimens in the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden ; in the Ms. diary of his expedition with H. C. Macklot he wrote, while in South Africa in 1826, " Noch gefangen u(nd) nach Leijden geschickt *Rana fasciata* Burch. . . ."

4. Tschudi seems to have been unaware of Burchell's work for, in 1838 (Preprint of *Mem. Soc. Sci. nat. Neuchâtel* **1** : 38, 78) he proposed a new generic name *Strongylopus*, with *Rana fasciata* as type-species, giving " Boie, *Mus. Lugd.*" as the author of the specific name. Presumably he had encountered it either in a letter from Boie and or on specimens in Leiden so labelled by Boie.

5. In 1841 Duméril & Bibron (*Erpét. gen.* **8** : 389) state that they are describing the species called *Strongylopus fasciatus* by Tschudi and *Rana*

fasciata by Boie. They describe, and designate by letters, four varieties. Concerning the species they say " Nous lui conservons le nom par lequel feu Boie avait désigné dans le musée de Leyde des sujets appartenant sans doute à notre quatrième variété [i.e. their var. D] nom sous lequel l'espèce été citée par M. Tschudi comme type d'un genre particulier, qu'il a appelé *Strongylopus*." In pl. 86, fig. 2 of the Atlas to this work (1854) they figure the open mouth of " Strongylope á bandes ".

6. In 1849 Andrew Smith, believing that Duméril & Bibron had more than one species among their four varieties, proposed the name *Rana grayi* for one of them (*Illustr. Zool. S. Africa* 2 : pl. 78, figs. 2, 2a–2c) and also described and figured "*Rana fasciata* Boie " (pl. 78, figs. 1, 1a–1c). His figure 2b of the open mouth of *Rana grayi* accords well with Duméril & Bibron's figure of the mouth of " Strongylope á bandes " and his fig. 1. of "*R. fasciata* Boie " accords with Duméril & Bibron's description of the colour pattern of their var. D. The name *Rana fasciata* has been consistently used since 1849 for the species figured by Andrew Smith with that name.

7. Examination of material in the Muséum d'Histoire naturelle in Paris shows that Smith was right in believing that Duméril & Bibron's four varieties represented two species and also that their " Var. D " corresponds with Smith's figure of *Rana fasciata.* Duméril & Bibron were quite sure that this variety included the specimens in the Leiden Museum labelled *R. fasciata* by Boie, and Boie, as stated in paragraph 3 above, believed these specimens to belong to the species described by Burchell. It would therefore appear to be correct to use the name *Rana fasciata* Burchell for the species which has been known for over a century as *Rana fasciata* Boie.

8. Unfortunately, however, Boie's surviving material at Leiden comprises the same two species as are represented in Duméril & Bibron's material. Dr. Brongersma has very kindly examined the Leiden collection and reports as follows on the specimens that might have been examined by Tschudi :

Register Number 2004. Two frogs collected by Boie & Macklot. Both appear to belong to *Rana grayi* Smith.

Register Number 2005. Nine specimens collected by von Horstock between about 1826 and 1833. Eight of these are referable to *R. gray* Smith, but the ninth agrees with Smith's concept of *R. fasciata*.

Register Number 2030. One specimen collected by Delalande, agreeing with Smith's figure and description of *R. fasciata.*

Thus the material actually collected by Boie, and recorded in his diary as *Rana fasciata* Burchell, is not the species figured by Smith as *Rana fasciata*, but the one which this reviser named *R. grayi.*

9. Thus, if it were assumed that Boie correctly applied Burchell's name, the species currently called *R. grayi* Smith would have to be known as *R. fasciata* Burchell, and the species known for over a century as *R. fasciata* would require a new name. Additional support for this view can be adduced from Burchell's original description of *R. fasciata* as green, seldom croaking and with a small, short body. Mr. W. Rose of Cape Town, who is familiar with the living animals, tells us that, on the contrary, Smith's *fasciata* is never green (though this is the prevalent colour of *R. grayi*) that it has the more powerful call of the

two species and a markedly long and slender body. Further, Burchell's *fasciata* has a single median longitudinal yellow stripe (a common mutation among Amphibia Salientia), whereas Smith's *fasciata* has not only this median stripe, but two light stripes parallel to it on each side. Thus the strict application of the Rules in this case would require a change of names that must result in greater confusion than uniformity.

10. We therefore hold that stability in nomenclature will only be served if the usage of the names *R. fasciata* and *R. grayi* which has been almost universal for over a century is stabilised. In our view this can best be done by selecting a neotype for *Rana fasciata* Burchell, and we designate a specimen presented to the British Museum (Natural History) by Andrew Smith as representing his concept of "*Rana fasciata* Boie " and agreeing with his description and figures. Since on the evidence available this specimen does not belong to the species first described as *Rana fasciata* by Burchell in 1824, we ask that the plenary powers be used to direct that the nominal species be interpreted by reference to this neotype.

11. The specimen designated as neotype is a female, No. 58.11.25.127 in the British Museum (Natural History), London, collected by Sir Andrew Smith, with no more precise locality than "Africa ". This specimen may well have been the one used in the preparation of Smith's figure of "*Rana fasciata* Boie " pl. 78, fig. 1. It has been separated in a bottle bearing the label: "*Rana fasciata* Burchell. 58.11.25.127. Pres. Sir Andrew Smith ".

12. We further ask the Commission to rule that the nominal species *Rana grayi* Smith, 1849 be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected for it by us, viz. Specimen No. 58.11.25.138 in the British Museum (Natural History), London, a female collected and presented by Sir Andrew Smith with no other date than " Cape " [of Good Hope]. This specimen accords with Smith's figure, pl. 78, fig. 2.

13. The generic name *Strongylopus* Tschudi, 1838, is not currently used, but is regarded as a subjective synonym of *Rana* Linnaeus, 1758. It may, however, one day be found useful as a subgeneric name, and we therefore make no recommendations to the Commission concerning it.

14. We therefore ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to direct that the nominal species *Rana fasciata* Burchell, 1824, is to be interpreted by reference to the neotype designated in paragraph 11 of this application.

(2) to rule that the nominal species *Rana grayi* Smith, 1849, is to be interpretated by reference to the lectotype selected by us in paragraph 12 of this application.

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :

  (a) *fasciata* Burchell, 1824, as published in the binomen *Rana fasciata*, interpreted as defined under the plenary powers in (1) above ;

  (b) *grayi* Smith, 1849, as published in the binomen *Rana grayi*, interpreted by reference to the lectotype specified in (2) above.

THAUMASTOCORIS AUSTRALICUS KIRKALDY, 1908 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA); REQUEST FOR THIS NAME, AS DEFINED BY A NEOTYPE, TO BE PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST. Z.N.(S.) 1262

By James A. Slater (*University of Connecticut, U.S.A.*)

In 1908, Kirkaldy (*Proc. linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **1907** : 777–778, pl. 43, figs. 1–3) established a new subfamily THAUMASTOTHERIINAE for a new genus and species from Queensland, *Thaumastotherium australicum*. In a corrigenda slip and on pl. 43 he emended the names to THAUMASTOCORIDAE and *Thaumastocoris australicus*. The names *Thaumastocoris* and THAUMASTOCORINAE were next mentioned by Bergroth (*Deutsche ent. Z.* **1909** : 331–333) who thus acted as first reviser. In a revision of the family THAUMASTOCORIDAE Drake & Slater (1957, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **50** : 366), stated that the type-specimen of Kirkaldy's species which was a unique male collected by Koebele at Bundaberg, Queensland, had been lost during the illustrating and has not been seen since that time. It is not now in the Kirkaldy collection at the Snow Entomological Museum, Kansas, nor in the collection of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, Honolulu, and thus was almost certainly destroyed. It seemed highly desirable in this case to establish a neotype for the species in accordance with the provisions of the Code (Art. 75). Therefore, Drake & Slater in their paper designated, as neotype of *Thaumastocoris australicus* Kirkaldy, 1908, a male specimen from Queensland. The neotype was redescribed, properly labelled, and deposited in the United States National Museum.

2. According to the New Code it is no longer necessary for specialists designating neotypes to notify the Commission so that the designation may be published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* and be subject to challenge. Consequently, in the interests of nomenclatural stability, it is merely requested that the specific name in question, defined by the designated neotype, be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, and the name of its genus and family on the appropriate Official Lists.

3. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked:

(1) to place the specific name *australicus* Kirkaldy, 1908, as published in the binomen *Thaumastocoris australicus*, and as defined by the neotype designated by Drake & Slater, 1957 (*Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **50** : 366) (type-species of *Thaumastocoris* Kirkaldy, 1908) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(2) to place the generic name *Thaumastocoris* Kirkaldy, 1908 (gender: masculine) type-species, by monotypy, *Thaumastocoris australicus* Kirkaldy, 1908 (given precedence over *Thaumastotherium* Kirkaldy, 1908, by the action of Bergroth, 1909, as first reviser) on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the family-group name THAUMASTOCORIDAE Kirkaldy, 1908

(type-genus *Thaumastocoris* Kirkaldy, 1908) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology ;

(4) to place the generic name *Thaumastotherium* Kirkaldy, 1908 (rejected in favour of *Thaumastocoris* by the action of Bergroth, 1909, as first reviser) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology ;

(5) to place the family-group name THAUMASTOTHERIINAE Kirkaldy, 1908 (type-genus *Thaumastotherium* Kirkaldy, 1908) (rejected in favour of THAUMASTOCORIDAE Kirkaldy by the action of Bergroth, 1909, as first reviser) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

PHASMIDAE *vs.* PHASMATIDAE : SECRETARY'S NOTE. Z.N.(S.) 1167

In an application published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17**: 235–240, Dr. K. H. L. Key asked that PHASMATIDAE, the correct form of the family name based on *Phasma* Lichtenstein, 1796, be placed on the Official List. This proposal was objected to by Professor Ernst Mayr on the grounds that the form PHASMIDAE had been commonly used. A full discussion of the case will be found in Opinion 641 published on pages 274–279 of the present part of the *Bulletin*. The object of the present note is to give notice of the possible use of the plenary powers to place PHASMIDAE on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology and to invite the comments of zoologists.

LYCHNOCULUS MIRABILIS MURRAY, 1877 (PISCES): PROPOSED REJECTION OF BOTH GENERIC AND SPECIFIC NAMES AS NOMINA OBLITA. Z.N.(S.) 1393

By Giles W. Mead (*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.*)

The applicant here requests the International Commission to reject both the generic and the specific names, each a *nomen oblitum*, which form the binomen *Lychnoculus mirabilis*, proposed by Sir John Murray (" Manchester Lectures "—Science Lectures Delivered in (the Hulme Town Hall) Manchester, series 9, 1877 : 132) for the same series of benthonic fishes collected by the '*Challenger*' which was subsequently given the generic and specific names *Ipnops murrayi* by Dr. Albert Carl Ludwig Gotthilf Günther (*Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, ser. 5, no. 8, **1878** : 187).

2. Of the deep-sea fishes taken by the '*Challenger*', few attracted such immediate and general interest as a series of small fishes which bore unique structures on the head, structures presumed by some to be eyes, but by others, luminous organs. Consequently, these fishes, or more particularly the cephalic organs, received considerable attention prior to Günther's preliminary diagnoses of certain '*Challenger*' species in 1878. Most of the workers who discussed this species before Günther's description of *Ipnops murrayi* prudently avoided the use of a binomial Latin name, and Günther's name, *Ipnops murrayi*, has been used exclusively for this species since its proposal eighty years ago.

3. In 1877, Sir John Murray, during the course of a popular science lecture given in the Hulme Town Hall, Manchester, discussed this " wonderful lamp eye " fish, providing it, possibly inadvertently, with the new generic and specific names *Lychnoculus mirabilis*. This lecture, and the new name proposed there, were published but soon forgotten. It was not known to Günther in 1878, although he must have known of Sir John's interest in this fish, for he named it in Murray's honour. According to the Catalogue of the Library of the British Museum (Natural History) (**3**, 1910 : 1383 ; **4**, 1913 : 1881), the first edition of these " Manchester Science Lectures " is wanting in that library, although the 1883 edition (not seen) is on deposit there. Hence, it seems likely that the publication of *Lychnoculus mirabilis* was unknown to Günther, and save for a footnote reference to the Manchester paper in Murray and Hjort's " Depths of the Ocean " (1912, footnote, p. 687), neither Murray's name nor the paper in which it was published appears to have been referred to since.

4. *Lychnoculus mirabilis* is thus an objective senior synonym of *Ipnops murrayi*, the latter a binomen widely used in both popular and technical publications, a name which represents one of the world's most remarkable vertebrate animals and part of which forms the stem of the universally used family name Ipnopidae. The applicant therefore requests the Commission :—

(1) to reject, as a *nomen oblitum*, each of the following names, for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:
  (a) the generic name *Lychnoculus* Murray (Sir John), 1877;
  (b) the associated specific name *mirabilis* Murray, 1877; the two published in the combination *Lychnoculus mirabilis*:

(2) to place the following name on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology: *Lychnoculus* Murray, 1877, rejected under (1)(a), above;

(3) to place the following specific name on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology: *mirabilis* Murray, 1877, as published in the combination *Lychnoculus mirabilis*; rejected under (1)(b), above;

(4) to place the following generic name on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology: *Ipnops* Günther (A. C. L. G.), 1878 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Ipnops murrayi* Günther, 1878;

(5) to place the following specific name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology: *murrayi* Günther, 1878, as published in the combination *Ipnops murrayi* (type-species of *Ipnops* Günther, 1878);

(6) to place the family-group name IPNOPIDAE Jordan (1923, *Stanford Univ. Publ. Biol. Sci.* 3 : 155) (type-genus *Ipnops* Günther, 1878) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

PHYSAPIDA LEACH, 1815 (INSECTA, NEUROPTERA); PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL INDEX AS A NOMEN OBLITUM.

Z.N.(S.) 1453

By D. E. Kimmins (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

The family-group name PHYSAPIDA Leach, 1815, *in* Brewster's *Edinburgh Encyclopedia* 9(1) : 137, type-genus *Physapus* Leach, 1815 (a junior objective synonym of *Nemoptera* Latreille, 1802) is nomenclatorially valid and if the Law of Priority be strictly enforced, an amended family-group name based upon *Physapus* Leach should replace the family-group name NEMOPTERIDAE Burmeister, 1839 (published as NEMATOPTERIDAE).

2. Leach's family-group name, however, has not been adopted and to introduce it now merely on the grounds of priority would cause unnecessary confusion. It is therefore desirable that the family-group name PHYSAPIDA Leach, 1815, type-genus *Physapus* Leach, should be placed upon the Official Index of Invalid and Rejected Family-Group Names in Zoology.

3. The Commission is therefore asked :

(1) to declare that the family-group name PHYSAPIDA Leach, 1815, type-genus *Physapus* Leach, 1815, is a nomen oblitum ; and

(2) to place the family-group name PHYSAPIDA Leach, 1815, as defined in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

ARIZONA ELEGANS KENNICOTT, 1859 (REPTILIA); PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1454

By Kenneth L. Williams and Hobart M. Smith (*Dept. of Zoology and Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois*)

The object of the present application is to request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers for the purpose of validating the specific name *elegans* Kennicott, 1859 (*in* Baird, *Report on the United States and Mexican boundary survey* **2**, Rept. : 18–19, pl. 13), as published in the combination *Arizona elegans*, a name which was rejected in 1894 as an invalid junior secondary homonym, in the genus *Coluber* Linnaeus, 1758, of the specific name *elegans* Shaw, 1802 (*Gen. Zool.* **3** : 536).

The relevant history of this case follows :

1. In 1802 Shaw (*loc. cit.*) described an African species of snake, *Coluber elegans*, based upon three syntypes in the British Museum. The generic name is of Linnaeus 1758.

2. The nominal genus *Arizona* and the nominal species *elegans* were described in 1859 by Kennicott (*loc. cit.*) ; *elegans* was the type-species of *Arizona* by monotypy. The syntypes of *elegans* are two specimens, U.S. Nat. Mus. 1722 and 4266.

3. In 1896 Boulenger (*Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus.* **3** : 167) placed *Coluber elegans* Shaw in the genus *Psammophis*, following the precedent of Boie, 1827 (*Isis* : 533) and all subsequent authors. The name is still recognized in this genus, as *Psammophis elegans* (Shaw).

4. In the same work but an earlier volume, Boulenger, 1894 (*Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus.* **2** : 66), regarded *Arizona* as congeneric with *Coluber*, and utilized a new name *Coluber arizonae* for Kennicott's species, listing in its synonymy *Arizona elegans* Kennicott, *Pityophis elegans* Cope, and *Rhinechis elegans* Cope. He cited two specimens, from Duval County, Texas, and Warner's Ranch, San Diego County, California. He did not designate them as types, nor did he in any manner make clear whether this was a substitute name or a new species. However, in other accounts in the same work which are known to be descriptions of new species he gave no indication of status either by use of the expressions *mihi*, *sp. nov.* or *nom. nov.*, or by explicit designation of types.

5. Subsequent to Boulenger (1894) the name *Coluber arizonae* has never been used as a substitute for *elegans* Kennicott. It has, however, been cited in synonymy under *Arizona elegans* and *Rhinechis elegans*. Since 1907 (the last use of *Rhinechis*) the only name used has been *Arizona elegans*.

6. In a monographic revision of the genus *Arizona*, Klauber (1946, *Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist.* **10**(17) : 321–322), acknowledged awareness of the problem. Apparently being misinformed on the forthcoming emendations to the rules he states, " we now know the transfer to *Coluber* was incorrect, and in accordance with a decision of the International Commission on Zoological

Nomenclature which is expected to be in print shortly, secondary homonyms so created are not to be regarded as permanent homonyms ". Klauber then designated Boulenger's Duval County specimen as the lectotype of *Coluber arizonae* and placed the name in the synonymy of *Arizona elegans elegans*.

7. Dixon, 1959 (*Southwestern Naturalist* 4 : 20–29, figs. 1a–1b, map) followed Klauber's (*loc. cit.*) ideas on retention of *elegans*, but on the basis of larger series of specimens from the area of the type-locality of *arizonae* (as of Klauber) he was able to show the existence of distinctive differences justifying recognition of two sub-species among the populations referred by Klauber to *A. e. elegans*. Dixon thus utilized the name *arizonae* as the earliest available for the eastern subspecies, and the name *elegans* for the western subspecies.

8. Dixon in 1960 (*Southwestern Naturalist* 5 : 226) proposed the new name *arenicola* for the eastern subspecies he had identified in 1959 as *Arizona elegans arizonae*. The type is, by inference, the specimen in the British Museum (Natural History) from Duval County that Klauber designated as lectotype of *Coluber arizonae* Boulenger. Unfortunately his phraseology is such that *arenicola* might effectively be construed as a substitute for the name *arizonae*, instead of a substitute name for the taxon to which the name *arizonae* was erroneously fixed by Klauber.

9. The case requires consideration of three questions : (a) was the suppression by Boulenger of *Arizona elegans* Kennicott as a secondary homonym of *Coluber elegans* Shaw a permanent suppression ; (b) is Boulenger's name *Coluber arizonae* to be considered a substitute name (in which case its type is that of *Arizona elegans* Kennicott) or as a new species (in which case its cited specimens are among the types) ; and (c) is *arenicola* to be associated with the taxon to which Dixon intended to refer it, or to Boulenger's *arizonae* (=*e. elegans*) ?

10. The answer to the first question is clearly implicit, although unfortunately not explicit, in the 1961 International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, Art. 59c, wherein it is stated that secondary homonyms rejected after 1960 may be revived when the state of homonymy is removed ; by implication, secondary homonyms rejected before 1961 are permanently suppressed. Therefore, sanctioned use at the present time of *Arizona elegans* Kennicott would require exercise of the plenary powers of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. The *nomen oblitum* rule cannot be invoked to eliminate *Coluber arizonae* since that specific name was used by Dixon in 1959.

11. The question of status of *Coluber arizonae* Boulenger as a substitute name is open to varied analysis. Inclusion in Boulenger's synonymy solely of *Arizona elegans* Kennicott and subsequent nominal variants of that name makes it seem evident that the new name *Coluber arizonae* Boulenger is to be considered simply as a substitute for the name *Arizona elegans* Kennicott, thereby retaining exactly the same identity through retention of exactly the same types. That Boulenger so considered it is indicated in the Amphibia-Reptilia Section of the Zoological Record for 1894, wherein the recorder (Boulenger) cites the name " *Coluber arizonae n. n.* for *Arizona elegans* " whereas other new entries were cited with the abbreviation " *n. sp.*". As circumstances developed, contrary to Klauber's anticipation (*op. cit.* : 322), the interpretation by both Klauber 1946 and Dixon 1959 of *Coluber arizonae*

as a new species, which thus could have the same type as, or a different one from, the synonymized name *Arizona elegans* Kennicott, is not tenable. Klauber's selection of a different type, and Dixon's acceptance of his precedent, are not valid.

12. It is quite clear from context that Dixon's intent in 1960 was to substitute *arenicola* for *A. e. arizonae* : Dixon 1959, not for *Coluber arizonae* Boulenger, 1894, although the phraseology is not explicit. To remove all question we request the Commission to place the name on the Official List with the type clearly intended by Dixon.

13. Since there are nine recognized subspecies of the single species of *Arizona*, since the name *elegans* has regularly been used in hundreds of references to this species, and since monographic reviews of relatively recent years are included among these references, we regard it significantly contrary to the interests of stability of nomenclature to substitute another name for *elegans* through application of the automatic provisions of the code, which would render *elegans* unavailable through permanence of suppression of secondary homonyms, and *arizonae* the valid name of the species as the earliest available synonym.

14. We therefore request the International Commission to take the following actions which, we are convinced, would be the least disturbing and the most effective in maintenance of nomenclatural stability :

(a) to use its plenary powers to validate the specific name *elegans* Kennicott, 1859, as published in the binomen *Arizona elegans*, lectotype U.S. Nat. Mus. No. 1722, designated by Blanchard, 1924 (*Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. U. Mich.* 150 : 4), and to place it on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;

(b) to place the generic name *Arizona* Kennicott, 1859 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Arizona elegans* Kennicott, 1859, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(c) to invalidate the recognition by Klauber (1946 : 322) *et al.* of *Coluber arizonae* Boulenger as a new species name ;

(d) to invalidate the designation by Klauber (1946 : 322) of the lectotype of *Coluber arizonae* Boulenger ;

(e) to place the specific name *elegans* Shaw, 1802, as published in the binomen *Coluber elegans*, lectotype by present designation Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) No. 1946.1.8.8 on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;

(f) to place the subspecific name *arenicola* Dixon, 1960, as published in the combination *Arizona elegans arenicola*, lectotype Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) No. 90.7.30.40 by present designation to preserve the intent of Dixon 1960, through Dixon 1959, via Klauber 1946, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

TRICHOSTOMIDES RAMBUR, 1842 (INSECTA, TRICHOPTERA); PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL INDEX AS A NOMEN OBLITUM. Z.N.(S.) 1456

By D. E. Kimmins (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

The earliest family-group name for the taxon currently known as either GOERIDAE or GOERINAE Ulmer, 1903 (*Abh. Naturw. Ver. Hamburg* **18** : 81) is TRICHOSTOMIDAE Rambur, 1842 (*Hist. nat. Ins. Nèvr.* : 489) published as subfamily TRICHOSTOMIDES, and based upon the generic name *Trichostoma* Pictet, 1834 (*Recherches Phrygan.* : 172), type-species *Trichostoma picicorne* Pictet, 1834 (by present designation) = *Silo pallipes* (Fabricius, 1781). Rambur's family name was used by Newman, 1853 (*Zoologist* **11**(App.) : cciv) as TRICHOSTOMIDAE and Acloque, 1897 (*Faune de France* **2** : 42) used the name as the subfamily TRICHOSTOMII. Since then the name appears to have been dropped and the names GOERINAE or GOERIDAE Ulmer have been used for this taxon. A change to a family-group name based upon the generic name *Trichostoma* Pictet, 1834, would cause unnecessary confusion and instability in nomenclature and the logical course would be to treat the family-group name TRICHOSTOMIDAE Rambur, 1842, as a nomen oblitum.

2. The Commission is therefore asked:

(1) to declare that the family-group name TRICHOSTOMIDES Rambur, 1842 type-genus *Trichostoma* Pictet, 1834, is a nomen oblitum ; and

(2) to place the family-group name TRICHOSTOMIDES Rambur, 1842 (as defined in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

EUCYPRIS VÁVRA, 1891 (CRUSTACEA, OSTRACODA) ; DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1462

By P. C. Sylvester-Bradley (*University of Leicester, England*)

The present proposal is for the use of the plenary powers to designate a type-species for the nominal genus *Eucypris* which will allow that name to continue in the sense that has been universally adopted during the last sixty years to denote one of the most abundant and widespread genera of fresh-water ostracods known. The proposal has been prepared at the suggestion of Dr. Erich Triebel of the Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany.

2. In 1891 Vávra (*S.B. böhm. Ges. Wiss.* : 159–168) divided the genus *Cypris* O. F. Müller, 1776, into two subgenera. The first of these, with three species, was referred to *Erpetocypris*, a name which had been introduced by Brady and Norman in 1889 as that of a distinct genus. The second subgenus was referred to by the new name *Eucypris*, and this included eight species, the first of which was *Cypris pubera* O. F. Müller, 1776, and the seventh of which was *Monoculus virens* Jurine, 1820 (*Histoire des Monocles, Genève*). No subgenus with the name *Cypris* was recognised.

3. The genus *Cypris* had been set up by O. F. Müller in 1776 (*Zoologiae Danicae Prodromus, Havniae*) for ten species, the first of which was *Cypris pubera*. This species was designated type-species of the genus by Baird in 1846 (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (1) **17** : 414).

4. As Vávra included *Cypris pubera* within his subgenus *Eucypris*, it seems clear that he regarded it as the typical subgenus of *Cypris*, and only introduced the new name to avoid tautonymy. In this case the type of the subgenus must be *Cypris pubera*, and the name *Eucypris* Vávra, 1891, must fall as junior objective synonym of *Cypris* Müller, 1776.

5. However, Daday (1900, *A Magyarországi Kagylósrákok Magánrajza ; Ostracoda Hungariae ; Budapest*) and many subsequent authors, used the name *Eucypris* Vávra for a genus distinct from *Cypris* Müller.

6. In 1924 Sars (*Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* **20** : 107) designated *Monoculus virens* Jurine as type-species of the genus *Eucypris* Vávra.

7. In 1925 Sars (*An Account of the Crustacea of Norway*, Vol. 9, *Ostracoda*, Pts. 7 and 8, p. 110) based a new supra-generic " group " of the subfamily " Cyprinae " [*recte* Cypridinae] on the genus *Eucypris*, which he called the Eucyprides. This group included eight genera, among which were both *Cypris* and *Eucypris*. Bronstein (1947 ; *Inst. Zool. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, N.S. No. 31) used the name Eucyprini for a tribe within the subfamily " Cyprinae " in the same sense as Sars' group (i.e. containing both *Cypris* and*Eucypris*), and Schneider (1960, Основы Мапеонтопогии, p. 356) used the name " Eucyprinae " as a subfamily of the family" Cypridae " yet again in the same sense. It is clear that none of these suprageneric names has validity, as the name of any division of the family Cyprididae that contains

the genus *Cypris* must be based on the name *Cypris*. This has already been noted by Pokorný , (1958 : *Grundzüge zool. Mikropaläont.*, Bd. 2 : 234).

8. So far as I know, almost all authors subsequent to Vávra have used the name *Eucypris* as that of a genus distinct from *Cypris*, and since 1924 this genus has universally been regarded as typified by the species *Monoculus virens* Jurine. The genus in this sense is abundant, and many species of freshwater ostracod have been referred to it.

9. As noted above (para. 3) by strict application of the Rules the name *Eucypris* should be suppressed as an objective synonym of *Cypris*, and a new name would have to be found for the genus typified by *Monoculus virens* Jurine, and for any suprageneric taxon based on it.

10. I believe that such a course would cause great confusion, and in the interests of stability would propose that the plenary powers be invoked to validate the designation of *Monoculus virens* Jurine as type-species of the genus.

11. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked :

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Eucypris* Vávra, 1891, prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate the nominal species *Monoculus virens* Jurine, 1820, to be the type-species of that genus ;

(2) to place the generic name *Eucypris* Vávra, 1891 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Monoculus virens* Jurine, 1820, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the specific name *virens* Jurine, 1820 as published in the binomen *Monoculus virens* (type-species of *Eucypris* Vávra, 1891), on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

AELIA ROSTRATA BOHEMAN, 1852 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA): PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1490

By E. S. Brown (*Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, London*)

In 1912 Kirkaldy (*Catalogue of Hemiptera*, I, Cimicidae : 78) showed that the currently used *Aelia rostrata* Boheman, (1852, *Öfv. K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl.* **9** : 50) was a junior secondary homonym of *Aelia rostrata* (De Geer) originally described in the genus *Cimex* (1773, *Mém. Hist. Ins.* **3** : 271). De Geer's species *Cimex rostratus* is a synonym of *Cimex acuminatus* Linnaeus, (1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 446) which also belongs to the genus *Aelia* Fabricius, (1803, *Syst. Rhyng.* : 188). Kirkaldy overlooked the fact that *Aelia rostrata* Boheman, 1852, is also a primary homonym of *Aelia rostrata* Fabricius, (1803, *Syst. Rhyng.* : 188), an Oriental species now placed in the genus *Megarrhamphus* Bergroth, (1891, *Rev. d'Ent.* **10** : 214) a replacement name erroneously given by Bergroth to *Megarhynchus* Laporte, 1833, in the belief that it was a junior homonym of *Megarynchus* Thunberg, (1924, *De. gen. Megarynchus*—Aves). The one letter difference, however, is sufficient to validate Laporte's generic name so that *Megarrhamphus* Bergroth, 1890, becomes a synonym of *Megarhynchus* Laporte, (1833, *Essai Hémipt. Mag. Zool.* **2** : 65). Kirkaldy also used *hastatus* Fabricius (*Lygaeus*), 1803, loc. cit. : 239 in place of *rostratus* Fabricius for this species since *Aelia rostrata* Fabricius, 1803, was a homonym of *Aelia rostrata* (De Geer, 1773).

2. Since *Aelia rostrata* Boheman, 1852, was a homonym of *Aelia rostrata* (De Geer, 1773) Kirkaldy, in his Catalogue, used the next available name which was *Aelia rostrata* Boheman var. *glebana* Ferrari, (1874, *Ann. Mus. civ. di Storia Nat. Genova* **6** : 126). He raised var. *glebana* Ferrari to specific rank with two varieties, *glebana* Ferrari and *confusa* Kirkaldy a new name for the variety including *Aelia rostrata* Boheman. The correct name for typical *Aelia rostrata* Boheman therefore became *Aelia glebana* Ferrari, var. *confusa* Kirkaldy, but this name was never used. The species continued to be called *Aelia rostrata* Boheman not only in taxonomic works but also, being of some considerable economic importance as a pest of cereals, the name has in recent years become well established in economic literature and agricultural reports.

3. China and Lodos, (1959, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (13) **2** : 588) have recently followed Kirkaldy in the use of *Aelia glebana* Ferrari instead of *Aelia rostrata* Boheman for this well-known pest. In view of the confusion which would result from this change of name, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested to take the following action :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy the specific names :
  (a) *rostratus* De Geer, 1773, as published in the binomen *Cimex rostratus* ;
  (b) *rostrata* Fabricius, 1803, as published in the binomen *Aelia rostrata* ;

(2) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
   (a) *rostrata* Boheman, 1852, as published in the binomen *Aelia rostrata*;
   (b) *hastatus* Fabricius, 1803, as published in the binomen *Lygaeus hastatus*;

(4) to place the specific names suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

TETRASTICHUS WALKER, 1842 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA, CHALCIDOIDEA); PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1503

By B. D. Burks (*Entomology Research Division, Agricultural Research Station, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

The generic name *Tetrastichus* Haliday, [January] 1844 (*Trans. ent. Soc. London* 3 : 297) with type-species *Cirrospilus attalus* Walker, 1839 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* 2 : 353), has been very widely used in taxonomic, economic, and biological literature for over a century. However, when O. Peck and the late A. B. Gahan were preparing the Chalcidoidea section of a catalogue of the Hymenoptera of America north of Mexico (U.S. dept. Agr. Monogr. 2, 1951), they discovered that Walker had employed the name *Tetrastichus* in describing some new species in 1842 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **10** : 116). Since this usage antedated Haliday's publication of the name, and satisfied the requirements of the Code for validation, Peck and Gahan concluded that the proper designation of the genus was *Tetrastichus* Walker, 1842. As *Tetrastichus* Walker had no type, they designated the species *lycidas* Walker from among those included. They chose *lycidas* without seeing specimens of it.

2. It should be noted that the compilers of this catalogue, although using the name *Tetrastichus* Walker, actually employed it in the sense of *Tetrastichus* Haliday, on the assumption that the species they selected as type of *Tetrastichus* Walker was congeneric with the type of *Tetrastichus* Haliday. Unfortunately, Lindroth and Graham (*Opusc. Ent.* **25** : 94, 1960) subsequently showed that *lycidas* Walker is not a *Tetrastichus* in the sense of Haliday, but is a member of the closely related genus *Aprostocetus* Westwood, 1833. Since *Aprostocetus* has priority, *Tetrastichus* of Walker must logically fall as a synonym of *Aprostocetus*, and the species formerly placed in *Tetrastichus* would logically take the next available name, *Trichoceras* Ratzeburg, [*c*. March] 1844. Thus, through the inadvertence of cataloguers, the well-known name *Tetrastichus* is to be discarded.

3. Such discarding of a much-used name is logical, but certainly is not reasonable. The name *Tetrastichus* has been more widely used than any other single generic name in the entire superfamily Chalcidoidea. The U.S. Department of Agriculture maintains a card-file of all known taxonomic and biological references to genera and species of Chalcidoidea that have been published since Dalla Torre's Catalogus Hymenopterorum, vol. 5, 1898. The file at present contains approximately 2,900 cards for the genus *Tetrastichus*, more cards than there are for any other chalcidoid genus. There are fewer cards for such ubiquitous genera as *Eurytoma*, *Coccophagus*, *Chalcis* (*Brachymeria*), or *Trichogramma*. The named collection of *Tetrastichus* in the U.S. National Museum occupies 28 museum drawers, again greater than the number of specimen drawers for any other single chalcidoid genus.

4. The genus *Tetrastichus*, in the sense of Haliday, has been revised or synopses of species have been drawn up for many of the faunal regions of the

world. These include studies of the species of the Ethiopian Region, Australia, the Palearctic Region, the Seychelles Islands, the Soviet Union, and North America north of Mexico. It is the type-genus of the subfamily TETRASTICHINAE of the family EULOPHIDAE. The first known reference to a family-group name is to the family TETRASTICHOIDAE by Foerster, 1856 (*Hymenopterologische Studien* (2) : 19).

5. Therefore in the interest of stability of nomenclature, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested to :—

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Tetrastichus* Walker, 1842, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the generic name *Tetrastichus* Haliday, 1844 (gender: masculine) type-species, by monotypy, *Cirrospilus attalus* Walker, 1839, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the specific name *attalus* Walker, 1839, as published in the binomen *Cirrospilus attalus* (type-species of *Tetrastichus* Haliday, 1844) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;

(4) to place the generic name *Tetrastichus* Walker, 1842, suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology ;

(5) to place the family-group name TETRASTICHINAE Foerster, 1856 (type-genus *Tetrastichus* Haliday, 1844) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology ;

(6) to place the family-group name TETRASTICHOIDAE Foerster, 1856 (an incorrect original spelling for TETRASTICHINAE) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

DICELLOMUS HALL, 1871 (BRACHIOPODA, INARTICULATA); PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1504

By A. J. Rowell (*Department of Geology, University of Nottingham*)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to exercise its plenary powers and remove a threat to the stability of the name of a Cambrian inarticulate brachiopod, *Dicellomus* Hall, 1871. This phosphatic shelled genus is an important element of the upper Cambrian brachiopod fauna of North America and has some stratigraphic importance (Bell, 1944, p. 158). Under the Rules the name would be lost as a junior subjective synonym of *Obolella* Billings, a lower Cambrian, calcareous shelled genus that belongs to an entirely different superfamily.

2. The genus *Dicellomus* was erected by Hall (1871) in the following terms: "The species placed by me, with doubt, under the genus *Obolella* of Billings in the Sixteenth Report on the State Cabinet was thus referred rather in deference to Mr. Billings's expressed opinion, than with its correspondence to the generic description and figure of the author. The grooving or emargination of the apex of both valves and the thickening of the edges of the shell on each side below the apex; the form and character of the muscular impressions would likewise separate this species from *Obolella* as described and figured by Mr. Billings. I shall therefore indicate this form as a distinct genus under the name of *Dicellomus*. The species described by me as *Orbicula* (?) *crossa* in vol. I, Pal. N.Y., has a similar form of muscular impression and will fall under the same genus."

3. This description was slightly reworded a year later (Hall, 1872, p. 246) and the *lapsus* which occurred in the original account corrected to read *Orbicula* (?) *crassa*.

4. In the Sixteenth Report on the State Cabinet of Natural History the only species doubtfully placed in *Obolella* by Hall, (1863, p. 133) was *Obolella* (?) *polita* (=*Lingula* (?) *polita* Hall, 1861). From the original account of the genus *Dicellomus* it could be argued that Hall intended to make *Lingula polita* the type-species. All subsequent workers who have mentioned the type-species have taken this point of view and cited it as the type (e.g. Walcott, 1912; Schuchert and LeVene, 1929; Bell, 1941; Cooper, 1944).

5. However, in the original account of *Dicellomus* the only species mentioned by name (New Code Art. 69(a)(i)) was *Orbicula* (?) *crassa* and under the Rules this must be the type-species by monotypy, contrary to Hall's intention and all subsequent usage.

6. *Orbicula* (?) *crassa* Hall, is correctly referred to the genus *Obolella* Billings, 1861. This was realised by Hall and Clarke (1892, p. 72) and has been confirmed by all subsequent workers who have dealt with the species (e.g. Walcott, 1912, p. 592; Cooper, 1944, p. 287; Rowell in press). Thus

under the Rules *Dicellomus* Hall, 1871 is a junior subjective synonym of *Obolella* Billings.

7. In view of the facts set out in the preceeding paragraphs, I now request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :

(1) to use its plenary powers :
  (a) to set aside all type-selections for the genus *Dicellomus* Hall, 1871, made prior to the Ruling now asked for and
  (b) having done so, to designate *Lingula polita* Hall, 1861, as type-species of the foregoing genus ;

(2) to place the following name on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology : *Dicellomus* Hall, 1871 (gender : masculine) (type-species by designation under the plenary powers under 1(b) above : *Lingula polita* Hall, 1861) ;

(3) to place the following name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology : *polita* Hall, 1861, as published in the combination *Lingula polita* (type-species of *Dicellomus* Hall, 1871).

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LIGULOPS HALL, 1871 (BRACHIOPODA, INARTICULATA); PROPOSED REJECTION AS A NOMEN OBLITUM. Z.N.(S.) 1505

By A. J. Rowell (*Department of Geology, University of Nottingham*)

The purpose of the present application is to remove a threat to the well established name of an Ordovician inarticulate brachiopod, *Lingulops* Hall, 1872. Under the Rules this is a junior objective synonym of *Ligulops* Hall, 1871. The latter name does not appear to have been used since 1871 and its author in 1872 indicated that he considered it a *lapsus* for *Lingulops*.

2. In the Abstracts : Preliminary Notice ; Twenty-third Report on the State Cabinet of Natural History, preparatory for the Palaeontology of New York, 1871, p. 2, Hall described a genus which he proposed to call *Ligulops*. There were no included species.

3. In the Twenty-third Report on the State Cabinet of Natural History, published a year later, Hall (1872, p. 245) repeats the generic description given in the Preliminary Notice, but the generic name is written *Lingulops*. There are no included species in the text, but *Lingulops whitfieldi* Hall is figured on Plate 13, figs. 1 and 2. In the explanation of this plate there is a footnote which reads " Printed *Ligulops* by mistake in some copies of the paper ".

4. Under the Rules, *Lingulops* Hall, 1872, is an invalid emendation of *Ligulops* Hall, 1871, since there is no indication of an inadvertent error in the original account of the genus. The etymology was not given and it could equally well be derived from lingua, a tongue, the diminutives lingula, ligua, or named after the brachiopod *Lingula*.

5. The name *Lingulops* has always been used for the genus since 1872 and *Ligulops* appears to have been either overlooked or considered as a *lapsus* for *Lingulops*.

6. In view of foregoing paragraphs and with the intention of preserving the well established name *Lingulops*, I now request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :

(1) to reject the generic name *Ligulops* Hall, 1871, as a nomen oblitum ;

(2) to place the following name on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, *Lingulops* Hall, 1872 (gender : feminine) (type-species *Lingulops whitfieldi* Hall, 1872 by monotypy) ;

(3) to place the following name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology : *whitfieldi* Hall, 1872, as published in the combination *Lingulops whitfieldi* (specific name of the type-species of *Lingulops* Hall, 1872) ;

(4) to place the following name on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology : *Ligulops* Hall, 1871 as rejected in (1) above.

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 19, Part 5. September, 1962.

ORBICULOIDEA D'ORBIGNY, 1847 (BRACHIOPODA, INARTICULATA); PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1506

By A. J. Rowell (*Department of Geology, University of Nottingham*)

Although there has been considerable dispute over the type-species of *Orbiculoidea* D'Orbigny, 1847, the generic name has always been used for a large group of phosphatic shelled discinaceid species, mainly of Palaeozoic age, which are included in the subfamily ORBICULOIDEINAE Schuchert and LeVene, 1929 (p. 13). Recent revisionary work on the genus has shown that the nominal type-species under the Rules has the characters of a craniaceid. The purpose of the present application is to avoid the confusion which would be caused by strict application of the Rules in transferring the generic name from one group of species to another.

2. *Orbiculoidea* was erected by D'Orbigny in 1847 (p. 269), but there were no originally included species. The first species to be included in the genus were *Orbicula forbesii* Davidson, 1848 ; *Orbicula morissii* Davidson, 1848 and *Orbicula davidsonii* D'Orbigny, 1850, in the above order (D'Orbigny, 1850, p. 44). No type-species was designated. *O. morissii* Davidson is an erroneous subsequent spelling of *O. morrisii* Davidson, 1848. *Orbicula davidsonii* D'Orbigny was proposed as what would now be called a substitute name for " *Orbicula Koninckii*, Davidson, 1848. Bull. de la soc. géol. de France (non Geinitz 1848) Angl. Dudley " (D'Orbigny, 1850, p. 44). Davidson, however, did not use the name *O. Koninckii* in his 1848 paper, his three species in that work were *O. morrisii*, *O. forbesii* and *O. verneuilii*.

3. Three species have at various times been designated as the type of *Orbiculoidea*.

(i) Davidson (1853, p. 129) considered *Schizotreta* Kutorga, 1848, a junior synonym of *Orbiculoidea* and cited *Orbicula elliptica* Kutorga, the type-species of *Schizotreta*, as the type of *Orbiculoidea*. This species was accepted as the type-species of the genus by Dall (1871, p. 74) and Miller (1889, p. 356). Since *O. elliptica* was not amongst the first included species this designation is invalid.

(ii) Dall (1877) erroneously considered that *O. morrisii* was the first species listed by D'Orbigny in the genus and noted " It would appear as if *O. Morrisii* must be considered the type " (1877, p. 51). It is usually considered that by this statement Dall selected the type-species. However, if the doubt in his statement precludes the subsequent designation of the type-species being attributed to him, then it was fixed by either Fischer and Oehlert (1887) or Hall and Clarke (1892). Fischer and Oehlert (1887, p. 1268) cited *O. morrisii* as the type-species, but incorrectly attributed the species to D'Orbigny. Hall and Clarke also cited this species as the type, but correctly refer the authorship to Davidson. There is no doubt that under the Rules (New Code Art. 69(a)(ii)(3)) *O. morrisii* is the type-species of the genus.

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 19, Part 5. September, 1962.

(iii) Girty (1909) regarded *Orbicula forbesii* as the type-species of *Orbiculoidea* for he considered that when the author of a genus did not designate a type-species then the first included species was the type-species. In 1928 he again cited *O. forbesii* as the type and gave additional reasons for so regarding it. He believed that Dall (1877) when designating a type-species for a genus which lacked one, customarily selected the first species referred to the genus. In the case of *Orbiculoidea*, Girty believed that Dall intended to write *forbesii*, but inadvertently in error wrote *morrisii*. Whatever the merits of Girty's argument his action in regarding *O. forbesii* as the type-species is not legally valid, although he has been followed by several workers.

(iv) There has been no uniformity in the acceptance of the type-species of *Orbiculoidea* during this century. *O. morrisii* has been regarded as the type-species by Prosser (1912), Schuchert and LeVene (1929), Wilson (1946) and Goryansky (1960). *O. forbesii* has been cited as the type-species by Girty (1909), (1928), Dunbar and Condra (1932) and Cooper (1944).

4. During the course of work on the British Lower Palaeozoic discinaceids, Davidson's material of *O. morrisii* has been studied. The species has always been rather poorly understood and only the dorsal valve known from the type-locality. The original specimen figured by Davidson (1848, pl. III, fig. 46) cannot be definitely located; it is probably amongst the three specimens figured by him in 1866 (pl. VII, figs. 10–12). Only one of these specimens can be definitely located, the original of fig. 12. Two other specimens in the Davidson Collection at the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) are probably the specimens on which figs. 10–11 were based. This material reveals that *O. morrisii*, as understood by Davidson in 1866, is a craniaceid, having the typical calcareous, punctate shell of the superfamily. It is intended in the future to stabilise the concept of *O. morrisii* by designating one of the above three specimens as neotype.

5. By a strict application of the Rules, the genus *Orbiculoidea*, type-species *O. morrisii*, would be a rather poorly understood craniaceid, possibly a senior synonym of *Petrocrania* Raymond.

6. The generic name *Orbiculoidea* could be conserved with its accustomed meaning if *O. forbesii* was the legal type-species. As was observed by Girty (1928), this species is not congeneric with *Orbicula elliptica*, the type-species of *Schizotreta*.

7. In view of facts set out in the proceeding paragraphs, I request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers
    (a) to set aside all type-selections for the genus *Orbiculoidea* D'Orbigny, 1847, made prior to the Ruling now asked for and
    (b) having done so, to designate *Orbicula forbesii* Davidson, 1848, as type-species of the foregoing genus ;
(2) to place the following name on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology : *Orbiculoidea* D'Orbigny, 1847 (gender : masculine) (type-species by designation under the plenary powers under (b) above : *Orbicula forbesii* Davidson, 1848) ;
(3) to place the following name on the Official List of Specific Names in

Zoology : *forbesi* [emend. of *forbesii*] Davidson, 1848, as published in the combination *Orbicula forbesii* (type-species of *Orbiculoidea* D'Orbigny, 1847) ;

(4) to place the following name on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology : ORBICULOIDEINAE Schuchert & LeVene, 1929 (type-genus *Orbiculoidea* d'Orbigny, 1847).

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COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *PARTHENOPE* FABRICIUS, 1798. Z.N.(S.) 1487

(see this volume, pages 58–60)

By Fenner A. Chace, Jr. (*Smithsonian Institution, U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.*)

As Dr. Holthuis has so impartially indicated in his application, there is no question about the legally correct position in this matter. There is little need, therefore, for comment by carcinological specialists, except to emphasize that the more than a dozen American species of the two genera involved have rarely, if ever, been referred to by any other than the valid names *Parthenope* Weber and *Daldorfia* Rathbun during more than half a century. The fact is of far less importance, however, than is the basic principle involved in this application.

It is possible that Dr. Holthuis, whose judgment I respect greatly, chose to support the side of the argument that had the best chance of success from a practicable standpoint. He may have been influenced by the probably justifiable belief that those who have disregarded the decisions of the Commission in the past will continue to do so whenever those decisions differ from their own opinions. On the other hand, those who have followed the Code previously will be inclined to abide by the Commission rulings, even when they are objectionable. Frequent use of the plenary powers, based on such opportunistic reasoning, can lead only to eventual loss of confidence in the Commission by all taxonomists, especially by those who have been most loyal in the past. Temporary and restricted nomenclatural stability may thereby be gained without due regard to more dangerous and widespread instability in the future.

Article 79 of the current Code implies that the plenary powers of the Commission are available when needed to suspend application of the provisions of the Code that *would* disturb stability or universality or cause confusion. In my opinion, they should not be employed to change valid names, such as *Parthenope* and *Daldorfia*, that have been used in monographic studies of a significant number of species for more than 35 years.

By D. S. Johnson (*Department of Zoology, University of Malaya, Singapore*)

I wish to protest most strongly against the proposals made in Z.N.(S.) 1487. It will be noted that Holthuis only cites one authority (Balss, 1957) later than 1950 as using the incorrect nomenclature he wishes to retain. This, one can maintain, is offset by the fact that Garth (1958) uses the correct nomenclature.

Holthuis himself admits that all American writers on the Indo-West Pacific use the correct names and he quotes three papers by non-American authors following the same usage. I have not had time to conduct a thorough check of the literature. A quick survey has revealed three recent works by non-American workers on the Indo-Australian region in which the correct names are used (Tweedie, 1960, *Bull. Raffles Mus.* 22 ; Buitendijk, 1950, *Bull. Raffles Mus.* 21 ; S. H. Chuang, 1961, *On Malayan Shores*), and none in which the nomenclature Holthuis recommends is followed.

It is of importance that *On Malayan Shores* is a non-specialist work so that the correct nomenclature will inevitably gain considerable currency amongst non-specialist zoologists.

Consideration should also be given to the fact that reference collections in museums and universities in Malaya follow the correct nomenclature.

Parthenope Weber is a genus much used in teaching in Malaya and for the past ten years at least the correct nomenclature has been used.

In my opinion the adoption of Holthuis's proposal will provoke widespread nomenclatural confusion and instability in the Indo-Australian area, the very area where the genus concerned is of most importance. This is clearly a case where suspension of the Law of Priority will benefit no one with the exception of a few European workers. The Commission should certainly not endorse the proposal.

SPONDYLIASPINAE SCHWARZ, 1898 (HEMIPTERA, PSYLLIDAE): PROPOSED VALIDATION OF THE SUBFAMILY NAME. Z.N.(S). 1507

By K. L. Taylor (*Division of Entomology, C.S.I.R.O., Canberra, Australia*)

The subfamily SPONDYLIASPINAE was established by Schwarz (1898) with type-genus *Spondyliaspis* Signoret, 1879, for which at that time no type-species had been designated. Schwarz proposed a redefinition of this genus on the basis of material before him which he referred to it, and in establishing the subfamily it was clear that he was interpreting its type-genus in this sense. Examination of Signoret's type-material by Taylor (1960) has shown that his three species of *Spondyliaspis* must be referred to two different genera, neither of which corresponds to Schwarz's interpretation. Taylor selected *S. bancrofti* Signoret, 1879, as type-species of *Spondyliaspis* and erected the new genus *Glycaspis* Taylor, 1960, to accommodate the species that Schwarz had referred to *Spondyliaspis* and others since described. Thus the nominal subfamily SPONDYLIASPINAE was based on a misidentified type-genus, and under the Code the case must be referred to the International Commission for decision.

2. It should be noted that the genus *Spondyliaspis*, as now defined by the type-designation of Taylor, is currently regarded as belonging to the same taxonomic subfamily as *Glycaspis* Taylor. Moreover, *Spondyliaspis* occupies a more central position in the subfamily than *Glycaspis*, which is one of its most highly divergent genera. The name SPONDYLIASPINAE is well established in the literature, so that there would seem to be no grounds for replacing it by a new name based on the name of an atypical genus. The principal purpose of this application is to seek from the Commission, under its plenary powers, a ruling that Schwarz (1898) is to be deemed to have correctly identified the genus *Spondyliaspis* in establishing the subfamily SPONDYLIASPINAE, and the placing of both names on the appropriate Official Lists. Details of the case are as follows :—

3. In 1879 Signoret (*Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (5) **9**, *Bull.*: lxxxvi) erected the genus *Spondyliaspis* for three species of PSYLLIDAE, which he described from the nymphal covering (or " lerp ") and, in one, from the nymph itself. He wrongly placed the genus in the ALEURODIDAE.

4. In 1896 Maskell (*Trans. N.Z. Inst.* **38** : 411) having some of Signoret's specimens, stated that *Spondyliaspis* was congeneric with some of the psyllids described by Dobson (1851, *Pap. Roy. Soc. Tasm.* **1** : 235–241).

5. Schwarz (1898, *Proc. ent. Soc. Wash.* **4** : 66–73) described a species which he misidentified as *Psylla eucalypti* Dobson, 1851 (*loc. cit.*) (see Taylor, 1960, p. 385) and placed in *Spondyliaspis* Signoret. This species formed the basis of his redefinition of *Spondyliaspis* and essentially, therefore, of his subfamily SPONDYLIASPINAE. Until 1960 all authors followed Schwarz's interpretation of the genus. Taylor (1960, p.385) places both *eucalypti* Dobson and Schwarz's (still unnamed) species in his new genus *Glycaspis*, of which the type-species is *Aphalara flavilabris* Froggatt, 1903, (*Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **28** : 318.

6. Heslop-Harrison (1949, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (12) **2** : 647) stated that the subfamily SPONDYLIASPINAE had not been formally defined by Schwarz, and

concluded, quite incorrectly, that therefore it "cannot be considered as existing". In 1954 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (12) **7** : 522) he himself defined the subfamily, retaining the name SPONDYLIASPINAE, but there is no question of this name dating as from Heslop-Harrison.

7. Taylor's action (1960, *Aust. J. Zool.* **8** : 384) in selecting *S. bancrofti* Signoret as the type-species of *Spondyliaspis* was taken in the light of the fact that selection of either of the other two originally included species would have invalidated the well known genus *Cardiaspina* Crawford, 1911 (*Pomona Coll. J. Ent.* **3** : 632), for these species are congeneric with its type-species *Cardiaspis artifex* Schwarz, 1898 (*Proc. ent. Soc. Wash.* **4** : 72). However, the selection of *bancrofti* involved the invalidation of the more recent genus *Scenitopsylla* Tuthill and Taylor, 1955 (*Aust. J. Zool.* **3** : 241), for this species is congeneric with its type-species *Cardiaspis plicatuloides* Froggatt, 1900 (*Proc. linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **25** : 284).

8. The action that the International Commission is requested to take is therefore :—

(1) To rule that Schwarz (1898) is to be deemed to have correctly identified the genus *Spondyliaspis* Signoret, 1879, in establishing his subfamily SPONDYLIASPINAE ;

(2) to place the name SPONDYLIASPINAE Schwarz, 1898 (type-genus *Spondyliaspis* Signoret, 1879) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the following names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :—

  (a) *Spondyliaspis* Signoret, 1879 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Taylor (1960): *Spondyliaspis bancrofti* Signoret, 1879;

  (b) *Glycaspis* Taylor, 1960 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation : *Aphalara flavilabris* Froggatt, 1903 ;

  (c) *Cardisaspina* Crawford, 1911 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Cardiaspis artifex* Schwarz, 1898 ;

(4) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :—

  (a) *bancrofti* Signoret, 1879, as published in the binomen *Spondyliaspis bancrofti* (type-species, by selection by Taylor (1960), of *Spondyliaspis* Signoret, 1879) ;

  (b) *flavilabris* Froggatt, 1903, as published in the binomen *Aphalara flavilabris* (type-species, by original designation, of *Glycaspis* Taylor, 1960) ;

  (c) *artifex* Schwarz, 1898, as published in the binomen *Cardiaspis artifex* (type-species, by original designation, of *Cardiaspina* Crawford, 1911) ;

  (d) *plicatuloides* Froggatt, 1900, as published in the binomen *Cardiaspis plicatuloides* (type-species, by original designation, of *Scenitopsylla* Tuthill and Taylor, 1955) ;

  (e) *eucalypti* Dobson, 1851, as published in the binomen *Psylla eucalypti*.

CYPRAEA PIPERITA GRAY, 1825 (GASTROPODA); PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1510

By Lt.-Col. R. J. Griffiths (*Sea Acres Sanctuary, Port Macquarie, N.S.W., Australia*)

The two most recent reviews of the subgenus *Notocypraea* of the Molluscan family Cypraeidae are those by Schilder and Schilder (1938) and Griffiths (1961). Both include three species referred to under the specific names *Cypraea piperita* Gray, 1825, *Cypraea comptonii* Gray, 1847, and *Cypraea angustata* Gmelin, 1791. The nomenclature of these species is now in question. This submission gives the history of the names, and concludes with recommendations which have the object of stabilising the nomenclature and avoiding further confusion.

Cypraea piperita and *Cypraea comptonii*

2. Research by F. A. Schilder has shown that the species called *C. comptonii* in the two reviews mentioned above should, according to strict interpretation of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature, be known as *C. piperita*, and that called *C. piperita* should be known as *Cypraea bicolor* Gaskoin, 1849. The reasons are given below. In an endeavour to simplify the explanation, names used in the sense intended by the authors will be followed by "(original sense)", and those used as in the reviews will be followed by "(modern usage)".

3. *C. piperita* was named by Gray in 1825 (: 498). No illustration was given. The name did not originate with Gray, but was apparently adopted from Solander's manuscripts. No holotype was designated, but five specimens from Gray's collection, named in his handwriting " *Cypraea piperita* Solander " are in the British Museum (Natural History). All five specimens are considered by both F. A. Schilder and Griffiths to belong to the species *C. comptonii* (modern usage). In 1847, Gray named *Cypraea comptonii* (: 356) ; both the figure and specimens from Gray's collection in the British Museum show this to be a slightly different form of the species *C. piperita* (original sense), but not specifically different from it. According to the rules, *C. comptonii* should be considered a synonym of *C. piperita* (original sense), and should no longer be used.

4. The error in the use of the name *piperita* appears to be due to Sowerby. In 1832 he repeated Gray's description, but illustrated the species by a dorsal view of a specimen of *C. piperita* (modern usage), as well as a base view of what may be a specimen of *C. pulicaria* Reeve, 1846. The first figure has led later writers to accept the incorrect identification. Appendix A gives the names used by various writers.

5. The first reviewer of the species *C. piperita* (modern usage) was Gaskoin in 1849. He described a different form of the somewhat variable species as *Cypraea bicolor* (: 92). In accordance with the rules *C. bicolor* should be the correct name for the species. So the position is :

Modern usage	Correct Name
C. piperita Gray, 1825	*C. bicolor* Gaskoin, 1849
C. comptonii Gray, 1847	*C. piperita* Gray, 1825

The second change in particular would cause great confusion. The " modern usage " has been current for over a century, and the majority of collections, both public and private, are arranged accordingly. For the sake of stability, some ruling such as that contained in the recommendations below is desirable.

6. At first sight it may be difficult to see why the confusion between these two species has arisen, and why the fairly full description given by Gray in 1825 was not sufficient to identify the species *piperita* for later writers. The subgenus *Notocypraea* is, however, exceptional in the Cypraeidae in that the difference between the species is very small, and is often masked by unusually large variation within species. Identification of specimens with the aid only of a written description is therefore extremely difficult, and sometimes impossible.

7. The confusion between *piperita* and *comptonii* is by no means unique in *Notocypraea*. Even now the specific division of the genus is far from completely known. Misunderstandings in the early days are therefore no surprise; it would be rather surprising if they had not occurred.

8. A further complication is that the type-locality given by Gray for *C. comptonii* (Port Essington, northern Australia) is one in which the species is not found. It is evidently an error on the part either of the original collector or of Gray. But the specimens from Gray's collection in the British Museum clearly belong to *C. comptonii* (modern usage), and the name is not therefore invalid on this account.

9. Trenberth (1961) renamed the species *Notocypraea trenberthae* on the grounds that *comptonii* referred to a northern Australian species. The specimens in the British Museum, which Trenberth has not seen, disprove this.

10. The Commission is therefore requested to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *piperita* Gray, in order to avoid a confusing transfer of this name to another species. A shell from Adelaide presented to the British Museum (Natural History) by J. S. Gaskoin is here selected as lectotype of *Cypraea bicolor* Gaskoin, 1849 (B.M.N.H. Reg. No. 54.1.28.11). A shell from the J. E. Gray collection, now in the British Museum (Natural History) is here selected as lectotype of *Cypraea comptonii* Gray, 1847 (B.M.N.H. Reg. No. 1951.3.29.1). It is requested that the two last-mentioned specific names be placed on the Official List.

Cypraea angustata

11. The case against the name *C. angustata* Gmelin, 1791, rests on different grounds. Gmelin's description was brief, no type-locality was designated, and the figure referred to (Gualterium, 1742, t. 13, fig. QQ) is an engraving giving only a poor illustration of the shell. Many names proposed in the same period, and with similarly small description, are now, however, accepted without question.

12. Gray in 1825 redescribed *C. angustata*, adding the locality " New Holland ". Wood (1828) under the same specific name gave a clearly recognisable figure of *C. angustata*. In 1832 Sowerby published a further description and figure. He added the locality " South Africa ", but this does not seem to have been based on any definite evidence.

13. Until 1924, there was no dispute on the species, but then Iredale rejected the name for any Australian species on the grounds that no South Australian shell could have reached Europe by 1742, the date of publication of Gualterius's figure. He also quoted Sowerby's doubtful locality of South Africa. Cotton and Godfrey (1932) accepted this argument, and renamed the Australian species *Notocypraea verconis* (: 41). Allen (1956) in a popular work on cowries used the name *verconis*, and, following Steadman and Cotton (1946), gave the name *angustata* to a South African species generally known as *C. fuscodentata* Gray, 1885.

14. Against Iredale's argument can be set the voyages of the Dutch, who visited the area inhabited by the Australian species on a number of occasions in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It is therefore evident that shells of the species could have found their way to Gualterius by 1742. Furthermore, Gmelin's description uses the words " maculis ad latus rufescentibus ". This makes it clear that the sides of the shell are spotted. Since those of *C. fuscodentata* are always without spots, the assumption that this species is the basis for the name *angustata* cannot be correct.

15. Appendix B lists the writers who have used the names *angustata* or *verconis* for the Australian species. For the sake of brevity only the more important and relevant papers are included. The majority of authors have accepted the older name. Most public and private collections also use it.

16. Contrary to the opinion of some authors, the name *Cypraea subcarnea* Beddome, 1896, is not acceptable as an alternative to *C. angustata*. Examination of what is probably the holotype in the British Museum shows it to be more likely a member of the species known as *C. molleri* (Iredale) 1931, but this cannot be finally established until specimens similar to the holotype are found, and the radula is examined.

17. In order to preserve the name *Cypraea angustata* Gmelin, 1791, and to place its interpretation on a secure basis, the holotype of *C. verconis* (Cotton and Godfrey) is here selected as neotype of *C. angustata* Gmelin. The shell is in the South Australian Museum, Adelaide, South Australia.

18. In order to preserve the stability of nomenclature, and to have one name only in current use for each species, it is necessary to obtain a definite ruling on which names are to be used. Until this is given, investigation of the especially interesting subgenus *Notocypraea* will be greatly hampered, and progress will be delayed. It is therefore recommended that the International Commission :

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *piperita* Gray, 1825, as published in the binomen *Cypraea piperita*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;

  (a) *comptonii* Gray, 1847, as published in the binomen *Cypraea comptonii*, and as interpreted by the lectotype selected in para. 10 above ;

  (b) *bicolor* Gaskoin, 1849, as published in the binomen *Cypraea bicolor*, and as interpreted by the lectotype selected in para. 10 above ;

(c) *angustata* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Cypraea angustata*, and as interpreted by the neotype designated in para. 17 above;

(3) place the following specific names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *piperita* Gray, 1825, as published in the binomen *Cypraea piperita* (suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above);

(b) *verconis* Cotton & Godfrey, 1932, as published in the binomen *Notocypraea verconis* (a junior objective synonym of *Cypraea angustata* Gmelin, 1791).

An alternative to the suppression of *C. piperita* would be to retain the name in its modern usage, and to rule *bicolor* Gaskoin a synonym. This would mean even less change in modern usage, but would entail using *piperita* for a species for which it was clearly not intended. This is perhaps undesirable.

APPENDIX A

Usage by various authors of the names *piperita* and *comptonii*

Author	Accepts modern uage of		Modern usage species illustrated as	
	piperita	*comptonii*	*piperita*	*comptonii*
Sowerby, 1832[1]	yes	—	one *piperita* one *pulicaria* (?)	
Reeve, 1846	yes	—	one *piperita*	
Angas, 1867	yes	—		
Sowerby, 1870[2]	yes	yes	four *piperita* one *comptonii*(?)	four *comptonii*
Brazier, 1882[3]	yes	yes		
Roberts/Tryon, 1885	yes	yes	one *piperita* one *comptonii*(?)	two *comptonii*
Beddome, 1898	yes	yes	all *piperita*	all *comptonii*
Pritchard & Gatliff, 1900[4]	yes	yes		
Hidalgo, 1907[5]	yes	yes		
Hedley, 1916[6]	yes	—		
Verco, 1918[7]	yes	yes		
Iredale, 1924	yes	yes		
Cotton & Godfrey, 1932[8]	yes	yes		
Iredale, 1935[9]	no clear opinion			
Schilder & Schilder, 1938	yes	yes		
—— & ——, 1952	yes	yes		
Allen, 1956[10]	yes	no	all *piperita*	
Trenberth, 1961[11]	—	no		
Griffiths, 1961	yes	yes	all *piperita*	all *comptonii*

NOTES.—[1]Repeats Gray's 1825 description. [2]Described as "var. *angustata*". [3]Considers *comptonii* runs into *angustata*. Accepts *bicolor* as a species. [4]As "var. *angustata*". [5]Repeats both of Gray's descriptions, and refers to Sowerby's figures. [6]Repeats Gray's descriptions. [7]As "var. *angustata*". [8]Also gives *bicolor* as a species. [9]Does not think *comptonii* distinct. [10]Also accepts *bicolor*. Rejects *comptonii* on grounds of incorrect locality. [11]Rejects *comptonii* on grounds of incorrect locality, and proposes *trenberthae* in its place.

APPENDIX B

Usage by various authors of the name *angustata* and *verconis*

Author	Name used	Remarks
Gray, 1825	*angustata*	
Wood, 1828	*angustata*	Figures *angustata*
Kiener, 1843	*angustata*	Figures 3 *angustata*, one *comptonii*
Sowerby, 1870	*angustata*	All figures *angustata*
Brazier, 1882	*angustata*	
Roberts/Tryon, 1885	*angustata*	Figures *angustata*
Beddome, 1898	*angustata*	Figures *angustata*
Pritchard & Gatliff, 1900	*angustata*	
Hidalgo, 1907	*angustata*	
Hedley & May, 1908	*angustata*	
Verco, 1918	*angustata*	
Iredale, 1924	—	Rejects *angustata*
Cotton & Godfrey, 1932	*verconis*	
Iredale, 1935	*verconis*	
Schilder & Schilder, 1938	*angustata*	
Steadman & Cotton, 1946	*verconis*	Uses *angustata* for *C. fuscodentata*
Schilder & Schilder, 1952	*angustata*	
Allen, 1956	*verconis*	
Griffiths, 1961	*angustata*	Figures *angustata*

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Brazier, J., 1882. Cypraeidae on the Victorian Coast. *Proc. linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **7**

Cotton, B. C., & Godfrey, F. K., 1932. South Australian Shells, Part III. *S. Austr. Nat.* **13**

Gaskoin, J. S., 1849. Two new species of *Cypraea*. *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **16** (186)

Gmelin, J. F., 1791, in Linnaeus. *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1**

Gray, J. E., 1825. Monograph on *Cypraea*. *Zool. Journ.* **1**

——, 1847. Juke's Voyage of *H.M.S. Fly II*, Appendix

Griffiths, R. J., 1961. *Notocypraea*; the Shells. *Cowry* **1** (2)

Gualterius, N., 1742. Index testarium conchyliorum (Florence)

Hedley, C., 1916. Mollusca of W. Australia. *J. roy. Soc. W. Austr.* **1**

——, & May, W. L., 1908. Mollusca from Cape Pillar, Tasmania. *Rec. Austr. Mus.* **7** (2)

Hidalgo, J. G., 1907. Monogr. del *Cypraea*. *Mem. real. Acad. Cien. Madrid* **25**

Iredale, T., 1924. Roy Bell's Molluscan Coll. *Proc. linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **49**

——, 1935. Australian Cowries, Part 1. *Aust. Zool.* **9** (3)

Kiener, L.-C., 1843. Spec. des Coquilles (Paris)

Pritchard, G. B., and Gatliff, J. H., 1900. Marine Shells of Victoria. *Proc. roy. Soc. Victoria* **12**

Reeve, L., 1846. Conchologia Iconica (London) III

Roberts, S. R., in Tryon, G. W., 1885. Manual of Conchology (Philadelphia) VII

Schilder, F. A., & M., 1938. Prodrome of a Monograph on Cypraeidae. *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* **23**

——&——, 1952. Dautzenberg's Collection of Cypraeidae. *Inst. sci nat. Belg.* (2) **45**

Sowerby, G. B., 1832. Conchological Illustrations (London)

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Steadman, W. R., & Cotton, B. C., 1946. Classification of Cowries. *Rec. Austr. Mus.* **8**(3)

Trenberth, W. R., 1961. A New Species of S. Austr. Cowry. *Roy. Soc. S. Austr. Malac. Sect.* 15

Verco, J. C., 1918. S. Australian marine Mollusca. *Trans. roy. Soc. S. Austr.* **42**

Wood, W., 1828. Index Testaceologicus (London)

JOVELLANIA BAYLE, 1879 (CEPHALOPODA); PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1511

By Walter C. Sweet (*The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.*)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission to use its plenary powers to suppress the never-used, but otherwise valid generic name *Trigonodema* Laporte, 1843, so as to remove this name as a probable senior objective synonym of the well-known and widely-used generic name *Jovellania* Bayle, 1879.

2. Laporte, 1843 (*Essai sur le systeme silurien de l'Amerique septentrionale*: 27) introduced the name *Trigonodema* in the following statement: " On en a séparé (*Cyrthoceras* Goldf.) des espèces [of *Orthoceras*], a forme arquée, et on pourrait en faire autant de quelques autres que sont triangulares (*trigonodema*, mihi) ". No type-species was designated by Laporte, no specimen bearing this name or of triangular cross-section was illustrated, nor was the derivation of the name indicated. *Trigonodema* was not mentioned elsewhere in Laporte's monograph, nor, insofar as we are aware, has the name ever been used subsequently in the literature, either by itself or in connection with a valid nominate species.

3. Because *Trigonodema* Laporte, 1843, was proposed without a type-species, and no type-species has ever been designated for it, it became available in 1843 for all straight nautiloids with a triangular cross-section and, presumably, the first such species named becomes, *ipso facto*, its type-species. Insofar as we can determine, the first straight nautiloid cephalopod of triangular cross-section described is *Orthoceratites Buchi* deVerneuil, 1850 (*Bull. Soc. géol. France* (2) **7**: 778), and this species, then, had it been placed in *Trigonodema* would have become automatically the type-species of that genus. However, it has never been so designated and the purpose of this application is not to do so.

4. *Orthoceratites buchi* deVerneuil, 1850, is the type-species, by original designation, of *Jovellania* Bayle, 1879 (*Explic. Carte géol. France* **4** Atlas (1): pl. 35) which, then, may become a junior objective synonym of *Trigonodema*. *Jovellania* Bayle, 1879, was made type of the cephalopod family JOVELLANIIDAE by Foord, in 1888 (*Cat. foss. Cephal. B.M.* (1): 328), and this familial name has gained currency in the paleontological literature.

5. In view of these facts, and particularly because revival of *Trigonodema* Laporte, 1843, and suppression of *Jovellania* Bayle, 1879, would result in the required use of an unfamiliar name for a familiar genus and retention of a common familial name (JOVELLANIIDAE Foord, 1888) for which no nominate type-genus would exist, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Trigonodema* Laporte, 1843, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the generic name *Jovellania* Bayle, 1879 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation *Orthoceratites buchi* deVerneuil, 1850, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;

(3) to place the specific name *buchi* deVerneuil, 1850, as published in the binomen *Orthoceratites buchi* (type-species of *Jovellania* Bayle, 1879) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;

(4) to place the family name JOVELLANIIDAE Foord, 1888 (type-genus *Jovellania* Bayle, 1879) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology ;

(5) to place the generic name *Trigonodema* Laporte, 1843, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

APPLICATION FOR SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THREE SPECIFIC NAMES OF SPANISH PALAEOZOIC CRINOIDEA. Z.N.(S.) 1513

By Albert Breimer (*Afdeling Historische Geologie en Palaeontologie, Geologisch en Mineralogisch Instituut der Rijksuniversiteit, Leiden, The Netherlands.*)

The rich Palaeozoic faunas of northwestern Spain (provinces of Palencia, León, and Asturias) have recently been the object of a comprehensive study by the applicant. This study was the consequence of extensive collecting work in this region during the last five years and investigation of important older museum-collections of Spanish crinoids never before described. The aim of the work has been to prepare a monograph on all the Crinoidea now known from Spain, including necessary revisions and complementary descriptions. In the course of this study several specific names were discovered that do not permit of the identification of the taxonomic species represented by them, because the descriptions of the species are wholly inadequate, while the type-specimens on which they are based are either lost or in bad condition. These names are consequently regarded by the applicant as *nomina dubia*. The discussions concerning these species are given in *Leidse Geologische Mededelingen*, vol. 27, pt. 1, 1962.

2. In 1932, W. E. Schmidt (*Palaeontographica* **76** : 29) published the specific name *planus* in the binomen *Orthocrinus planus* for an imperfect and crushed part of a crinoid dorsal cup from the Devonian of Asturias, this being the first record of *Orthocrinus* from Spain. This type-specimen was lost during the second World War. The characters mentioned in Schmidt's description and those shown by his illustrations of the fragment are far too few to provide reliable evidence for the identification of the taxonomic species represented by this specific name. Nevertheless, in 1949, Rodriguez Mellado (*Bol. Real Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat.* **47** : 657) assigned a well-preserved specimen from León to the nominal species *Orthocrinus planus*, mainly because *planus* was the only species of *Orthocrinus* known at that time from Spain. Her specimen, however, has characters contradictory to those mentioned in Schmidt's description of the species and shown in his illustrations. It is very unlikely, therefore, that Rodriguez's specimen should be conspecific with the type of Schmidt's species. The type-locality of *Orthocrinus planus* was examined by the applicant and proved to be very poor in fossils, it did not produce any reliable specimen to serve as a neotype, and the chance that it ever will produce such a specimen is infinitesimally small. The specific name *planus* must, therefore, be considered a *nomen dubium*, and, unless either suppressed or fixed by a neotype, will continue to form a threat to the stability of the nomenclature of Palaeozoic Crinoidea. As the name has hardly ever been used, and as the identity of the species cannot even be guessed from the original account, there seems to be little sense in selecting a neotype for it. To facilitate the definite classification of newly discovered *Orthocrinus* material from Spain, the Commission is requested now to

suppress the specific name *planus* W. E. Schmidt, 1932.

3. In 1896, Oehlert (*Bull. Soc. Géol. Fr.* (3) **24** : 821) described the new species *Storthingocrinus haugi*. His type material consisted of three isolated dorsal cups from León, composed of basals and radials only. By attributing his specimens to *Storthingocrinus* he clearly classified them in the inadunate family Synbathocrinidae. Although Oehlert believed that the very wide radial facets of his specimens showed their generic position, in fact, his fragments do not show enough characters to make even sure that they are inadunate synbathocrinids : they could as well belong to the camerate super-family Platycriniticae. Moreover, representatives of this latter super-family are known to occur in Spanish Devonian strata, whereas true synbathocrinids are still unknown from Spain.

In 1932, W. E. Schmidt (*Palaeontographica* **76** : 25, 26) described two isolated crinoid dorsal cups from Asturias. These cups are composed of basals and radials only. Schmidt attributed his specimens to *Storthingocrinus*, which genus was ranked by him under the Platycrinitidae, contrary to common usage. He compared one of his specimens (: 25) to *Storthingocrinus haugi*. This specimen differs from Oehlert's specimens by having narrow radial facets, leaving space for interradial plates, as are usually to be found among the platycrinitids. Hence, it can be understood why Schmidt made the mistake of classifying his specimens as *Storthingocrinus* in the Platycrinitidae. For his second specimen, which got lost during the second World War, Schmidt introduced the new specific name *labiatus*.

All the above specimens described by Oehlert and W. E. Schmidt, some of which are lost, are so imperfect that the available evidence is insufficient to warrant their classification in either of the families mentioned above. It is absolutely impossible to identify the taxonomic species represented by the nominal species *Storthingocrinus haugi* and *S. labiatus*. This is once more expressed by the study of recently discovered Spanish Devonian platycrinitids and hapalocrinids, complete specimens of which were not known from Spain in the days of Oehlert and Schmidt. The classification of these crinoids with essentially stabilized dorsal cups composed of radials and basals only, rests necessarily on the composition of the tegmen, the structure and position of ambulacral ducts, combined with the mode of arm branching in the arm bases. Specimens, as those discussed above, without these thecal elements are certainly not classifiable. Nominal species described on such imperfect specimens do not permit of recognition of any taxonomic species and are a handicap for further classification. Hence, the nominal species *haugi* Oehlert, 1896, and *labiatus* W. E. Schmidt, 1932, which are undoubtedly to be regarded as *nomina dubia*, are proposed for suppression under the plenary powers of the Commission.

4. In view of the facts set out above and in the interest of stability and continuity of nomenclature I ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :

(a) the specific name *planus* W. E. Schmidt, 1932, as published in the binomen *Orthocrinus planus* (a nomen dubium) ;

(b) the specific name *haugi* Oehlert, 1896, as published in the binomen *Storthingocrinus haugi* (a nomen dubium) ;

(c) the specific name *labiatus* W. E. Schmidt, 1932, as published in the binomen *Storthingocrinus labiatus* (a nomen dubium).

(2) to place the 3 specific names proposed to be suppressed in (1)(a)—(1)(c) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

NAIADITES OVALIS DAWSON, 1860 (CLASS LAMELLIBRANCHIA); REQUEST FOR A RULING ON THE INTERPRETATION OF THE SPECIES. Z.N.(S.) 1514

By M. J. Rogers (21, *Canynge Square, Clifton, Bristol*, 8)

The purpose of the present application is to stabilise the interpretation of the nominal species *Naiadites ovalis* Dawson, 1860 (now referred to the genus *Curvirimula* (?) Weir). The case is one in which the original type-material is indeterminate, and it is proposed that a specimen figured subsequently by the original author as belonging to this species should be designated as the type. This species, which is morphologically distinct, occurs in the Riversdale and, perhaps, Cumberland Groups of the Upper Carboniferous on the mainland of Nova Scotia. The rocks of both these groups are non-marine and, in the restricted faunas of these deposits, species of bivalves may prove to be of stratigraphic importance. It is therefore desirable to stabilise the interpretation of *Naiadites ovalis* Dawson. The facts of the case are stated below.

2. J. W. Dawson (1860, Supplement to *Acadian Geology* : 45) first described *N. ovalis* as follows : " Similar in general form to No. 4 [*N. arenaceus*], but much broader in proportion. See paper above cited [Dawson, 1854, *Quart. J. Geol. Soc. London*, **10** : 39], fig. 24 [a left valve]. It occurs in bituminous limestone, with cyprids, in the lower part of the Joggins coal-measures." The only record of *N. ovalis* made by Dawson in his interpretation of Logan's Joggins section refers to an occurrence in Logan's Division 6, in the lower bituminous limestone associated with Coal 7. This horizon is in the Riversdale Group according to Bell. (See Dawson, 1868, *Acadian Geology* : 177 and Bell, 1944, *Geol. Surv. Canada, Mem.* 238 : 15.)

3. Most of Dawson's lamellibranch collection is now in the Redpath Museum, Montreal, but some specimens from it were sent to Wheelton Hind, who figured them (1894, *Quart. J. Geol. Soc. London* **50** : Pl. XX) ; some of these are still in the British Museum (Natural History). There is no official record of these transactions, although Hind, in the " Explanation of Plate XX ", indicated that the only fossil he figured as *Anthracomya ovalis* (Dawson) (fig. 13) belonged to the Geological Survey of Canada. It can now be recognised as specimen No. 10,004 in the Redpath Museum.

4. The following are the only specimens of *Naiadites ovalis* Dawson known in museum collections :—

i. *Redpath Museum.*

Number	*Horizon*	*Locality*	*Note on reverse of mounting*	*Collection*	*Valve*
10,004	" Carboniferous "	Riversdale	Heautype (*sic*). Type specimen. J.G.[1] Pl. XX, fig. 13.	Dawson	Left
2, 1170	,,	Parrsboro, Nova Scotia	Heautype (*sic*). C.R.S.[2], p. 129, fig. 11	,,	,,
10,006	—	Mabou Coal Mines, 1881	—	—	,,
2,1164b	" Middle Carboniferous "	Mabou, Cape Breton	Q.J.[1] 1894, Pl. XX, fig. 11.	G.S.C.[3]	,,
3129	—	Joggins	—	—	Right

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[1] *Quart. J. Geol. Soc. London* **50**. [2] *Canadian Record of Science*, 1894.

[3] *Geological Survey of Canada.*

All the above specimens are labelled *Anthracomya ovalis.* It should be recognised that the notes on the reverse of the mountings are not in the handwriting of Dawson or of his assistant, Ardley. It is assumed that they have been added since Dawson's time, and the absence of such a note is not evidence that the fossil has not been figured.

ii. *British Museum* (*Natural History*).

Number	*Name*	*Horizon*	*Locality*	*Collection*	*Additional information*	*Valve*
L.38779	*Naiadites*	Upper Carboniferous Coal Measures.	Joggins Nova Scotia	G. Hinde. Presented 1918.	Handwritten label on sample : *Naiadites* (*Anthracoptera*) *ovalis* Dawson. Coal Measures. Joggins, N.S. Dark blue arrow points to fossil.	Right
L.44457	*Anthracomya ovalis* (Dawson)	,,	South Joggins, Nova Scotia.	Wheelton Hind Colln., 1921.	Redpath Museum-type labels on sample read : *A. ovalis* Dn. 13 [?] *S. Joggins.* 269.	Right

5. It is seen in (4) that there are three specimens of *Naiadites ovalis* Dawson from Joggins, none of which is a left valve. Two of the right valves from Joggins may have been seen by Dawson, since Redpath Museum No. 3129 is in Dawson's collection and British Museum (Nat. Hist.) No. L.44457 bears labels like those found on Redpath Museum specimens in addition to the British Museum label. The matrix of the former is an ostracod-rich bituminous limestone ; of the latter a coarse, micaceous siltstone. Thus (see 2) it is possible that Redpath Museum No. 3129 came from the type horizon. It is an imperfectly exposed, generically indeterminate specimen of similar size to Dawson's figure. Dawson's 1854 figures are notoriously inaccurate, but the lateral aspect of both Dawson's fig. 24 of this date and Redpath Museum No. 3129 has a Height/Length ratio of about 60 per cent. It is therefore suggested that this fossil may have been reconstructed and reversed to give the figure (which is of a left valve) referred to in Dawson's original description of *Naiadites ovalis.*

The third right valve from Joggins, British Museum (Nat. Hist.) No. 38779, was in the collection of G. Hinde, presented in 1918 and it is improbable that Dawson ever saw it. It is unlikely to be the holotype or a syntype of *Naiadites ovalis* Dawson.

6. Of the remaining fossils listed in (4), Redpath Museum No. 10,006, a generically indeterminate specimen, and Redpath Museum No. 2,1164b are both of the wrong size and shape to be represented by Dawson's 1854 figure. Redpath Museum Nos. 10,004 and 2,1170 are approximately of the same length as Dawson's figure, but both have a higher obliquity and shallower anterior lobe. It is thus unlikely that Dawson figured any of these fossils in 1854, giving an inaccurate locality.

7. From (2) to (6) it follows that the type material of *Naiadites ovalis* Dawson is either the indeterminate specimen Redpath Museum No. 3129, which cannot now be used as a type, or is lost or destroyed.

8. In 1894 (*Canadian Record of Science* : 129) Dawson redescribed the species under the generic name *Anthracomya* : " This species has the general form of the smaller specimens of *A. elongata*, but is broader behind and more tumid in front, so as to be at once distinguishable by the eye. It occurs sparingly in beds from the millstone grit and lower Carboniferous to the middle Coal-formation . . . Our specimens are from the South Joggins, Riversdale and Parrsboro." The accompanying figure 11 is of a left valve from " Lower Carboniferous, Parrsboro." Rocks of Canso and Riversdale age are exposed in the Parrsboro area.

9. Redpath Museum specimen No. 2,1170 from Parrsboro can be recognised as the specimen figured with Dawson's 1894 description, although the figure is inaccurate ; this identification was also made by an earlier work (see (4)). The fossil is whitened, like others figured by Dawson. Although the identity of this specimen as the original of Dawson's 1894 figure is certain, it cannot be asserted that it represents the original material.

10. Redpath Museum specimen No. 10,004 from Riversdale is also whitened, but Dawson did not publish a figure of it, although Riversdale was added to the list of localities in 1894. Hind, presumably following Dawson's identification, figured it as *Anthracomya ovalis* (Dawson) in 1894 (see (3)). There is no evidence that it is a syntype. Thus, there seems to be no reason why this specimen, which was not figured by Dawson, should be placed in a higher type category than the specimen figured by Dawson (see (9)), as is suggested by the note " Type specimen " (see (4)).

11. The lamellibranch fauna of the Canso Group at Parrsboro is represented by variants of *Carbonicola* (?) *angulata* (Dawson), whereas the fauna of the Riversdale Group consists of species of *Curvirimula* and *Naiadites*. Dawson considered that all the Carboniferous rocks at Parrsboro were in his Lower Carboniferous.

12. From 4, 8, 9, and 11 it is clear that Dawson was satisfied that specimen No. 2,1170 in the Redpath Museum belonged to his species *Naiadites ovalis*, and that it came from the Riversdale Goup at Parrsboro on the mainland of Nova Scotia. The horizon therefore lies within the stratigraphic group from which it is inferred that the type-material came.

13. I am at present engaged in a systematic revision of the North American Upper Carboniferous non-marine Lamellibranchia in order that they may be used in future taxonomic and stratigraphic studies and for comparison and contrast with the homotaxial British forms which have been intensively studied. I wish therefore to stabilise the interpretation of the species *Naiadites ovalis* Dawson, and ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :

(1) to give a ruling that the nominal species *Naiadites ovalis* Dawson, 1860 is to be interpreted by reference to the specimen figured by Dawson in 1894 as *Anthracomya ovalis* (No. 2,1170 in the Redpath Museum, Montreal, Canada) ;

(2) to place the specific name *ovalis* Dawson (as published in the binomen *Naiadites ovalis*) (now referred to the genus *Curvirimula* (?) Weir, 1960) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSALS CONCERNING *NAIADITES OVALIS* DAWSON

By J. Weir (*The University, Glasgow*)

Systematic work on non-marine Lamellibranchia of the Carboniferous has been much complicated and impeded by the poor documentation and figuring of J. W. Dawson's Acadian species of various genera. In order to study the variation and distribution of these fossils and to revise their taxonomy, Mrs. M. J. Rogers has made extensive collections from the type localities in Nova Scotia and from localities in the United States during two summer field seasons. She has also studied relevant material in museums in the United States and Canada, and especially the Dawson Collection in the Redpath Museum, Montreal.

The case is simply as follows: that the type material of *Naiadites ovalis* Dawson, 1860, illustrated with reference to Dawson's figure of earlier date (1854), cannot be recognised, and Mrs. Rogers now proposes to base the interpretation of this nominal species on the specimen 2,1170 in the Redpath Museum, Montreal, which was later figured by Dawson himself (1894) as representing his species *N. ovalis*.

I am satisfied that Mrs. Rogers has correctly identified the original of Dawson's 1894 figure and I strongly support her request, as the only possible basis for the interpretation and stabilisation of *Naiadites ovalis* Dawson, 1860.

VANIKORO QUOY & GAIMARD, 1832 (MOLLUSCA, GASTROPODA); PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.

Z.N.(S.) 1524

By Robert Robertson (*Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.*)

For more than a century, the name *Vanikoro* has been widely used for a genus of tropical and subtropical marine gastropods. It still is in almost universal use, although the name is not valid under two provisions of the new Code. A case for preserving the name is presented below. The status of the name requires clarification in connection with the forthcoming *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology* (Part J).

2. The name " Vanikoro " first was published by Quoy & Gaimard in 1832 (*Voy. Astrolabe, Zool.* 2 : 239). Discussing *Sigaretus cancellatus* Lamarck, 1822, which Quoy & Gaimard obtained at Vanikoro (one of the Santa Cruz Islands, Melanesia) and which they referred to the genus *Velutina* [Fleming, 1820], they stated " Quoiqu'il y ait quelques différences entre ce Mollusque et celui dont M. de Blainville a fait son genre Vélutine, ses rapporte généraux sont suffisants pur ne pas l'en séparer et former un genre nouveau, comme nous l'avions fait sous le nom de Vanikoro ". The name " Vanikoro " was not applied to a gastropod elsewhere in Quoy & Gaimard's work.

3. For two reasons this is not a valid introduction of a generic name :

(1) It was proposed in synonymy [Article 11d].

(2) It was not italicized and may be construed as a vernacular name (note comparison with " Vélutine ") [Article 16b(i)].

4. Subsequent to 1832 and before 1840, *Vanikoro* appears to have been mentioned only once in the literature. In 1838, Deshayes & Milne Edwards (Lamarck, *Hist. Nat. Anim. s. Vert.* (ed. 2) **8** : 559) referred to " le genre nommé Vanikoro par M. Quoy ". Again, the name appears to have been used as a vernacular.

The name was adopted by Gray in 1840, 1841, and 1842 as a validly proposed generic name, but was mis-spelled by him *Vanicoro* (see paragraph 6 below). H. & A. Adams (March 1854, *Gen. rec. Moll.* 3, pl. 41), A. Adams (15 December 1854, *Proc. zool. Soc. London* **21** : 174–175, pl. 20), and later others, adopted Gray's mis-spelling. H. & A. Adams (April 1854, *Gen. rec. Moll.* **1** : 374–375) were the first to adopt the name as originally spelled (*Vanikoro* Quoy & Gaimard). H. & A. Adams (1854) and A. Adams (1854) were the first to assign a gender to the name : feminine (see footnote, p. 335).

5. The claim has been made that the gastropod identified by Quoy & Gaimard as *Sigaretus cancellatus* Lamarck [*Velutina cancellata* (Lamarck)] is not Lamarck's species. Récluz (1843, *Proc. zool. Soc. London* **11** : 137) renamed, without explanation, Quoy & Gaimard's species *Narica quoyi*. Later, Récluz (1846 [" 1845 "], *Mag. Zool.* (2) 7(9) : 24) claimed that Quoy & Gaimard had *Narica petitiana* Récluz, 1843 (*ibid.*, pp. 138–139), which in 1843 he had considered distinct from *N. quoyi*.

E. A. Smith (1908, *Proc. Malacological Soc. London* **8** : 106) has synonymized *N. petitiana* and *N. quoyi* Récluz with *Vanikoro cancellata* (Lamarck). Such action appears to have been correct, because Quoy & Gaimard's figures (pl. 66 bis, figs. 20–22) even more closely resemble the shell identified by authors as *Sigaretus cancellatus* than do Chemnitz's illustrations (1788, *Syst. Conch.-Cab.* **10** : pl. 165, figs. 1596–1597), the figures on which Lamarck's species is based. The particularly large aperture characteristic of the species is not well shown in Chemnitz's fig. 1597, but it is evident from Lamarck's placement of the species (in the genus "*Sigaretus*" [=*Sinum*]) and from his description and discussion, that his name *does* pertain to the only known large *Vanikoro* with a particularly large aperture.

6. The name *Vanikoro* has been mis-spelled and emended (latinized) in various ways. Mis-spellings :

Vanicoro Gray, 1840, *Syn. Brit. Mus.* (ed. 42), [issue 2], p. 152 ; 1841, *ibid.* (ed. 43), p. 126 ; 1842, *ibid.* (ed. 44), p. 90. Name not attributed to Quoy & Gaimard. Mis-spelling *Vanicoro* first attributed to Quoy by Agassiz (1845, *Nom. Zool., Moll.* : 95).

Vanicora Paetel, 1887, *Cat. Conch.*, (ed. 4), **1** : 511.

Vanikora Whitfield, 1891, *Bull. American Mus. nat. Hist.* **3** : 387–388.

Emendations :

Vanikoroia Martin, 1914, *Samml. Geol. Reichs-Mus. Leiden*, n.f. **2**(4) : 170.

Vanikoroa Cossmann, 1924, *Essais Paléoconch. Comp.* **13** : 163.

7. Four objective synonyms of "*Vanikoro*" Quoy & Gaimard, 1832, apparently were proposed in the following order :

Merria Gray, 1839(?), *in* Beechey, *Zool. Blossom* : 137. Type-species (monotypy) : *Sigaretus cancellatus* Lamarck.

Leucotis Swainson, 1840, *Treat. Malacol.* : 346. Type-species (monotypy) : *Sigaretus cancellatus* Lamarck.

Narica Orbigny (*ex* Récluz MS.), 1842(?), *in* Sagra, *Cuba, Moll.* (French ed.) **2** : 39. Type-species (original designation) : *Sigaretus cancellatus* Lamarck.

Nioma Gray, 1842, *Syn. Brit. Mus.* (ed. 44) p. 60 [*Niomia* p. 90, name only] (no included species ; *nomen dubium*) ; *Nioma* Gray, 1847, *Proc. zool. Soc. London* **15** : 156 (name in synonymy). Type-species (designated) : "*Nerita cancellata*, Chem." [non-binomial] =*Sigaretus cancellatus* Lamarck. [*Niomia* Gray, 1840, *Syn. Brit Mus.* (ed. 42) [issue 1], p. 147 (*nomen nudum, fide* Neave) ; *ibid.*, [issue 2] p. 151 (*nomen nudum*)].

According to Récluz (1843, *Proc. zool. Soc. London* **11** : 137) Orbigny's text was issued before Gray's name *Merria* was published. If this is so, *Narica* or *Leucotis* may have priority over *Merria*. The dates above are those given by Neave. The publication dates of Orbigny's work on the molluscs of Cuba have yet to be rigorously determined, and the date 1839 on the title page of Beechey's *Zoology of the Blossom* requires confirmation.

8. Three of the four objective synonyms of "*Vanikoro*" listed in paragraph 7 have been mis-spelled :

Leucotus Sowerby, 1842, *Conch. Man.* (ed. 2) : 172 (error for *Leucotis* Swainson).

Niomia (see paragraph 7).

Merrya Récluz, 1846 [" 1845 "], *Mag. Zool.* (2) 7(9) : 7–8 (error for *Merria* Gray).

Niona Paetel, 1887, *Cat. Conch.* (ed. 4), **1** : 511 (error for *Nioma* Gray).

9. The oldest family-group name based on any of the above generic names is VANICOROIDAE Gray (1840, *Syn. Brit. Mus.* (ed. 42) [issue 2] pp. 121, 152). H. & A. Adams (1854, *Gen. Rec. Moll.* **1** : 374) corrected the spelling to VANIKORIDAE. Subsequently, the name has also been spelled VANIKOROIDAE.

Article 29(b) of the new Code, relating to the formation of family-group names based on generic names not of classical origin, does not explain whether, in the present case, Gray or H. & A. Adams is to be considered the zoologist who first published a family-group name based on *Vanikoro* Quoy & Gaimard. This determines whether the name should be spelled VANIKORIDAE or VANIKOROIDAE.(1)

Two other family-group names, both based on generic names listed in paragraph 7, have been proposed :

NARICIDAE Récluz, 1846 [" 1845 "], *Mag. Zool.* (2) 7(9) : 6, 16.

MERRIIDAE Hedley, 1917, *Journ. Proc. Roy. Soc. New South Wales* **51** : Suppl., p. M62.

10. The name *Vanikoro* has been very widely used as a valid generic name, both in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The name even appears among the examples in the New International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1961, p. 33). E. A. Smith used the name in the most recently published taxonomic study of the genus (1908, On the known Recent species of the genus *Vanikoro*, Quoy & Gaimard. *Proc. Malacological Soc. London* **8** : 104–117).

Vanikoro has been used by malacologists since 1900 in the following countries :

Great Britain (G. B. Sowerby, 1901 ; E. A. Smith, 1908 ; W. H. Turton, 1932)
France (Couturier, 1907 ; Dautzenberg & Bouge, 1932 ; Delpey, 1942)
Netherlands (Schepman, 1909 ; Oostingh, 1931)
Germany (Thiele, 1929 ; Wenz, 1940)
Sweden (Hägg, 1929)
U.S.A. (Bartsch, 1915 ; Hertlein & Strong, 1951 ; Solem, 1953 ; Abbott, 1954, 1958 ; Kaicher, 1956 ; Keen, 1958)
Cuba (Aguayo & Jaume, 1950)
South Africa (Barnard ; Macnae & Kalk, 1958)
Japan (Iwakawa, 1909, 1919 ; Hirase, 1910)
Philippines (Faustino, 1928)
Australia (Iredale, 1912 ; Hedley, 1912)

Only one malacologist, Nagao (1934, Japan), has adopted either of the emendations of *Vanikoro* (*Vanikoroa* Cossmann).

Merria Gray, 1839(?), the generic name seemingly valid under strict application of the Law of Priority and the new Code (see paragraphs 3 and 7), was first adopted by Hedley (1917, *Journ. Proc. Roy. Soc. New South Wales*,

---

(1) I favour the spelling VANIKORIDAE, even though VANIKOROIDAE may be preferable etymologically. H. & A. Adams were the first to spell the family-group name correctly (VANIKORIDAE).

51 : Suppl., p. M62). Iredale (1918, *Proc. Malacological Soc. London* **13** : 31) agreed with Hedley that the name *Vanikoro* was invalid, but did not at that time adopt *Merria*. Subsequently, other Australian malacologists have used *Merria* (Macpherson & Chapple, 1951 ; Cotton, 1959 ; J. Allan, 1959). The genus is rarely mentioned in Australian malacological literature. *Merria* has been used more often in the Japanese literature, first by Kuroda (1928, *Cat. Shell-bearing Mollusca Amami-Oshima*, p. 42 ; also 1941, etc.), subsequently by Hirase (1938), Hatai (1941), Oyama (1943), Kira (1945), and by Habe (1961).

Despite careful search, I have found no use of *Merria* in malacological literature published in countries other than Australia and Japan, where it has been used primarily in the last two decades.

Leucotis Swainson, 1840, has never been adopted.

Narica Orbigny, 1842(?), was used fairly often in the nineteenth century, notably by French workers such as Fischer (1885, *Man. Conchyl.*, p. 761). During the twentieth century, *Narica* appears to have been used only by Pelseneer (1906, Belgium), Risbec (1931, 1932, France), and by P.-H. Fischer (1950, France).

11. In view of the very wide use, both old and new, of the invalid name *Vanikoro* Quoy & Gaimard, and in view of the uncertainty of the publication dates and priority of the available names *Merria* Gray, *Leucotis* Swainson, and *Narica* Orbigny, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked to take the following action :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to validate as a generic name *Vanikoro* Quoy & Gaimard, and

(2) to place the name on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology : *Vanikoro* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832 (gender : feminine*), type-species, by monotypy, *Sigaretus cancellatus* Lamarck, 1822 ;

(3) to place the specific name *cancellatus* Lamarck, 1822, as published in the binomen *Sigaretus cancellatus* (type-species of *Vanikoro* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;

(4) to place the name VANIKORIDAE (*nom. correct.* H. & A. Adams, 1854, *pro* VANICOROIDAE Gray, 1840) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology) ;

(5) to place the following names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :
   (a) *Merria* Gray, 1839 (a junior objective synonym of *Vanikoro*) ;
   (b) *Leucotis* Swainson, 1840 (a junior objective synonym of *Vanikoro*) ;
   (c) *Narica* Orbigny, 1842 (a junior objective synonym of *Vanikoro*) ;
   (d) *Nioma*, *Niomia* Gray, 1842, 1847 ;
   (e) *Vanicoro* Gray, 1840–42 (mis-spelling of *Vanikoro* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832) ;

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* *Not* masculine, as stated in International Code of Zoological Nomenclature [1961, p. 33, among examples to Article 30 b (ii)]. Although Quoy & Gaimard did not express or imply that the name *Vanikoro* was to be considered feminine in gender, every malacologist but Poirier (1954, *Up-to-date syst. list* 3200 *seashells Greenland to Texas*, p. 50 [mimeographed]) appears subsequently to have considered it feminine (see paragraph 4 above).

   (f) *Vanikoroia* Martin, 1914 (emendation of *Vanikoro* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832);
   (g) *Vanikoroa* Cossmann, 1924 (emendation of *Vanikoro* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832);

(6) to place the following names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology:
   (a) VANICOROIDAE Gray, 1840 (type-genus *Vanikoro* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832) (an invalid original spelling for VANIKORIDAE);
   (b) NARICIDAE Récluz, 1846 (type-genus *Narica* Orbigny, 1842) (a junior objective synonym of VANIKORIDAE);
   (c) MERRIIDAE Hedley, 1917 (type-genus *Merria* Gray, 1839) (a junior objective synonym of VANIKORIDAE).

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 19, Part 6 (pp. 337–402, T.P.–XI) *28th December*, 1962

Secretary's Note

The following articles constitute some of the recommendations for the amendment of the Code received from zoologists for discussion at the XVI International Congress of Zoology, Washington, 1963. As in volume 15 of the *Bulletin*, concerned with proposals for the XV Congress, 1958, articles have been arranged by Case and Document Numbers so that all comments relative to the same problem may be easily identifiable. They are printed here with a view to bringing them to the notice of all zoologists who are invited to put forward their views.

W. E. CHINA
Acting Secretary
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

CASE No. 1

REQUEST FOR A CLARIFICATION OF ARTICLE 40 (Z.N.(S.) 1508)

(By J. Chester Bradley (*President, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

Article 40 deals with the conservation of a family-group name based on a type-genus which, after 1960, is discovered to be a junior synonym. It gives however no directive in the case of a family-group name based on a type-genus which was discovered to be a junior synonym before 1960. In this case it has been general practice to change the family-group name to one based on the valid name of the type-genus, so that there are sometimes two or more family-group names competing in present use for the same taxon.

It is suggested that the present Article 40 should become Article 40a and that a new paragraph (b) be added as follows :

> If two family-group names based on type-genera that are objective synonyms or are regarded as subjective synonyms are competing in use for the same taxon, the family-group name based on the senior synonym shall prevail, regardless of whether it itself has priority.

CASE No. 2

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE PROVISIONS ON FAMILY-GROUP NAMES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON TRILOBITE TAXONOMY (Z.N.(S.) 1538)

By J. T. Temple (*Birkbeck College, London*)

The *Règles internationales de la Nomenclature zoologique* (1905) as drawn up by the Berlin Congress of 1901 and emended by several later Congresses (notably Budapest 1927) did not legislate for family-group names beyond prescribing the endings of family and subfamily names and the dependence of these names on that of the type-genus (Arts. 4 & 5). In particular, the Law of Priority (Art. 25) which determined the availability as well as the priority of names applied only to generic and specific names.

The Paris Congress of 1948 approved a recommendation that the wording of Arts. 4 & 5 should be expanded to clarify the ideas of selection and designation of a type-genus for a family, but did not legislate further, and referred the whole problem of family-group names to the Secretary of the Commission for him to make a thorough study (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 138).

The results of this study were presented to the XIV Congress in Copenhagen, 1953, which recommended the insertion of several provisions relating to family-group names into the *Règles*. The most important of these for the present purpose is para. 52 (*Copenhagen Decisions* 1953 : 35) :—

> " The Colloquium recommends that a provision should be inserted in the *Règles* prescribing that a name given to a taxon of the Family-Group is to be treated as having been published with an indication through the incorporation into it of a basic portion of the name of its type genus. The Colloquium proposes, however, that a *Recommandation* should be inserted urging authors when publishing a name for a new taxon belonging to a category in the Family-Group to give a diagnosis of the characters relied upon for distinguishing that taxon from allied taxa previously named."

There are two points of interest in this paragraph. Firstly, the provision concerning publication of a family-group name with an indication referred presumably to Art. 25(a) of the *Règles* where an indication was (together with the application of binomial nomenclature) a sufficient criterion for the availability of names published before 1 January 1931 ; but Art. 25 refers only to generic and specific names, and although the Copenhagen Congress discussed this Article (*Copenhagen Decisions* 1953 : 60–66) it did not expand its province to cover family-group names. The provision in the first part of para. 52 could not, therefore, be put into effect. Secondly, the latter part of the paragraph urging authors to publish a diagnosis of a new family-group taxon was not a mandatory provision, but a *Recommandation*, and even with this limited force it could only operate from the date of publication of the *Copenhagen Decisions* (31 December 1953).

In practice, therefore, after the publication of the *Copenhagen Decisions* there was still no legislation on the criteria of availability of family-group names except for the prescribed endings and the necessity of incorporating the stem of the name of the type-genus ; and this state of affairs continued until the recent (6 November 1961) publication of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* adopted by the XV Congress in London, 1958.

The most important change in the new Code as it affects families is the widening of the old Law of Priority to cover all names, including family-group names. The provisions are now embodied in Arts. 12, 13 & 16 as follows :—

> "**Article 12. Names published before 1931.**—In addition to satisfying the provisions of Article 11, a name published before 1931 must have been accompanied by a description, definition, or indication."
>
> "**Article 16**(a).—The word " indication " as used in this Chapter applies only to the following :
>
> . . . .
>
> (iv) the formation of a new family-group name from the stem of the name of a genus, which thus becomes the type-genus ;
>
> . . . ."
>
> "**Article 13. Names published after 1930.**—
>
> (a) **Names in general.**—In addition to satisfying the provisions of Article 11, a name published after 1930 must be either
>
> (i) accompanied by a statement that purports to give characters differentiating the taxon ; or
>
> (ii) accompanied by a definite bibliographic reference to such a statement ; or
>
> (iii) proposed expressly as a replacement for a pre-existing available name."

In brief, therefore, a diagnosis has been made mandatory for any family-group name published after 1930, and the effect is to invalidate any name proposed since then without a diagnosis. The difference from the *Copenhagen Decisions* is extreme : Copenhagen suggested a *Recommandation* for future guidance of authors ; the new Code imposes mandatory provisions which are made retrospective by thirty years. Such retrospective legislation may be contrasted with the action of the Budapest Congress in 1927 which first made diagnoses mandatory at specific and generic level but post-dated this provision by three years until the end of 1930. Retrospective legislation is as unfortunate in zoological nomenclature as in any other context, and it seems likely that the new provisions will upset a number of generally accepted family-group names.

Among the trilobites the families that will be affected are listed below together with those where there is uncertainty over the interpretation of the new provisions. The *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology* Part O Arthropoda 1 (1959) has been taken as a convenient (if not in all cases entirely representative) guide to current usage, and family names accepted therein are printed in **BOLD CAPITALS**, the names of their authors or of authors who have subsequently (though usually inadvertently) made available previously unavailable families being in **Bold lower case.** Family names printed in ROMAN CAPITALS are those available but not in current use ; family names printed in Roman lower case are those which are neither available nor in current use. The letters d or nd following a page reference indicate that an author has or has not given a diagnosis of the family in question. The original spelling of family names is given, the corrected form following in square brackets.

ACANTHOPYGINAE Přibyl & Erben, 1952 : 141 nd. Listed as nov. subfam. **Přibyl 1953** : 19 nd (as replacement for Euarginae Gürich, 1901). In Treatise (: 503) *Acanthopyge* is referred to Ceratarginae Tripp, 1957 : 117 d. *Note*—Acanthopyginae is accepted here to have been proposed as a replacement name, although it was not explicitly stated to be such by Přibyl 1953 : 19, 25.

ALOKISTOCARIDAE Resser, 1939 : 51 nd. Available from **Hupé 1953** : 190 d.

AMECEPHALINAE Kobayashi, 1936 : 170 nd (apparently used inadvertently in place of Pterocephalinae K., 1935). Available from **Hupé 1953** : 192 d (introduced as new). *Amecephalus* is considered in Treatise (: 238) a junior subjective synonym of *Alokistocare*, which is referred to Alokistocaridae Resser, 1939 (*q.v.*)

Bathycheilinae Přibyl, 1953 : 19 nd (monotypic). Treatise (: 453) refers *Bathycheilus* to Calymeninae Burmeister, 1843.

BATHYURISCIDAE Richter, 1932 : 855 nd. Introduced again by Poletaeva 1936 : 31 nd (Bathyuriscinae, as new). Available from **Hupé 1953** : 183 d (Bathyuriscinae, as new). A synonym of Dolichometopidae Walcott, 1916, in Treatise (: 220).

BAVARILLINAE Sdzuy, 1957 : 276 d ? (monotypic). Diagnosis in Sdzuy 1959 (Treatise : 455 d).

Bigotinopsidae Hupé, 1960 : 77 nd.

BREVIDISCINAE Kobayashi, 1944b : 58 nd (monotypic). Available from **Hupé 1953** : 169 d. A synonym of Eodiscidae Raymond, 1913, in Treatise (: 187). *Note*—Brevidiscinae was first used in Kobayashi 1943 : 39 nd but its type-genus was not validly established until 1944b : 59.

BURNETIDAE [BURNETIELLIDAE, corr. herein] Resser, 1942 : 79 nd. Available from **Hupé 1953** : 197 d. *Burnetia* Walcott, 1924, is a junior homonym and was replaced by *Burnetiella* Lochman, 1958 : 247, which is referred to Dokimocephalidae Kobayashi, 1935, in Treatise (: 281).

CYBELIDAE Holliday, 1942 : 475 nd (mistakenly proposed as a replacement for Encrinuridae Angelin, 1854). Available from **Hupé 1955** : 251 d. Currently considered a subfamily of Encrinuridae (Treatise : 448).

DAWSONIDAE [DAWSONIIDAE, corr. Kobayashi, 1943] Resser, 1937 : 9 nd (apparently mistakenly proposed as a replacement for Eodiscidae Raymond, 1913). Available from **Lermontova 1940** : 122 d. A synonym of Eodiscidae Raymond, 1913, in Treatise (: 187).

DINDYMENINAE Přibyl, 1953 : 20 nd. Available from **Henningsmoen 1959** (Treatise : 448 d, introduced as new.)

DINESIDAE Lermontova, 1940 : 144 nd. Available from **Lermontova 1951** : 108 d, but if the generic grouping of Treatise (: 230) is followed, a junior subjective synonym of Tollaspidae [Tollaspididae, corr. Henningsmoen, 1951] Kobayashi, 1944a : 315 d.

DOLEROLENIDAE Kobayashi, 1951 : 103 nd (monotypic) (as replacement for Olenopsidae K., 1935, itself still not available in 1951). Available from **Hupé 1953** : 179 d.

Enetagnostidae Harrington, 1938 : 149, 157 nd (monotypic). *Enetagnostus* is considered a junior subjective synonym of *Diplagnostus* (Treatise : 175).

HARPIDINAE Raw, 1949 : 514 nd. Introduced again by Whittington 1950a : 303 nd (Harpididae, as new). Available from **Hupé 1953** : 240 d. A full family in Treatise (: 418).

KINGSTONINAE [**KINGSTONIINAE**, corr. Shaw, 1952] Kobayashi, 1933: 142 nd ? Available from **Kobayashi 1935** : 201 d. A full family in Treatise (: 285).

Kootenidae [Kooteniidae, corr. Henningsmoen, 1951] Resser, 1939: 46 nd. In Treatise (: 217) considered a subjective synonym of Dorypygidae Kobayashi, 1935.

LANCASTRIDAE [LANCASTRIIDAE, corr. Henningsmoen, 1951] **Kobayashi, 1935** : 129 d ? (monotypic). Diagnosis in Hupé 1953 : 176 d. In Treatise (: 220) *Lancastria* is referred to Oryctocephalidae Beecher, 1897.

LEJOPYGINAE Harrington, 1938 : 149 nd. Available from **Kobayashi 1939** : 128 d (introduced as new). In Treatise (: 178) *Lejopyge* is referred to Hastagnostidae Howell, 1937.

MARJUMIDAE [**MARJUMIIDAE**, corr. Henningsmoen, 1951] Kobayashi, 1935 : 284 nd. Available from **Hupé 1953** : 204 d, but if the generic grouping of Treatise (: 305) is followed, a junior subjective synonym of Punctulariidae Raymond, 1937 : 1123 d. Lochman (Treatise : 305) recognises a superfamily Marjumiacea.

Olenopsidae Kobayashi, 1935 : 129 nd (monotypic) see Dolerolenidae.

PERONOPSIDAE Westergård, 1936: 28 nd (? monotypic). Available from **Harrington 1938** : 149, 150 d (introduced as new). A synonym of Spinagnostidae Howell, 1935, in Treatise (: 184).

PHILLIPSINELLIDAE Whittington, 1950b : 559, 561 d ? (monotypic). Diagnosis in Hupé 1953 : 224 d.

Ptarmiganidae [Ptarmiganiidae, corr. Henningsmoen, 1951] Resser, 1939 : 31 nd. A synonym of Dolichometopidae Walcott, 1916, in Treatise (: 220).

PTEROCEPHALINAE [**PTEROCEPHALIIDAE**, corr. Lochman, 1956] Kobayashi, 1935: 230 nd. Available from **Lochman 1959** (Treatise : 256 d, a full family), but if the generic grouping therein is followed, a junior subjective synonym of Camaraspididae Lochman, 1953 : 889 d.

STAUROCEPHALINAE Prantl & Přibyl, 1948 : 12 nd ? (monotypic). Available from **Hupé 1953** : 238 d (introduced as new). *Note*—The date of publication of Prantl & Přibyl's article is usually given incorrectly as 1947.

TAIHUNGSHANIDAE [**TAIHUNGSHANIIDAE**, corr. Henningsmoen, 1951] Sun, 1931 : 7 nd (monotypic). Available from **Hupé 1953** : 221 d.

TONKINELLIDAE Reed, 1934 : 9 nd (monotypic). Available from **Hupé 1953** : 186 d. *Tonkinella* is referred to Oryctocephalidae Beecher, 1897, in Treatise (: 220).

Trilobagnostinae Harrington, 1938 : 148 nd. *Trilobagnostus* is referred to Hastagnostidae Howell, 1937, in Treatise (: 179).

Trinucleoidinae Přibyl, 1953 : 15 nd (monotypic). *Trinucleoides* is referred to Dionididae Gürich, 1908, in Treatise (: 425).

XYSTRIDURINAE Whitehouse, 1939: 196 d ? (monotypic). Diagnosis in Hupé 1953 : 181 d.

YINITIDAE Hupé, 1953 : 177 (footnote) nd. Available from **Harrington 1959** (Treatise : 205 d).

YOKUSENINAE [YOKUSENIIDAE, corr. Hupé, 1953] Kobayashi, 1935 : 236, 247 nd. Available from **Hupé 1953** : 189 d. *Yokusenia* is considered in Treatise (: 288) a junior subjective synonym of *Lioparia*, which is referred to Anomocaridae Poulsen, 1927 ; Kobayashi has replaced Yokuseninae by Liopariinae (1960 : 391 nd).

In several of the above families there is difficulty in interpreting the provisions of the new Code, and this is particularly so in the case of monotypic families. It is clear that repetition of the characters of the type-genus as the diagnosis of a monotypic family would be a valid procedure, and there is no doubt that the use of some such formula as " the characters of this family are those of its only known genus " is also valid when the generic characters are themselves given (e.g. Platagnostidae Howell, 1935 : 228—not listed above). There are, however, two cases (Brevidiscinae and Taihungshaniinae) in which a generic diagnosis was given without such a linking formula, while for another family (Staurocephalinae) a formula was used but the generic diagnosis was not quoted. These three families cannot be considered to satisfy the requirements of Art. 13a(i) or (ii) and must fail, as must those where neither a generic diagnosis nor a linking formula was given (Bathycheilinae, Peronopsidae, Tonkinellidae, Trinucleoidinae), even though, as with Staurocephalinae, suitable generic diagnoses were extant in the literature at the time. There remain four families (Bavarillinae, Lancastriidae, Phillipsinellidae, Xystridurinae) in which an analysis was given of the generic characters which precluded reference to existing families, although it was not presented as a formal diagnosis of the new family ; this procedure seems to satisfy at least the spirit (if not the letter) of Art. 13a(i) and the families are therefore accepted as available from the date of publication (on the other hand, the analyses accompanying Enetagnostidae, Olenopsidae and Staurocephalinae are here considered not to be adequate diagnoses).

It is clear, though, that there is a considerable subjective element in the above interpretation of the Code as it affects monotypic families, and an alternative procedure (suggested by Mr. R. P. Tripp on reading the draft of this article) would be to accept as available all clearly monotypic families for which an adequate generic diagnosis was extant at the time of erection. This practice would be objective and convenient and would probably correspond to the intentions of the original authors of the families, but it would in most cases infringe the requirements of Art. 13 (on a strict legalistic interpretation of which *all* the monotypic families listed above would be unavailable). It also suffers from the difficulty of determining whether certain families are monotypic or not : for instance, the only genus listed under Peronopsidae Westergård, 1936 : 28 was *Peronopsis* itself and so the family was *de facto* monotypic, although it was apparently intended to replace Tullberg's Section Fallaces and probably therefore to include other genera ; Canotagnostidae[1] Rusconi, 1951 : 13 nd is here considered monotypic even though the genera *Homagnostus* and *Tomagnostus* follow *Canotagnostus* with no intervening family heading.

While it cannot be claimed on the basis of the above discussion that the new provisions will involve very widespread changes in the nomenclature of trilobite families, nevertheless an appreciable number of family names will be affected and the application of the provisions to monotypic families causes considerable uncertainty. If changes on a comparable scale to those in trilobites are caused in other groups the cumulative effect would justify raising at Washington the question of the retrospective nature of the new family provisions.

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[1] This family and Huaquinchaidae Rusconi, 1955 : 39 nd (also monotypic) have been omitted from the list since they are both based on genera which do not themselves appear to be available.

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COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES FOR *LEPIDOPA* STIMPSON, 1858

(see volume 19, pages 125–128)

By Fenner A. Chace, Jr. (*Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

This is one of the few applications requesting the use of the plenary powers of the International Commission that I can support wholeheartedly. There is little doubt that Stimpson misidentified the animal selected as the type-species of *Lepidopa*, and strict application of the Code would not only complicate the nomenclature of an important crustacean genus but it would alter the intent of the author of that genus.

I also concur fully with the decision to accept the principle of priority as far as the name *Thia scutellata* is concerned. Such respect for this basic principle is to be highly commended, especially when it is displayed by one of those who have sometimes sought to suppress its effect on the validity of familiar names.

By Janet Haig (*Allan Hancock Foundation, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.*)

I wish to register my support of this proposal. I feel that it would be better in this particular case for the Commission to use their plenary powers, rather than to apply the Code strictly and thereby go against the obvious intent of Stimpson to attach the name *Lepidopa* to the anomuran genus for which it is universally used.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *DENDRASPIS* FITZINGER, 1843. Z.N.(S.) 1500

(see volume 19, pages 189–190)

By Hobart M. Smith (*Department of Zoology and Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

There is no question that great confusion in nomenclature would result if *Dendraspis* Fitzinger, 1843, were to be accepted on the grounds of priority, with the type-species originally designated, thus making it the valid name for the genus containing the king cobra. *Dendroaspis* is well fixed at present as the name for the mambas, and *Ophiophagus* for the king cobras ; only perpetuation of these universally-understood names can result from approval of the proposal. Failure to suppress *Dendraspis* Fitzinger, 1843, would in no way contribute to stability of nomenclature ; on the contrary it would result in nomenclatural chaos. Approval of the proposal is strongly recommended.

CASE No. 3

CONCERNING THE STATUTE OF LIMITATION (Z.N.(S.) 1543)

Document 3/1

The Fifty-year Limitation

By J. Chester Bradley (*President, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

Perhaps Article 23(b) has aroused more controversy than any other single item of the new code.

May I direct attention to some points in its wording that may cause confusion ?

(1) "A name that has remained unused as a senior synonym." Thousands of names in constant use have never been used as senior synonyms, because they have no junior synonyms. I assume for example, that the genus *Homo* has no junior synonyms, hence has never been used as a senior synonym, is a *nomen oblitum* and may not be used unless the Commission so directs. Of course, that is a *reductio ad absurdum*—but why not have this section worded to mean what it says ?

(2) " Primary zoological literature " is nowhere defined. Does it mean all literature except such recording publications as the *Zoological Record* ?

(3) What does " remained unused " mean ? Does it mean used but not accepted as the presumptively correct or at least generally adopted name for the taxon ? But if an author, in 1960, adopting *B-us x* as the correct name of a taxon, mentions and rejects *B-us y* as a synonym, or if he merely mentions that Lamarck, in 1803 had applied the name *y* to what is probably this species, has he " used " the name *y* ?

(4) Does " fifty years " count back from 6 November 1961, when the new Code was published, or does it count back from whatever future date a decision is to be made ?

(5) " Has remained unused . . for more than fifty years " does not, literally, mean counting from any particular time, it could mean that there must be no period of fifty years after it was established in which it had remained unused for fifty years. This would involve an impracticable search of literature and senseless rejection of names in use, or innumerable cases coming up before the Commission to conserve names.

(6) No differentiation has been made between objective and subjective synonymy, but there can arise a difference in result. If there are two nominal genera *A-us* and *B-us*, each of which has been in use for fifty years, not as synonyms, but now an author on taxonomic grounds unites them, he must not be forbidden to use the older name *A-us* because it had not been used as a synonym of *B-us* for fifty years or indeed ever !

(7) The principle, if obligatory, can be applied without too great difficulty to groups in which there has been constant literature, at least if that literature has been continually indexed, so that it does not become a formidable problem to make sure that a given name has *not* been used for fifty years. But it is a very different matter if there has been no revisionary literature of the family group taxon involved, and at most only casual references to some species. I happen to be revising the Ethiopian and Neotropical members of a family of wasps which have never been revised since a world monograph in 1864. The majority of species have not been even mentioned in print within the last half century. Must I discard all the senior synonyms among them and adopt the junior synonyms or invent new names ?

There is a compromise that could be made, without such absurd situations arising. The prime intent of the provision would be saved, if I correctly interpret that intent. I think that it was, in case an author discovers a long overlooked and unused senior synonym of a name that is in common use, to provide a procedure that would relieve him of shifting to the old forgotten name.

That can be done by making the action concerning *nomina oblita* permissive instead of obligatory, requiring, however, that an author choose the course that will the least disturb current practice.

There is another course, and that is to repeal Article 23(b) on the grounds that the objective sought, if the case is considered of sufficient importance, can be attained by use of the plenary powers of the Commission.

I append a proposed substitute for Article 23(b).

Proposed substitute for Article 23(b)

If a name has not been adopted as the presumably correct or currently used name of a taxon (or of some other taxon) for a period of fifty years immediately prior to the date at which a taxonomist wishes to decide whether to adopt it as the correct name for that taxon ; and if it is a senior objective synonym or regarded as a subjective synonym of some other available name for that taxon, then the taxonomist shall :

(a) adopt the senior synonym if no contrary usage has been established,
(b) adopt whichever synonym, regardless of priority, will least disturb current usage, if any usage can be regarded as having been established.
(c) notify the Commission, who shall place the name on the appropriate official list, if, after six months' public notice, no challenge has been received.

Document 3/2

Request for Reconsideration of Article 23 on *nomina oblita*

By Hobart M. Smith (*Department of Zoology and Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

Article 23b relative to *nomina oblita*, even if accepted, leaves two glaringly unanswered questions : (1) what is " primary zoological literature ", and

(2) to what level is a *nomen oblitum* " forgotten " ? It is true that a definition of " primary zoological literature " is proposed in volume 15 (1958) of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (p. 1061), but there is no published evidence that this definition was officially accepted ; even if it were, it should clearly be included in the glossary.

Even as names are officially rejected for different purposes—for the Law of Priority alone, or the Law of Homonymy alone, or for both Laws—so also may *nomina oblita*, presumably, be " forgotten " to these different degrees. A clear statement whether " forgotten " means for the purposes of the Law of Priority, or the Law of Homonymy, or for both laws, is of vital importance in nomenclatural procedure.

Aside from these two deficiencies in the Article, even if its basic tenets were accepted, I am strongly of the opinion that the basic tenets are far more disturbing to nomenclature than they are helpful, although I am in accord with the Principle of Conservation. It is likely that most taxonomists desire a stable nomenclature, and that they would regard the present " *nomen oblitum* " article a clear-cut danger to stability. It represents a danger at least because its wording suggests (1) that any nominal species which has not appeared in the literature for fifty years—even though it may be the incontestably valid name for a species—will require Commission sanction before it can be used again, or may be replaced by a new name at the nomenclator's discretion ; (2) that no junior synonyms of greater age than fifty years may be utilized for taxa that require names through revisionary work upon species previously unstudied in detail, even though they would otherwise be appropriate, acceptable and would create no possible confusion ; (3) that the patently impossible task be regularly undertaken to determine whether homonymy or occupancy exists or not when either of two names under consideration is of greater age than fifty years (generic indices, for example, would not reveal whether a name had become " forgotten " and thus perhaps " unoccupied " since its original and valid proposal) ; and (4) that every *nomen oblitum* discovered be acted upon by the Commission.

An alternative means of safe arrival at the desired end without risking the overwhelmingly undesirable side effects of the present rule is the relatively minor rewording as follows : "A junior synonym used in the primary zoological literature (defined as in *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* 1958, **15** : 1061) for at least fifty years at the expense of the senior name takes precedence over the latter, which automatically is to be considered a *nomen oblitum* and thus suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for the Law of Homonymy ". There is no need—in fact there is a considerable risk—in suppressing such overlooked senior synonyms for purposes of both the Law of Homonymy and Law of Priority. Such a wording as here suggested would preserve the desirable features of the Principle of Conservation for the immediate given case at hand with a minimum effect upon associated names ; it would demand much less of the Commission's time and effort than the present wording which could well result in straining the already crowded docket beyond endurance by causing innumerable requests for consideration of trivial matters to come before the Commission.

In lieu of such a compromise, the proposal submitted by Melville (1958, *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* **15** : 1247–1250) for individual consideration of each case violating the Principle of Conservation to a degree that merits consideration by the Commission is to be preferred strongly to the present article.

Document 3/3

By L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

As one of the proposers of the Statute of Limitation I feel particularly unhappy about its text as that stands at present and I consider this paragraph to be the major flaw in the new Code. In fact, I believe it such a threat to stability that it cannot possibly remain in the Code in this wording ; a strict application of this Statute would result in endless name changing and would attain exactly the opposite of the purpose for which it was proposed. The wording of the Statute which was adopted in London was the result of a last-minute compromise, and as such shows several defects, which perhaps would have been straightened out if there had been more time for discussion of this highly controversial subject.

My objections against the Statute as it reads now are the following :

1. The expression "A name that has remained unused as a senior synonym . . . for more than fifty years " is obscure. It was intended to mean that both the senior and the junior synonym have to be proposed at least fifty years ago. Many of my colleagues, whose mother tongue is English, read in the wording that only the senior synonym has to be fifty years old and that this is not necessarily so for the junior synonym. One can make the remark that they should read more carefully, but on the other hand if this wording causes difficulties to British and American zoologists, how great will these difficulties be for zoologists whose language is not English ? An editorial change is certainly necessary here.

2. A radical change in the definition of " *nomen oblitum* " is needed in order to avoid nomenclatural chaos. As it stands now any currently employed name of long standing which somewhere in its existence has been overlooked for fifty years, while a junior synonym was used in that period, is a *nomen oblitum* and cannot be used until the Commission has taken action on it. This may be illustrated by an example : In 1814, Leach described in an obscure publication a new genus *Upogebia*. The next year, in a fundamental work, he used the new name *Gebia* for the genus, entirely ignoring the previous name. All authors followed Leach in the use of *Gebia*, which was commonly accepted, till in 1893 Stebbing discovered Leach's 1814 publication and reintroduced *Upogebia*. Since that time *Upogebia* has been accepted by all carcinologists and has become firmly entrenched in the literature ; currently the name *Gebia* is no longer used and is practically forgotten. According to the present definition *Upogebia* is a *nomen oblitum*, since it has remained unused as a senior synonym in primary zoological literature for more than fifty years (namely

from 1815 to 1895). In order to be able to use this available, valid, and generally accepted name one actually should, under the Code, have to make an application to the Commission (which is overcrowded with work anyhow) and, still worse, in the meantime have to revert back to the now truly forgotten name *Gebia*. There are a great number of similar cases since at the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century many nomenclatural changes were made which now are currently adopted. It seems imperative therefore that in the definition of *nomen oblitum* not *a* period of fifty years is used as a criterion, but the last fifty years, or, which in my opinion is still more convenient, the period after 1900.

3. In some animal groups which so far have received but very little attention from zoologists it is often the rule rather than an exception that species are not mentioned in the primary zoological literature for periods of fifty years or more. For such groups the present wording of the Statute of Limitation may define several names as *nomina oblita*, which in fact are not forgotten at all, being only not mentioned in the last half century. The important point with a *nomen oblitum* is that the senior synonym during fifty years is not, and the junior synonym is, regularly used. I believe that in working this idea into the definition of a *nomen oblitum*, the Statute of Limitation would be acceptable to a greater number of zoologists.

4. In the Statute it is not made clear what action the Commission should take. Presumably it is the normal procedure required for suppression of names under the plenary powers. This, however, should be more clearly stated in the Statute.

5. Par. (ii) of the Statute should be deleted. The purpose for which this paragraph was introduced is entirely taken care of by Art. 80 of the Code; the wording of Art. 80 even is far superior.

6. Par. (iii) of the Statute should be held more general : an application to the Commission for the preservation of a name can be made for any name the validation of which will prevent confusion : not only for names important in applied zoology.

Taking all these points into account I would suggest the following wording for the Statute of Limitation :

> " (b) Limitation.—The senior of two synonyms, both of which have been validly proposed before 1900 is to be considered a forgotten name (*nomen oblitum*) if it has remained unused in the primary zoological literature published since 1900, while the junior synonym during that period was in current and frequent use.
>
> (i) A zoologist who discovers such a name is to refer it to the Commission either to be placed under the plenary powers of the Commission on the appropriate Official Index of Rejected Names, or, if such action better serves the stability and universality of nomenclature, to be placed on the appropriate Official List.
>
> (ii) This provision does not preclude application to the Commission for the suppression of names, other than *nomina oblita*, which endanger the stability of nomenclature."

Document 3/4

A plea for the clarification of Article 23(b) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (Limitation of the Law of Priority)

By M. W. R. de V. Graham (*Hope Department of Entomology, University Museum, Oxford*)

Section (b) of Article 23 of the International Code presents the taxonomist with some critical problems. Its underlying principle is fully appreciated by the writer who, as a member of the Colloquium on Zoological Nomenclature at the XV International Congress of Zoology in 1958, took part in the discussions which preceded the formulation of this Section (the Clause of Limitation). Clearly the intention was to prevent the supplanting, on grounds of strict priority, of well-known names by others which had remained unused since their publication. The desirability of some check of this kind is obvious to those familiar with the confusing name-changes of species widely known in the literature on general zoology, economic entomology, and the like.

The question now arises : does Section (b) of Article 23 concern only such special cases ; or does it apply to every case, i.e., is it to be rigidly construed ? After discussion with taxonomists in Britain and elsewhere, the writer finds that many regard Section (b) as ambiguous.

If the Clause of Limitation is intended to apply only to cases of special hardship, few would disagree with such a ruling. If, however, it must be rigidly construed (as seems to be implied by Section (b), paragraphs (i) and (ii) of the Code), then taxonomists in the field of entomology are faced with problems which will force them to devote most of their time to solving questions of nomenclature, to the detriment of the main object of their researches.

Such problems are especially acute in Hymenoptera Parasitica ; in Chalcidoidea and Proctotrupoidea the taxonomic situation is still chaotic ; in Ichneumonoidea it is backward in comparison with other orders of Insecta. Until recently only a minute fraction of the number of the older described species had been objectively defined by type-designation, hence the interpretation of many names has been largely a matter of personal opinion. Since the war a concerted effort by several taxonomists, basing their work on the examination of types, has placed the taxonomy of some groups upon a firm basis. However, a great deal remains to be done. The chief problems concern fundamental taxonomic works (completed before the end of the nineteenth century) by four authors, i.e., Walker, Förster, Ratzeburg, and Thomson. Those of Walker concern Chalcidoidea and Proctotrupoidea, those of the other authors cover all the groups of Hymenoptera Parasitica.

For a number of years the writer has studied the taxonomy of Chalcidoidea. Here the major works, by Walker (1832–1872), Förster (1841–1878), Ratzeburg (1844–1852), and Thomson (1876–8), include descriptions of many hundreds of species. Inevitably there is a great deal of synonymy, because these authors did not see each other's types. In many cases Walker's names have priority. On the continent of Europe more than in Britain workers have used Förster's, Ratzeburg's and Thomson's names rather than Walker's since the latter provided no keys for identification. The same drawback applies to the monographs by Förster and Ratzeburg, and even Thomson's work (which does contain keys of a sort) is not easy to use so that many identifications made from it have been erroneous. Most of Ratzeburg's types are destroyed, so that his species cannot be objectively defined. Moreover, especially within the last twenty years, many new names have been published which prove to be synonyms of the foregoing. Since many of the names proposed by the four authors mentioned have not apparently been used since their publication, they could be supplanted by these later names if the Clause of Limitation were strictly applied. The writer has already (1959) validated the usage of Walker names in Eulophidae and (1956–7) in some Pteromalidae ; he wishes to maintain continuity of treatment for the rest of the latter family and finds that this course meets with much support from other workers.

Before the use of any name can be validated, the relevant synonymy must be ascertained as completely as possible. Then comes the practical difficulty. If (as often happens) there are several synonyms for a given species, the taxonomist would be saddled with the impossible burden of finding out whether or not these names had been used in the primary zoological literature of the past fifty years. Even supposing that this obstacle could be surmounted, there would follow many separate applications to the Commission, with unavoidable delay and the stultifying of taxonomic research pending a decision. It is hard at this stage to estimate the number of separate applications likely to be required within Chalcidoidea alone, but it might be several hundreds. If Ichneumonoidea and Proctotrupoidea were also taken into consideration, the number would be very much greater. This is a burden which should not be inflicted on the Commission any more than on the taxonomist.

Clearly the phrasing of Section (b) of Article 23 needs alteration. Is it intended to apply only to cases involving special hardship, or must it be rigidly construed ? If the latter, then its application to the Hymenoptera Parasitica would be quite impracticable and some moderation of the rule would be an urgent necessity. Is there any means whereby the Commission could waive the rule (at least for a period of some years) in the case of the Hymenoptera Parasitica, on the grounds that development of taxonomy has been very slow in this group and that citations of names in the primary zoological literature during the past fifty years are both few and unreliable ?

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CASE No. 4

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED TO FACILITATE THE ADDING OF NAMES OF THE FAMILY-GROUP TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF FAMILY-GROUP NAMES IN ZOOLOGY. Z.N.(S.) 1547

By J. Chester Bradley (*President, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

New Article. Article 38. **General conservation of family-group names.**—The Commission is authorized to add all names of the family-group that are believed to be in undisputed use, and the names of their type-genera, to the appropriate Official Lists, after having advertised their intent for a period of six months. Priority may be disregarded in such cases, and if it is not known which one is the type-species of the type-genus, the latter may be entered on the Official List with the qualification " in the sense as though (a certain specified species) were the type-species ". If the family-group name is disputed, the Commission is empowered to decide which name is to be employed without having recourse to its plenary powers. It shall decide upon basis of priority or such other consideration as it deems will best serve continuity and universality of usage.

Zoologists are to continue to use such names in their customary sense pending decision of the Commission. They are invited to bring names that they regard as undisputed to the attention of the Commission as rapidly as possible. Zoologists are also requested to present disputed names of the family-group to the Commission with as full data as possible for decision, in order that the Official List of Family-Group Names may rapidly approximate completion.

In placing a name on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology, it is to be understood that the Commission expresses no opinion as to the taxonomic validity of the taxon. [Art. 40a, b]

Renumber Article 38, Article 39
,, ,, 39, Article 39a
,, ,, 39a, Article 39b

Add to Article 23(a) the following:

(ii) if it is a name of the family-group accepted by the Commission in accordance with the provisions of Article 38;

(iii) if it is the type-genus of a name of the family-group accepted by the Commission in accordance with the provisions of Article 38.

Add to Article 42 a new paragraph:

(e) **Conservation of the names of type-genera.**—The names of the type-genera of certain taxa of the family-group are to be conserved in accordance with the provisions of Article 38.

Add to Article 67 a new paragraph:

(f) **Type-species uncertain.**—The names of certain genera that are type-genera of taxa of the family-group of which the type-species is not known, may be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in accordance with the provisions of Article 38 in the sense as though certain specified species were their type-species.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE PROPOSAL TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME *PUPA* RÖDING, 1798. Z.N.(S.) 581

(see volume 18, pages 372–373)

By Henning Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*)

In *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 258 pp. several authors have rejected my proposal concerning *Pupa* Röding because it is too late to change. May I explain that my application was presented in 1951 as a direct reaction to the proposal by Winckworth in 1945 of the family name PUPIDAE, which I found could hardly be tolerated when that same name had been used even in the *Zoological Record* up to 1931 for a family of pulmonates.

In the meantime, rules for family names have been established which will forever sink Winckworth's name PUPIDAE into synonymy, and the name *Pupa* Röding has penetrated further into the literature. My reason for not withdrawing the whole proposal when I finally got the proofs of it, is the idea that it was better to ask my colleagues all over the world for their opinion instead of deciding myself. Now, when the answer seems to be unanimous, I hereby withdraw my proposal on the name *Pupa* Röding.

COMMENT ON PHASMIDAE *vs.* PHASMATIDAE. Z.N.(S.) 1167

By C. W. Wright (*London*)

I strongly support Dr. Key's original request and Mr. Hemming's comment to the effect that PHASMIDAE be corrected to PHASMATIDAE. Article 29 and Article 32 of the new Rules give a clear and unambiguous guide to practice, which should only be upset for the gravest reasons. There do not appear to be any such reasons in this case. Posterity has an indefinite future compared to which a few years incorrect usage ought not to weigh. In applying the last clause of the Preamble of the Rules, one hopes, the Commission looks not only to the individual case but to the stability of nomenclature as a whole : suspension of the Rules for trivial reasons will serve stability ill, for it will undermine the authority of the Rules on whose universal and automatic implementation real, long term stability wholly depends.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Secretary's Note. The present Secretary has found himself in a slight difficulty in respect of the steps which led to the submission of the Draft Constitution printed below, due to the fact that he was unable to attend the meetings of the Commission at which discussion of the subject took place. The available records of action taken are printed below as follows :—

(1) *Mimeographed minutes of second meeting of the Commission* [*in London*] 20 *July* 1958 :—

"5. It was resolved to seek authority from the Congress to examine the By-laws of the Commission and present proposals for their amendment to the Sixteenth International Congress of Zoology. Dr. Mayr, seconded by Dr. do Amaral, moved that the Executive Committee be abolished and replaced by a Council of Five, with the President (Chairman, ex-officio), Vice-President and three other members of the Commission, and the Secretary. Members of the Council should serve for five-year periods, and their duties should include the supervision of the work of the Secretary in relation to his functions as Secretary to the Commission. Dr. Boschma. Dr. Mayr and Dr. Key were invited to serve on this Committee."

(2) *Report of the Commission to the Congress, Part* 2 (*Z.N.*(*L*) 48, 20 *July* 1958 and *Proc. XVth Int. Congress Zoology, p.* 915, 1959) :—

"20. The Commission then considered the question of the Organic Articles and By-laws in the light of the decision recorded in paragraph 19 above, and it was decided to ask the Congress to give authority to the Commission to examine these regulations and present proposals to the Sixteenth International Congress of Zoology. It was resolved that, should the necessary authority be granted, a By-laws Committee of three be appointed to carry out the necessary work. Professor Mayr, Professor Boschma and Dr. Key were asked to hold themselves ready to serve on this Committee, should it be formed."

(3) *Final Plenary Session, Closing Address to the Congress by Sir Gavin de Beer, Proc. XVth Int. Congress Zoology, p.* 45 :—

"The International Commission has also recommended that its own By-laws be re-examined with a view to amending them in the light of existing conditions, and that a Committee consisting of Professor Boschma, Professor Ernst Mayr, and Dr. K. H. L. Key be invited to undertake this task, so that the amended By-laws, when approved by the Commission, may come into force provisionally while awaiting confirmation at the next International Congress of Zoology. Do all these proposals, full details of which are set out in the Reports, meet with your approval ? "

It is unfortunate that these three statements do not precisely tally, for therein lie some of the differences of opinion that have subsequently arisen. Before proceeding further, however, I place on record my personal conviction that it was not Sir Gavin de Beer's intention to invite the Congress in Plenary

Session to do more than endorse the Commission's recommendations " full details of which are set out in the Reports."

(4) On 26 August 1959, the Draft Constitution prepared by the Committee was received at the Commission's office in London together with a covering letter. These are printed below (pp. 358–361).

The fact that this document was headed "Appendix to the Code " necessitated its immediate consideration by the Editorial Committee then engaged upon the text of the new edition of the Code. They concluded that its status was by no means equal to that of the Code : in the one case the material had been considered and approved by the Congress ; in the other case it still needed the approval of the Congress. They therefore decided to exclude it for fear that its inclusion might seem to endow it with authority that it did not possess.

(5) In February 1960 a letter from Dr. Ernst Mayr, supported by Dr. Key and later by Professor Boschma was received asking that the following amendments be made to the Draft Constitution submitted in August 1959. These concerned two points to which his attention had been called by Dr. N. R. Stoll, Chairman of the Editorial Committee, and were as follows :—

" (i) Add to Section 12b of the Constitution a Subsection (i) to read :

' The requirement of not less than six months notice does not apply to the case of a generic name published after 1758 by an author who did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature in the work in question.'

(This proviso has apparently long been in force and can not be omitted without action of a Zoological Congress.)

and

(ii) ' omit from the Constitution Section 13 (to be incorporated in the Code) and renumber Sections 14, 15 and 16 of the Constitution to become 13, 14 and 15 '."

(6) On 14 June 1960 the Draft Constitution, as amended by the Editorial Committee with the agreement of the By-laws Committee, was circulated to the Commission, together with matters relating to the Code proper, under the three months rule, for approval or otherwise. The result of this vote was as follows :—

Votes for Approval—twenty (20) : Hering, Dymond, Jaczewski, Alvarado, Stoll, Mayr, Obruchev, Tortonese, do Amaral, Kühnelt, Boschma, Vokes, Key, Uchida, Miller, Mertens, Brinck, Bonnet, Poll, Evans.

Conditional approval (i.e. subject to comment)—two (2) : Holthuis, Lemche.

Against—Bradley.

Not voting—Riley.

(7) The principal comments received were from Dr. Holthuis and Professor Bradley. (8) The President's criticisms in particular were so serious that, as Secretary, I felt compelled to consult him as to the action I should take with regard to publication, the Editorial Committee on the Code having already (see above) decided they were not justified in publishing the Draft Constitution with the Code. On 24 September 1960, President Bradley replied very fully in a letter from which the following is an extract :—

" To sum up . . . I vote to publish the draft in the ' Bulletin ' . . . to give it only the status of a provisionally approved draft, subject to further amendment and only to come into effect when in the final form it is approved by the next Congress ; and, finally, to preface the draft with such a statement."

In another paragraph of the same letter, before summing up, President Bradley had written :—

> " The status is that of a proposed draft that has received preliminary approval but that cannot be put into even temporary effect until approved by the next Congress. That is more than a vote, it stands as a presidential ruling, but, of course, such a ruling can always be appealed from . . . "

(9) On 10 October 1960, a letter was received from Dr. do Amaral, Vice-President of the Commission, from which the following is an extract :—

> " I also favour the alternative of publishing it in the ' Bulletin ' independently from the Code and preferably with a preface calling for constructive criticism."

(10) As this course was what I also favoured as Secretary, the decision of the Executive Committee was unanimous.

(11) During 1961 correspondence passed between the Chairman of the By-laws Committee, the Chairman of the Editorial Committee, President Bradley, Professor J. Baer, myself as Secretary of the Commission, and others, all desiring to further this matter.

(12) On 6 November an Open Letter addressed to the By-laws Committee together with an Addendum, was received from President Bradley. This letter is printed below, together with the Addendum (subsequently slightly revised). Both these have the approval of Dr. do Amaral and myself and are therefore to be regarded as submitted by the Executive Committee.

(13) The Draft Constitution as circulated to the Commission (see paras. 5 and 6 above) is now published (pp. 358–361) so that all interested zoologists may have ample opportunity to consider it and to offer their comments prior to its submission to the next Congress.

N. D. RILEY
26 February 1962

REPORT OF THE BY-LAWS COMMITTEE

The Honorary Secretary,
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.
Dear Sir:

We have the honour to submit to you the report of the Committee which was appointed by the Commission on 20 July 1958 to prepare a revised Constitution of the Commission. An earlier draft of our report has been seen by Prof. Bradley and by Mr. Melville, both of whom have made many constructive suggestions.

The proposed Constitution represents the unanimous vote of our Committee and we move herewith that it be provisionally adopted by the Commission.

We hope that it will soon be possible to submit this report to the Commission for its vote, in line with the instructions received by the Comité Permanent.

Respectfully submitted,
K. H. L. Key
H. Boschma
E. Mayr, *Chairman*
(*Signed*) Ernst Mayr

DRAFT OF A REVISED CONSTITUTION FOR THE COMMISSION

Section 1. **Status and Functions of the Commission.**

Status, duties and powers of the Commission are regulated by the provisions of Chapter XVII of the Rules.

Section 2. **Membership.**

(a) Number.—The Commission shall consist of 18 or more Commissioners. The number at any given time shall be determined by the Congress, or by the Commission acting on its behalf.

(b) Qualifications.—The Commissioners shall be eminent scientists with a distinguished record in any branch of zoology, irrespective of nationality.

(c) Representation of Diverse Interests.—As far as practicable, the composition of the Commission shall be such as to secure a balanced representation:

(i) of systematists in the principal divisions of the animal kingdom;
(ii) of zoologists from different parts of the world;
(iii) of palaeozoologists;
(iv) not only of systematic zoologists, but also of those workers in general zoology and the applied biological sciences (e.g. medicine, agriculture, etc.) who, as users of zoological names, are directly interested in the problem of nomenclature, and who have shown an understanding of the general problems underlying zoological nomenclature.

(d) Alternate Commissioners.

(i) To replace temporarily Commissioners not in attendance at any given session of the Commission, the Commissioners may elect alternates from among zoologists attending the Congress. Such alternates shall serve for the duration of the session.

(ii) An alternate Commissioner shall possess the status of any other

Commissioner, with all his rights, privileges, duties and obligations.

Section 3. **Term of Service of Commissioners.**

(a) Regular term.—The term of that one-third of the Commissioners who have had the longest service since they were last elected shall terminate at each Congress.

(b) Prior Termination of Membership.—The membership of any Commissioner shall terminate:

(i) upon his death;

(ii) on the date of his 75th birthday;

(iii) if he tenders his resignation in writing to the Secretary, when this resignation is accepted by the Council;

(iv) if, not being on leave of absence, he fails on five consecutive occasions to record his vote on a question put to the Commission for decision, provided that within a period of three months following such failure he has not furnished the Secretary with a written explanation which the Council finds adequate.

Section 4. **Election of Commissioners.**

(a) At Congresses.—Vacancies occurring at any Congress shall be filled by the Congress upon nomination by the Commission. Retiring Commissioners shall be eligible for re-election. In order to ensure adequate rotation, the Commission shall endeavour to nominate at least two candidates for every vacancy. From among these, the Section on Nomenclature shall elect the required number of Commissioners by paper ballot, the election to be confirmed by the Plenary Session.

(b) Between Congresses.—When a vacancy arises between Congresses, the fact shall be announced in the Bulletin. Such vacancies may be filled by vote of the Commission, on nomination by the Council.

(c) Announcement of Results.—Notice of the election of new Commissioners shall be immediately published in the Bulletin.

Section 5. **Duties of Commissioners.**

(a) Attendance.—It shall be the duty of a Commissioner to attend each session of the Commission if it is possible for him to do so, and to attend each meeting during a session unless excused for compelling reasons by the President or Vice-President.

(b) Voting.—It shall be the duty of a Commissioner to vote, within the prescribed period, upon each question submitted to him for that purpose by the Secretary. A Commissioner casting a negative vote may, if he wishes, submit with his voting paper a short statement of his reasons for so doing; any such statements shall be published along with the result of the vote.

(c) Leave of Absence.—A Commissioner who is temporarily unable to perform his duties should apply through the Secretary (if possible in advance) for leave of absence for a specified period.

Section 6. **Officers.**

The officers of the Commission shall be a President, a Vice-President, and such other officers as the Commission shall decide upon and the By-Laws permit. The duties of the officers shall be stated in the By-Laws.

Section 7. **Council.**

The President, Vice-President, ex-President, and two elected Councillors shall form a Council. This Council is charged to perform, on behalf of the Commission, the duties assigned to it specifically under the provisions of the preceding and following Sections and to supervise the work of the Secretariat. It shall carry on all the business of the Commission between sessions, not specifically relegated to an officer or to the Secretariat nor deemed by the President of sufficient importance to require a formal vote by the Commission.

The Council may designate Commissioners to serve in a special capacity.

Section 8.—**Election of Officers and Councillors.**

After each Congress the Secretary shall issue to each Commissioner a "nomination" ballot paper containing the names of all Commissioners except that of the retiring President. Each Commissioner shall return this to the Secretary after voting for four Commissioners. Ballot papers with a vote for more than four Commissioners shall be invalid. The Secretary shall then issue "definitive" ballot papers containing the names of those Commissioners who received the four highest votes in the nominating ballot, providing that the Secretary has obtained from each a statement of his willingness to serve. Each Commissioner shall vote for two of the nominees and return the ballot paper. Ballots with a vote for more than two candidates are invalid. The candidate with the highest vote in the definitive ballot shall be President, he with the second highest vote, Vice-President. Balloting shall be continued in case of a tie. The two remaining candidates in the definitive ballot shall serve as Councillors. The retiring President shall become an *ex officio* member of the Council ; he shall cast the deciding vote in case of a tie for fourth place.

The term of office of the new officers and councillors shall begin and the terms of the predecessors simultaneously expire as soon as the election is completed.

Vacancies in the Council occurring between Congresses shall be filled by the Commission, from nominations made by the Council.

Section 9. **Secretariat.**

The Council shall appoint a Secretary, who may be either a Commissioner serving in an honorary capacity, or a salaried employee. It may also employ an assistant secretary and clerical staff, whose duties shall be determined by the Secretary subject to approval by the Council.

Section 10. **Committees.**

(a) The Council, through the President, may appoint advisory and *ad hoc* Committees to facilitate the editorial or fact-finding tasks of the Secretariat or to assist the Commission in any other way. Zoologists who are not members of the Commission are eligible to serve on such Committees.

(b) Each *ad hoc* committee must report to the Council at the time specified in the terms of its appointment or when called upon by the Council to do so. *Ad hoc* committees dissolve on submitting their final report. The term of any committee expires simultaneously with the term of the

President who appointed it. The incoming President may re-appoint any committee in existence at the time of his predecessor's retirement.

Section 11. **Sessions.**

A session of the Commission shall be held in association with each Congress of Zoology. It shall consist of such meetings as may be convenient, and may commence prior to the opening of the Congress or continue after its close. Between sessions the business of the Commission shall be transacted by post.

Section 12. **Voting.***

The following procedure shall apply when the Commission votes on matters of nomenclature :

(a) In Ordinary Cases.—In cases not involving the plenary powers, an affirmative decision on any proposal shall be deemed to have been taken by the Commission when a simple majority of those voting votes in favour within the time period stipulated on the voting paper.

(b) In Cases Involving the Use of the Plenary Powers.—In such cases (see Article 79 of the Code), an affirmative decision shall be deemed to have been taken only when two-thirds of the votes validly cast are in favour of the proposal, and provided that not less than six months' notice of the impending vote had been given in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* and in two other zoological serials, one published in Europe and one in America.

(c) Conditional Votes.—A Commissioner, who instead of casting an unconditional vote, states that he wishes to support the majority view shall be deemed to have voted in that sense.

Section 13. **Editorial Duties of the Commission.**

The Commission shall issue various publications, to be prepared and edited in the office of the Secretary under the guidance of the Council.

(a) It shall be the duty of the Commission to publish Declarations, Opinions and Directions, as specified in Article 78 of the Code, embodying the decisions of the Commission.

(b) " Bulletin ".—Finances permitting, it shall be the duty of the Commission to publish a periodical for the purpose of keeping zoologists informed on cases pending before the Commission, for publishing the procedure of the Commission, for announcements, and for the general discussion of nomenclatural questions. It shall be entitled the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature.*

(c) Maintenance of " Official Lists " and " Indexes ".—The Commission shall compile and maintain the undermentioned *Lists* and *Indexes* :

(i) Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology
(ii) Official List of Generic Names in Zoology
(iii) Official List of Specific Names in Zoology
(iv) Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology
(v) Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology

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*For an amendment to this Section see para. (5) on p. 356

(vi) Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology
(vii) Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature
(viii) Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature

Section 14. **Emergency Powers.**

If, as a result of an emergency, the Congress is prevented from holding its normal periodical meeting, the Commission, or the Council, or failing this, the President, may assume and exercise such extraordinary powers as it or he may consider necessary to secure the continued existence of the Commission, provided :

(i) that the powers assumed shall not include power to vary the Code or power by the Council or the President to render Declarations or Opinions on behalf of the Commission.
(ii) that, at the first meeting of the Congress after the end of such emergency, the Commission shall submit a report to the Congress regarding the extraordinary powers assumed during the emergency and the action taken thereunder.

Section 15. **By-Laws.**

The Commission is empowered to adopt a set of By-Laws governing those of its regulations and activities not covered by the Constitution. The Commission has the authority to modify these By-Laws by majority vote as the occasion demands. These By-Laws will deal with such matters as the duties of the officers, the methods by which nominations are to be obtained for vacancies on the Commission, the relations between the Commission and the Secretariat, with regulations concerning the processing of applications and the adoption of time schedules and priorities, and with other business matters of the Commission.

Comments on the Draft Constitution

(i) By Dr. L. B. Holthuis

I am quite shocked to find in the Constitution that neither in the paragraph dealing with the qualifications of the Commissioners (Section 2(b)) nor in the next paragraph or its first three subparagraphs the word nomenclature is at all mentioned. This gives the impression that a Commissioner does not need to know anything about nomenclature nor to be interested in it. As it reads now the Constitution makes the Commission a representative body of zoologists regardless of their interest in nomenclature. Against this I wish to raise my strong protest. The Commission, as I see it, must in the first place be a group of specialists in nomenclature, which can advise other zoologists on the intricacies of nomenclatural problems. Each problem laid before the Commission should be examined by the Commissioners on its nomenclatural merits. As a rule it will be impossible for the Commissioners to evaluate the taxonomic side of the problem, but this is not necessary since for this side they can obtain the help of other zoologists, namely by directly soliciting the advice of specialists, or by receiving the reactions of zoologists to the applications published in the

" Bulletin ". The Commissioners in deciding a certain case can always rely on others for help in solving the taxonomic side of problems placed before them, but the know-how on nomenclatural matters has to be furnished entirely by the Commissioners themselves. It is essential therefore, as I said above, that the Commissioners are above all specialists in nomenclature. Therefore I suggest the following rewording of Section 2(b) of the Constitution :

> " The Commissioners shall be eminent scientists with a distinguished record in any branch of zoology, who are known to have a profound knowledge of or interest in zoological nomenclature, irrespective of nationality."

I agree that it is useful to have specialists of various groups, zoologists of different parts of the world, etc. in the Commission and therefore do not want to make any change in Section 2(c) of the Code if the proposed change in Section 2(b) is made.

Section 4(a). I am against the proposal to let the Section on Nomenclature elect the Commissioners during the Congresses. The Section is not the proper body for this as its membership is neither fixed nor well circumscribed and may vary at each session. The outcome of the vote in the Section can be forced by an evil-willing member who gets enough participants of the Congress (who otherwise would not attend the Section meetings, being not interested in the subject) to the meeting of the Section in which the vote is taken, and so swing the vote in the way this member wants it. Since during the Inter-Congress periods it is the Commission itself which votes on the admission of new members, I do not see why this procedure during the Congress itself should be radically changed.

The proposal for the election of Commissioners by the Section was evidently made in order to make it possible for zoologists other than members of the Commission to have some influence on the formation of the Commission. I certainly can appreciate this idea and therefore suggest that any zoologist or group of zoologists be given the opportunity to suggest to the Commission the names of persons whom they think would make suitable candidates for vacancies in the Commission. This could well be done if, as suggested in the Constitution the vacancies in the Commission are published in the " Bulletin ". The Council's nomination of candidates for the vacancies should not begin till six months after the publication of the vacancy so that there be ample time to have suggestions sent in. Also the vacancies occurring by the end of the regular term of the Commissioners should be announced at least six months before the Congress at which those terms end.

I propose therefore to change the number of Section 4(c) to 4(d) and to replace Section 4(a) and 4(b) by the following paragraphs :

> " (a) When a vacancy occurs or will occur in the Commission the fact shall be announced in the ' Bulletin ', if possible at least six months before the start of the next Congress. Such vacancies shall be filled by vote of the Commission on nomination by the Council.
>
> " (b) The nomination by the Council shall take place not earlier than six months after the publication of the vacancy in the ' Bulletin '. Every interested organisation or person has the right during these six months to send suggestions for the filling of the vacancies to the Secretary of the

Commission; these suggestions are to be carefully considered by the Council before the nomination.

"(c) In order to ensure adequate rotation the Council shall endeavour to nominate at least two candidates for every vacancy. From among these the Commission shall select the required number of Commissioners by paper ballot."

(ii) AN OPEN LETTER TO THE BY-LAWS COMMITTEE*

Gentlemen:

The Commission stands highly grateful to you for the thought and labour that you have devoted to the preparation of the draft constitution which has already been laid before the Commission and which is now being published for the information of the zoological public and to elicit their constructive suggestions.

The decision not to publish this draft as an adjunct of the Code suggests that certain matters already included in Chapter XVII of that instrument might well also be entered in the constitution where they are very pertinent, and possibly even eventually eliminated from the Code after the constitution has been ratified and become operative. The Commission has no finances, hence cannot be compelled to discharge certain duties that your draft would lay upon it. In submitting your report, you as a committee have become inactive and I do not wish to compel your reactivation as a body by requiring you to answer the questions that I raise, and possibly to amend your report as a consequence. For this reason I take the liberty of suggesting certain supplements and amendments to what you have proposed. I hope that they will meet with your individual approval, and of course, they are all subject to improvement in wording. They will serve as a basis for broadening discussion and phrasing of the final provisions at the next meeting of the Commission. They are set out in detail in the accompanying Addendum.

More than this, there are bound to be zoologists and there are some commissioners whose judgement does not accept as wise all of the innovations that you have proposed. In order that they may not be at the disadvantage of having no formulated proposals on the opposing side to lay before the next meeting, I am writing out some such that may be used in opposition to corresponding committee proposals, in case anyone wishes to champion them.

Yours respectfully,

J. CHESTER BRADLEY,

President of the International Commission
on Zoological Nomenclature

The above letter and the Addendum accompanying it have our approval.

A. do Amaral, Vice-President
N. D. Riley, Hon. Secretary.

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*See Secretary's note p. 357

ADDENDUM*

being comments on the draft of a proposed new constitution, with some suggested additions and amendments

[*Section* 1 *of Draft Constitution*]. *It is not enough to define the Status and Functions of the Commission by reference to another document, even if that document be the Code. The Constitution should be complete in itself. To achieve this completeness the Section needs expanding to include verbatim the whole of Chapter XVII of the Code, excluding only such parts as are irrelevant to the Constitution, as follows :—*

(1) Article One. Name, Status and Object

(2) **Section 1.** [*Section* 1, *in part.*] Name—The name of this organization shall be THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE.

(3) **Section 2.** Status—The Commission is a permanent, quasi-independent, self-perpetuating body which derives all its powers from the International Congresses of Zoology.
Article 76 *of the Code, reworded.*

(4) **Section 3.** Object—The object of the Commission is the centralization, discussion, and elaboration of all questions relating to zoological nomenclature.
Existing by-law, originating at Paris, 1948, *cf B.Z.N.* 4 : 291, 10(*a*).

(5) This shall include the maintenance of a code of procedure in nomenclature, and its interpretation as applied to special cases. *Suggested addition.*

(6) [*Section* 1, *in part.*] Article Two. Duties and Powers

(7) **Section 1.** Duties—The Commission is charged with the following duties :

(8) (a) Legislative, judicial, and general duties.

(9) (1) to consider for a period of at least one year in advance of a Congress (or for such less time as the Commission may agree) any proposal for a change in the Code ;

(10) (2) to submit to the Congresses recommendations for the clarification or modification of the Code ;

(11) (3) to render between successive Congresses Declarations (i.e. provisional amendments to the Code) embodying such recommendations ;

(12) (4) to render Opinions and Directions on questions of zoological nomenclature that do not involve changes in the Code ;

(13) (5) to compile the Official Lists of accepted, and the Official Indexes of rejected, names and works in zoology ;

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* References to the By-Laws Committee's Draft Constitution are given in square brackets ; comment and explanation are printed in italics ; the remainder constitutes the amendments and additions submitted for discussion.

(14) (6) To submit reports to the Congresses on its work ; and

(15) (7) such other duties as the Congresses may determine. *Art.* 77 *of the Code.*

(b) Editorial duties.

(16) Subject to provisions hereinafter set forth (Article VIII) to prepare, edit and arrange for the publication or continued publication of

(i) Declarations, Opinions and Directions of the Commission. *Code Article* 78(a) (b) *and* (d).

(ii) The Official Lists and Indexes of Names and Works. *Code Article* 78f.

(iii) The " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature ", as a vehicle for the publication of cases pending and comments thereon, decisions taken, announcements, reports, obituaries and any other matter relevant to the Commission's affairs.

(17) **Section 2.** Powers—The Commission has the power, when an application is referred to it by any zoologist to interpret the provisions of the Code and to apply such interpretation to any question of zoological nomenclature.

(18) (a) Declarations.—If a case before the Commission involves a situation that is not properly or completely covered by the Code, the Commission shall issue a Declaration (a provisional amendment to the Code) and propose to the next succeeding Congress adoption of this amendment in the manner prescribed in Article 87 of the Code.

(19) (b) Opinions.—If the case in question involves the application of the Code to a particular situation, relating to an individual name, act, or publication, the Commission is empowered to render a decision, termed an Opinion, and either

(20) (i) to state how the Code is to be applied or interpreted ; or

(21) (ii) acting in the interests of stability and universality, to exempt, under its plenary powers, the particular case from the application of the Code, and to state the course to be followed. (Section 3.)

(22) (c) Official Lists and Indexes.—Names (and works) that are accepted or rejected in Opinions shall be entered on the relevant Official Lists or Indexes, whereupon the Opinions concerned are deemed to be repealed for all except historical purposes.

(23) (d) Directions.—Decisions completing earlier rulings, and formal instruments required under automatic provisions of the Code, are called Directions. They have the same status as Opinions.

(24) **Section 3.** Plenary powers—The Commission is empowered to suspend the application of any provisions of the Code except those of Chapters XVII and XVIII of the Code, if such application to a particular case would in its judgment disturb stability or universality or cause confusion ; provided always that six months' notice has been given, in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* and in two other zoological serial publications, of intention to submit an application, requesting the use of the plenary powers, to a vote of the Commission. For the purpose of preventing such disturbance and of promoting a stable and universally accepted nomenclature, it may,

under these plenary powers, annul or validate any name, type-designation, or other published nomenclatural act, or any publication, and validate or establish replacements.

(25) Guiding principles—In exercising its plenary powers, the Commission shall be guided as follows:

(26) (i) a name suppressed so as to validate the use of the same name published at a later date in another sense shall be suppressed for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy.

(27) (ii) a name suppressed so as to validate a later name given to the same taxon shall be suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(28) (iii) if the Commission refuses to use its plenary powers in a given case, the Opinion rendered shall specify the name(s) to be used in the case in question, and the action (if any) to be taken.

(29) **Section 4.** Exemption—The Commission is under no obligation to search out violations of the Code, or to supplement or verify information contained in applications submitted to it, or to initiate any action within its field of competence, although it may, at its discretion, do any of these things.

Articles 78, 79, *and* 81 *of the Code, with a change in* 79. *But it would seem better to transfer the detail to the By-Laws, namely:* [*Items* 22, 23, *and* 25–28].

Section 5. [*Section* 14] Emergency Powers—*No comment, except to suggest that it be transferred to here.*

(30) [*Section* 2]

Article Three. Membership

Section 2(a) [*Section* 2(*a*).] Number—*Your wording is precisely what I used—B.Z.N.* 14 : 246, *but I now see some minor objections. Do you not agree that the actual number at any given time will be determined by who has died or resigned and who has been newly elected? Does it not appear that in actual practice merely the desired number will be set by the Commission, depending upon these events and upon what compelling reasons arise for electing new Commissioners? Does it not appear a bit of unnecessary red tape to say here " by the Congress "? Perhaps something like the following might be substituted:*

(31) The Commission shall consist of 18 or more members as the Commission itself or the Council shall from time to time determine. They may be members of a national quota, commissioners at large, or alternate commissioners.

Certainly in voting every commissioner should be guided by paramount international nomenclatural interests. Nevertheless there are those who feel that the present system is more democratic, permitting as it does every nation where considerable zoological work is in progress to have a representative on the Commission, if it so desires. For those who think along these lines, the following paragraphs may prove an acceptable basis for consideration:—

[*Section* 2(*b*)] Qualifications—

In order that there shall be a strong emphasis on knowledge of nomenclatural problems, one commissioner has wisely proposed the following:—

(32) The Commissioners shall be eminent scientists with a distinguished record in any (some ?) branch of zoology, who are known to have a profound interest in zoological nomenclature, irrespective of nationality.

[*Section* 2(*c*)] Representation of Diverse Interests. *No Comment.*

(33) **New Section.** Commissioners-at-large—The Commission on its own motion may elect individual specialists to be Commissioners, irrespective of their nationality, and not counting in their national quota.

Cf. B.Z.N. 4 : 39, 1(2). *There is one commissioner-at-large on the Commission at present.*

[*Section* 2(*d*)] Alternate Commissioners

(i) *Would a different word order improve the first sentence ?*

(34) The Commission may elect alternates from among zoologists attending the Congress temporarily to replace commissioners not in attendance at any given session of the Commission.

(ii) *No comment.*

[*Section* 3]. Term of Service of Commissioners.

[*Section* 3*a*] Regular Term—

If the total number is not a multiple of 3, *it becomes uncertain what action is intended. Would it not be better to revert to the provision of the current by-law, as follows, adding the words " at the close of " ?*

(35) The term of that one-third of the commissioners who have had the longest service since they were last elected shall terminate at *the close of* each Congress. If one-third of the commissioners is not a whole number this provision shall apply to the next highest whole number.

[*Section* 3*b*] Prior termination of Membership.

[*Section* 3*b*, *i*] *Obvious. Shall we not eliminate ?*

[*Section* 3*b*, *ii*] *An age limit is of questionable value in such an organisation and has never been in force. Certainly it is customary to terminate full-time paid employment at a fixed age. But this very release often enables active persons to devote their time, experience, and acquired wisdom to eleemosynary occupations of great service to their fellow men. Will you permit me to offer the following substitute for consideration?*

(36) Normally on the date of his 75th birthday ; but when a Commissioner is about to reach the age of 75, the Secretary shall poll all the commissioners, other than the one under consideration, as to whether he shall be requested to serve for the balance of his term.

[*Section* 3*b*, *iii and iv*] *No comments.*

[*Section* 4] Election of Commissioners.

Great criticism has been levied on the Commission in the past on the grounds that it is an undemocratic self-perpetuating body, and that the zoologists of the world have no voice in selecting its members. A provision has been in force since 1948 *to correct this, and it has been working well. Nominations are now received for all new commissioners from leading scientific societies of their nationality, and all new elections since Paris (except two commissioners who were elected for specific purposes at Copenhagen, and one commissioner-at-large) have been chosen from such nominations. The Commissioners from Canada, Australia, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Italy, Japan, Spain, Belgium, Sweden, Russia, one from the United States, and one from England have been selected in this manner. This can only result in giving the zoologists of these countries a stronger feeling of alliance with the Commission, and of participation in its work. Would it not be disastrous* *to now abandon the plan? On the contrary, should it not be strengthened by now applying it to elections on the occasion of all expiring terms? It is probably a good idea to seek* 2 *or more nominations for each vacancy, unless in the case of countries where there is insufficient taxonomic work in progress. But is it really useful to provide a method of electing commissioners during a congress different from that which prevails during the interims, especially if nominations continue to be received from outside the Commission? The following provisions would continue and extend the plan now in operation.*

(37) [*Section* 4, *a and b*] When a vacancy occurs in a seat on the Commission which is to be refilled within the quota of any nation, or at least one year before the tenure of the occupant of such seat is due to expire, the Secretary shall publish notice of the fact in one or more suitable journals. At the same time the Council shall invite one or more appropriate societies or institutions within the nation concerned to nominate one or more suitably qualified zoologists within the field desired who are willing to serve if elected. During interims between congresses election from among these nominees shall be made by the Council [*present plan, or*] Commission (*rule proposed by the By-Laws Committee*). If the vacancy is to be filled during the session of a Congress, election shall be by the Commission, subject to confirmation of the Congress through its Section on Nomenclature, a separate vote by ballot being taken on each name ; but the latter body shall not proceed to fill any seat left vacant by reason of its rejection of an election presented to it by the Commission for confirmation. [*Should the last sentence be eliminated?*]

The chairman of your committee has written " Our Committee has no intention whatsoever to ignore the recommendations made " (*actually By-Laws in force*) *" as to how the Commission should obtain nominations from institutions, national boards, and at large. However we felt that all this detail should not be placed into the Constitution, but should be spelt out in the By-Laws."*

It is normal to include the method of electing members in the Constitution, but I should interpose no objection, if it is thought better, to have them in the By-Laws, only in that case, let us simply state in Section 4 *of the Commission's draft " Election shall be under the provisions to be laid down in the By-Laws, and until these are adopted shall be subject to the provisions previously in force ". The provisions of Section* 4 *of the draft constitution certainly indicate a very different procedure.*

[*Section* 4*c*] Announcement. *I suggest that this be transferred to the By-Laws. No provision may be entered in the Constitution that compels publication of anything in the Bulletin because the Commission has no means of assuring the continuous publication of that journal. Section* 4(*c*) *of the Draft Constitution would be acceptable if the last three words, viz. " in the Bulletin " were deleted*).

(38) [*Section 5a*] Duties of Commissioners.

Suggest that lead-in to Section 5(*a*) *now "Attendance " should be "At meetings ". May I suggest that in lines* 4 *and* 5 *the word " chairman " or " presiding officer " be substituted for " President or Vice-President " since it may happen that neither of these officers is in attendance?*)

[*Section 5b*] Voting—

Suggest the lead-in here should be " Between meetings " not " Voting ", since this paragraph applies solely to mail ballots (*which have not been specifically* *provided for). Since the second sentence does not refer to a duty, may it not appropriately be transferred to " Section* 12. *Voting " ?*

[*Section* 5c] *No comment.*

(39) [*Sections* 6–8] **Article Four. Officers and Council**

[*Section* 6] Officers.

Some commissioners feel that a secretary who is an officer, hence a commissioner, is essential and that he should be listed here. They consider that it will not be satisfactory to leave anything but routine matters to be handled, without supervision, by an individual who is employed by another body (the Trust), not a commissioner, and over whom the Commission has no direct control.

The Commission will obey its own By-Laws, or amend them, which it has power to do. Is not therefore the phrase " and the By-Laws permit " unnecessary?

The following is offered for consideration as an alternative to the Committee's proposal:—

(40) The officers of the Commission shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary (or Honorary Secretary), and such other officers as the Commission shall from time to time decide upon.

The mention of duties might be combined with those of the Council at a later point, or, better, be transferred to the By-Laws.

Section ( ) [*Section* 7] Council.

Contrary to your committee's judgement, there are commissioners who regard it as very important that the secretary (or honorary secretary) should be a member of the Council. If so, in order to keep the number to five, there can be only one elected councillor. But if there is no living ex-president, then there should be two. If the duties of the officers are to be stated in the By-Laws, then it would seem logical for those of the Council likewise to appear there. In that case sentences 2 *and* 3 *of Section* 7 *will be transferred. There will then remain the following:—*

(41) The President, Vice-President, last living ex-President, if any, Secretary (Honorary Secretary), and sufficient elected members to bring the total to five shall form a Council. [*The retiring president and all living ex-presidents may be retiring or have retired from the Commission.*]

Section (c) [*Sections* 6 *and* 7, *in part*] Duties of Officers and Council.

These should be specified in the By-Laws. It seems obvious that a body of five persons, presumably each living in a different nation, could not as a body exercise effectual supervision of the work of the secretariat, other than to lay down guiding principles.

Section ( ). [*Section* 8] Election of Officers and Council.

The plan of election proposed by your Committee is novel and experimental. Would it be desirable to transfer it to the By-Laws, in order that if it proves cumbersome or unworkable it can be changed without difficulty and delay?

If retained here, and if the Secretary (Honorary Secretary) is to be an officer and councillor, minor changes will be needed.

(42) After each Congress the Secretary shall issue to each Commissioner a nomination paper containing the name of each commissioner except those of the retiring president and of the secretary (Honorary Secretary). The Commissioners shall each nominate four and only four of these names. Th

Secretary shall again submit to the Commissioners the four names which have received the highest number of votes, and have consented to serve, if elected. (The By-Laws are to establish what course is to be taken in case no four names are in the lead*)

Each Commissioner shall then vote for two and only two of these nominees. The nominee with the highest number of votes on this definitive ballot shall be the incoming President, he with the second highest vote, Vice-President, the third highest a councillor, the remaining nominee a councillor only in case of a vacancy on the Council still exists, or arises later.**

The retiring President, or if there be none, the last ex-President, if any, and the Secretary (Honorary Secretary) shall each be councillors ex-officio.

If the preceding method of electing these two officers and councillors is regarded as too cumbersome, the following might serve as a substitute:—

(43) At each meeting of the Commission, after the election of commissioners has been completed, nominations for president, vice-president, and the requisite number of councillors, may be received from the Council, and shall be considered along with any that have been received by mail from commissioners not present or are received from the floor. Written ballots shall be taken, an affirmative majority of those present and voting being required for election.

(44) [*Section* 9, *in part*] The Council shall appoint the Secretary (Honorary Secretary).

(45) [*Section* 8, *in part*] Vacancies in the offices (except secretary) or Council occurring between Congresses, shall be filled by the Commission, from nominations made by the Council. But if the Commissioner who received the fourth highest number of votes on the definitive ballot above provided for is not serving as a councillor, and the vacancy is not that of an officer, he shall be the replacing Commissioner.

The last sentence only in case the first method of election is adopted.

Section ( ). [*Section* 8, *last paragraph*] Terms of Office.

Second paragraph under "Section 8" add:—

(46) The Secretary shall hold office at the pleasure of the Council.

Section ( ). [*Section* 9] Secretariat.

The Commission can have no employee because it has no funds. If these circumstances change, suitable provisions can be entered in the By-Laws, or if necessary, by amendment to the Constitution.

Would you not agree that here would be an appropriate place for a paragraph like the one which follows, representing arrangements as now in force:

(47) The Commission is empowered to arrange with the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, or a suitable equivalent body, for the employment of an assistant secretary, and such clerical staff as may be necessary to carry on its work.

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*There can easily fail to be four leading names. For example when there are 18 commissioners 16 eligible for nomination (the president and honorary secretary not on the list) and 18 voting there would be 72 votes cast; these votes might fall so that 8 of the eligible names would each receive 5 votes and 8 would each receive 4 votes; or 10 might get 6 votes and 4 get 3 votes and 2 none, or 1 might get 17 votes, 10 get 5, 1 get 3, 1 get 2 and 3 get none, etc., etc.

**This vote also may fail to show first, second and third place, With 36 votes cast, 3 might get 10, one six; 4 might each get nine; 2 might get 17 each, one 2, the fourth name none, etc., etc.

(48) [*Section* 10] **Article Five. Committees**

I assume that it is not intended to limit this power to the Council. Might we add at the end of the first paragraph the words " in an advisory capacity " ? Otherwise the body is not truly a committee of the Commission, but an advisory board over which the Commission has no control.

(49) (a) [*Section* 10*a*] The Commission or its Council, through the President, may (etc., etc.) to serve on such committees in an advisory capacity."

(b) [*Section* 10*b*] *No comment, except that this paragraph and possibly the preceding perhaps should be transferred to the By-Laws.*

(50) [*Section* 11] **Article Six. Sessions**

The policy adopted in Paris of opening the meetings of the Commission to the public for discussions was very successful. Such policy gives zoologists of the world the feeling that the Commission values world-wide opinion, does not wish to act as a secret body, and is glad to consider suggestions and comments emanating from outside its membership.

Would you agree to the wisdom of entering such a provision as follows?

" The meetings of the Commission shall be open to the zoological public, who may speak (as far as time permits), but not vote, on any subject before the Commission, or may request the Commission to open discussion on any subject (except on the resolution of particular nomenclatural cases)."

[*Section* 12] **Article Seven. Voting Procedure**

In meetings presiding officers do not vote unless in case of a tie. Would the following be a wise provision?

(51) **Section (a).** The President's vote—The President shall be required to vote on all mail ballots, but it shall require more than an even 50 per cent. of the votes cast to adopt a measure.

Section (b). Nomenclatural cases.

Some commissioners feel that votes on nomenclatural cases should be taken only by mail, since contemplation and research are impossible at a meeting. Would not the following paragraph be advisable?

(52) (i) All opinions on nomenclatural cases shall be reached by mail ballot. This restriction does not apply to Declarations, Directions, or amendments to the Code.

(53) (ii) [*Section* 12*a*] As is, except adding the word " postmarked " after " favour " in the centre of line 4.

(54) (iii) [*Section* 12*b*] As is, except in line 2 adding proper reference to the Article Two, Section (b)(ii) of this draft of the Constitution, and adding a line 6 after " nomenclature " in parentheses the words " (if being currently published) ".

(55) [*Section* 12*b*], *i*. From supplement. *The date* " 1758 " *must read* " 1757 ".

(56) **Article Eight. Financial Arrangements**

Do you not agree that here is a proper place to add a very essential article along the lines that follow below. So far as I am aware no authorization has ever been given *by the Congress to the Commission to enter into the relations that now exist between it and the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature. In the highly unlikely event that serious disagreement and conflict should ever arise between these two bodies, the Congress, through its Permanent Committee, backed by the International Union of Biological Sciences could highly censure the Commission for having entered into an unauthorised arrangement, and possibly the individual Commissioners could legally be held liable for any financial losses to which the Congresses could lay valid claim.*

(57) The Commission, when not prepared to raise or administer its own funds, may enter into a benificent contractual relationship with the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, or an equivalent non-profitmaking body, by which such body undertakes, so far as possible, to raise the funds necessary for continuing the operations of the Commission, to hold, invest, and administer all funds, to hold title to all property of the Commission, to provide office working space for the Commission, to employ and pay necessary employees (but these subject to the approval of the Council) and to publish on behalf of and in the name of the Commission, material submitted for publication under the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of the latter. Such contract shall not permit publication of material not submitted by the Commission, other than reports, unless with the approval of the Council.

Article Nine. Enactments

(58) **Section** ( ). Interpretation—All decisions shall be rigidly construed, and no deductions other than those expressly specified shall be drawn from them.

(59) **Section** ( ). Review by Congress—A motion to modify or reject any nomenclatural decision of the Commission shall not be considered by a Congress, the Congresses having renounced this power.

(60) **Section** ( ). Effective date—Opinions and other nomenclatural enactments of the Commission come into force immediately upon publication, unless another date is specified.

(61) **Section** ( ). Declarations—A declaration remains in force until it is ratified by the next succeeding Congress or rejected ; the declaration is then deemed to be repealed for all except historical purposes. If the declaration is ratified in its original or in a modified form, the Code is amended accordingly.

(62) **Section** ( ). Report—Nomenclatural enactments shall be reported to the next succeeding Congress.

(63) Article Ten. Inauguration of this Constitution

In order to make transition from operation under the present By-Laws to operation under a new constitution smooth and its path certain, would it not be wise to include the following article?

(64) This Constitution and all subsequent amendments to it shall take effect at the close of the Congress at which it, or they, are ratified.

When this Constitution is ratified, all Commissioners who lose their membership under its terms shall not do so until successors have been elected to replace them, and it shall be their duty and not that of the replacing commissioners to vote on all questions that have already been submitted to them for mail ballot. For this purpose they shall be allowed the full period of the ballot, even though their membership has attained a prior termination.

Equally all officers shall remain in office until one month after the election of their successors and of the Council has been completed. The Secretary (Honorary Secretary) and the entire Secretariat shall continue in office until the New Council has confirmed the appointment of the Secretary or replaced him, and has confirmed the continuation of other members of the Secretariat, or arranged with their appointing body for their replacement. Equally the Executive Committee shall continue to function until one month after the formation of the Council has been completed.

Article Eleven. Amendments

You will agree that the method of amending the constitution must be included and should terminate it. The following is suggested, and might well apply to both Constitution and Code.

(65) Amendments to this Constitution become effective when, after a two-thirds affirmative vote of all Commissioners voting, they have been ratified by a majority vote of the Section on Nomenclature of the next succeeding International Congress of Zoology, or by the Congress, or by the Permanent Committee of the Congresses in case the Section on Nomenclature does not vote upon the question. In case the Section on Nomenclature refuses to ratify an amendment that has been adopted by the Commission, the Permanent Committee shall recommend to the Plenary Session of the Congress that it ratify or not ratify it, and the action of that session shall be final.

Proposed amendments must be published at least nine months in advance of a vote being taken on them by the Commission. After the expiration of at least six months, a three months' ballot shall be called for ; these ballots shall be counted at the next meeting of the Commission, at which time Commissioners present shall have opportunity to change their votes, and the ballots of Alternate Commissioners shall be added.

(66) Over and above the preceding, the Permanent Committee of the Congresses, having published a proposed amendment at least six months prior to the convening of a Congress, retains the right to adopt it by a two-thirds vote of the Committee. Such an amendment thereupon becomes operative when ratified by a majority vote of the Plenary Session of the Congress, full opportunity having been given for debate from the floor.

[*Section* 14] By-Laws.

Do you not agree that this topic may be omitted from the Constitution? No one would question the power of the Commission to put into effect its own working rules. The new Council will simply propose them, or appoint a committee to do so when the time comes. What you have indicated as to content will be available and helpful to them, but does not seem necessary in the Constitution.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED STABILISATION OF THE GENERIC NAME *GARI* SCHUMACHER, 1817. Z.N.(S.) 1461

(See volume 18, pages 90–96)

By Henning Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) and Robert H. Parker (*Scripps Institution of Oceanography University of California, San Diego*)

Inspired by the many comments on the *Psammobia/Gari* problem, we have thought that a revision of the case would be worth while, as based on the original material present in the Zoologiske Museum of the University of Copenhagen. We have undertaken some additional studies inspired by a recent letter to us from Dr. Cox, and we hope to be able to present evidence strong enough to settle the case in a manner that is acceptable to all parties involved. Our discussion is divided into separate parts ; one concerning the use of the name *Psammobia*, another on the spelling of the name of the type-species of *Psammobia*, and a third treating the question of the type-species of *Gari*.

(A) *Psammobia* : Children's (1823) action definitely established *Psammobia*, as stated by Cox, with the type *Psammobia feroensis* Lamarck, 1818, a common species along the coasts of Northern Europe. The genus *Gari*, as established by Schumacher, is based on several East Indian species, as also assumed by Cox. On these parts of the premises, we are in complete agreement with Dr. Cox, but not with his statement that every taxonomist will regard these two nominal genera as synonymous. The *Psammobia/Gari* group of species has long since been divided into subgenera, the Eastern Pacific species all having been placed in the subgenus *Gobraeus* Leach (in Gray, 1852), whereas the typical subgenus *Gari* has been considered valid for the Western Pacific (East Indian) species. We have carefully compared these latter with the Northern Atlantic ones and found them to be markedly distinct (as has Rehder in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 298). There is no doubt, that according to present-day taxonomic practice, there is at least a subgeneric difference between the species in the two regions. The " oblique " striation of the hind part of the shell surface is typical of *Gari*, and completely absent in *Psammobia*, a character supplementing the differences pointed out by Rehder (*l.c.*).

We therefore propose that *Psammobia* should be placed on the Official List side by side with *Gari*. This has the consequence that there is no need whatsoever of changing the family-name.

(B) *fervensis/faeroeensis* : As to the question of the spelling of the specific name *fervensis/faeroeensis*, there is no doubt that Dodge is correct when stating that the latter form is the correct one, if the species is named from its occurrence at the Faeroese Islands, as strongly indicated by Gmelin's reference to Chemnitz, who calls this species " Die Ferröische Telline, Tellina Ferröensis ".

It is possible, therefore, to defend either of the two spellings, *faeroeensis* or *fervensis*, according to whether the geographic origin of the name can be accepted or not. Any other spelling is definitely erroneous. Upon consideration, we are inclined to advocate the spelling *faeroeensis*, because (1) there can be very little doubt of the origin of the name ; (2) In the countries around the Northern Atlantic, it is only the English speaking people for which this spelling appears cumbersome ; and (3) it contains a meaning in the sense that it refers to a characteristic locality within its occurrence.

Also, by proposing the opposite solution of Dr. Cox's on this point, we intend to place before the Commission the possibility of a real choice between the two names.

(C) *Gari* : The discussion centres around the question of what constitutes the type of the genus or, more precisely, what species did Linnaeus cover with his name *Tellina gari*. There cannot be any doubt that Dr. Cox is right in stating that the species *Gari vulgaris* Schumacher—type of the genus *Gari* Schumacher, 1817—is to be interpreted as being the one called *Tellina gari* by Linnaeus.

In his application, Dr. Cox (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 91) correctly considers the specimens figured by Chemnitz (1782, *Conch. Cab.* **6** : pl. 10, figs. 92, 93) as belonging to two different species. We have carefully examined the original lots for these two figures as well as two other lots from the same region, and contained in the collections of Spengler (now in the Z.M.Cph.).

Spengler (1798, *Naturh. Selsk. Skr.* **4** : 70–71) divides his material of *Tellina gari* Linnaeus into four varieties, of which the " variety a " is considered the typical one, the other three being mentioned as " artsforandring " b-d. The aforementioned word is very illustrative because, though never used in modern Danish, it implies that something has changed (" art "=species, " forandring " = change). No doubt, Spengler, acting as a first reviser, split up the composite species *Tellina gari* Linnaeus, restricting the name to cover the species shown by Chemnitz in his fig. 93 (*Conch. Cab.* **6** : pl. 10), as directly stated by Spengler (: 70). The question thus arises whether Spengler's material was part of the original Linnaean one, which is a possibility though a rather remote one (cf. Cox *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 94), as Spengler was born in 1720.

In his last letter to us, Dr. Cox uses the word " lectotype " instead of " neotype " for his selected and figured specimen in the *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* If this is no mere lapse, it may refer to some idea that Spengler's material as used by Chemnitz was really part of the original one of Linnaeus. If so, however, we should like to point out that Spengler himself, in his above mentioned restriction of the Linnaean name, has produced what we consider—under the circumstances—a water-tight lectotype selection of the specimen behind Chemnitz's fig. 93.

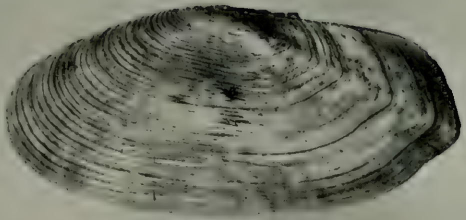
Schumacher (1817 : 131) did not specify in the text whether he considered the fig. 92 or 93 as more typical than the other, but a study of the figure given by him solves the problem. A close study has revealed that the specimens representing Chemnitz's figure 92—there are several shells—are all too small though rather similar in outline to Schumacher's figure. The specimen behind fig. 93, however, fits exactly in size, circumference, hinge structure, muscle scar shape, and length of the longitudinal groove anterior to the hinge. We feel little doubt that this is actually the original used by Schumacher for his drawing. In no way can the figure be made to fit *Psammobia fervensis* which has much sharper bends above and beneath the siphonal opening.

We, therefore, have three sources of information as to the intention of Linnaeus for his *Tellina gari*. (1) The figure from Rumphius showing one of the real types, and which conforms completely to the specimen of fig. 93. (2) The figure given by Schumacher, in all probability was based on the same specimen as that of fig. 93. (3) The evidence produced by Spengler (1798) in which paper he restricted the Linnaean species to cover typically only the species illustrated in fig. 93.

The only possible part of the type material present today is that which is still in Spengler's collection, now in the Zoological Museum of Copenhagen. If this material is accepted as syntypes, Spengler in 1798 has selected as the lectotype the specimen behind the figure 93 (not 92) of Chemnitz. If the Spengler material is not so accepted, we protest against the designation of a neotype (fig. 92) not in conformity with the evidence presented from the three only sources now available, all of which point towards fig. 93 as the one covering the ideas of Linnaeus for his *Tellina gari*. The specimen behind fig. 93, we maintain, should be established as the neotype.

Likewise, we find it unnecessary to establish a neotype founded on much younger material, as Dr. Cox proposes. His material is also from such a more western locality that it actually belongs to a different zoogeographical region (Ceylon). Our specimens of much older and more conclusive material belong to the correct zoogeographical region (the Indonesian one) even though it is from the most westerly point of that region (the Nicobar Islands), and not from the locality stated by Linnaeus (Amboina).

Hence, we propose the following changes in the formal proposals of Dr. Cox



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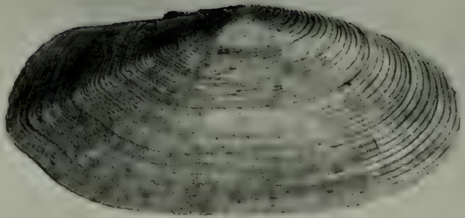

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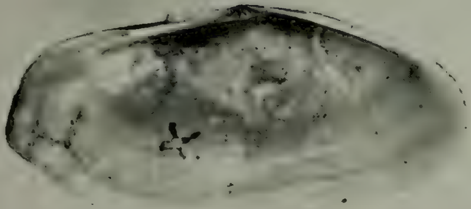

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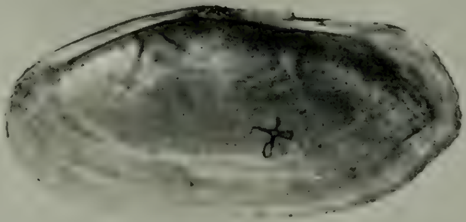

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(*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 93) :

(1) Unaltered.

(2) to be added :

- (c) *Psammobia* Lamarck, 1818, type-species, by subsequent designation by Children, 1823 ; *Psammboia facroeensis* Gmelin, 1791 (originally spelled *fervensis*, but cited by Children as *feroensis*).

(3)
- (a) *gari* Linnaeus, 1758, defined by the specimen figured in Chemnitz's vol. **6** : pl. 10, fig. 93, and kept in Zoological Museum in Copenhagen.
- (b) *faeroeensis* Gmelin, 1791, as corrected from the spelling *fervensis*, and published in the binomen *Tellina fervensis*.
- (c) unaltered.

(4)
- (a) *fervensis* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Tellina fervensis*, an invalid original spelling of *faeroeensis* (Dodge, 1952).
- (b), (c), and (d) as proposed by Dr. Cox in (a), (b), and (c), with the correction of the reference to *fervensis* Gmelin to run :

  " an invalid emendation of the name *fervensis* Gmelin, 1791 as corrected by Dodge in 1952 to *faeroeensis* ".

(5) Unaltered.

(6) Unaltered.

EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES

Tellina gari Linnaeus, 1758. Original (× 1⅓) of fig. 93 in Chemnitz : Conch. Cab. 6 (From the type Collection of the Zoologisk Museum of the University of Copenhagen.) Nicobar Islands. Measurements indicated in millimeters. The × is placed in the middle of the siphonal curvature. 1–2 left valve. 3–4 right valve.

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CORRIGENDA

page 5. Line 8 : substitute " *Bostrichus* " for " *Bostricus* "

page 69. Line 13 from bottom : substitute " *Emmelina* " for " *Geina* "

page 86. Line 19 : substitute " *Strophalosia* " for " *Strophalosis* "

page 91. Ruling (3)(c) line 1 : substitute " masculine " for " feminine "

page 316. Para. 8(3)(c) line 1 : substitute " *Cardiaspina* " for " *Cardisaspina* "

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